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CHECK-LIST OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

A Continuation of the Work of James L. Peters

Edited by
RAYMOND A. PAYNTER, JR.
In consultation with
Ernst Mayr

VOLUME XIII

Emberizinae Catamblyrhynchinae Cardinalinae
Thraupinae Tersininae

By
RAYMOND A. PAYNTER, JR.
AND
ROBERT W. STORER

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INTRODUCTION

It has been the custom for the editor alone to write the Introduction to volumes in this series published since the death of J. L. Peters. However, because the present volume has but one author in addition to the editor-author and because of the controversial nature of the systematic arrangement of the taxa treated herein, the authors have collaborated more closely than usual. It is appropriate, therefore, that this Introduction be written jointly in order to point out some of the problems that were encountered and the reasons why they were handled as they were.

The systematic allocation and arrangement of the Oscines are among the most complex problems encountered by the taxonomist. A flurry of interest in the subject in the 1950's (e.g., Beecher, 1953, Auk, **70**, pp. 270-333; Tordoff, 1954, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 81, 42 pp.; Delacour and Vaurie, 1957, Contrib. Sci., Los Angeles County Mus., no. 16, 6 pp.; Amadon, 1957, Proc. Zool. Soc. Calcutta, **259-268**, pp. 259-268; Bock, 1960, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **122**, pp. 361-488) resulted in some solutions but mainly served to define more clearly the problems. In the last decade little work has been done on the relationships within and between the higher categories of the Oscines and there continues to be considerable disagreement among taxonomists as to the family or subfamily allocation of many species, and in particular those taxa treated in this volume.

Traditionally, as for example in Ridgway (1901 and 1902, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., **50**, pts. 1 and 2), Hartert (1903-04, Vogël pal. Fauna), Hellmayr (1935, 1936, and 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pts. 8, 9, and 11), and the A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds, edition 5 (1957), the cardinal-grosbeaks, emberizine buntings, carduelines, and similar "sparrows" and "finches" are lumped within the very large family Fringillidae, while the tanagers, Swallow-tanager, Plush-capped Finch, and "coerebids" are each afforded familial rank.

The arrangement followed herein is the so-called "Basel sequence" (Mayr and Greenway, 1956, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, no. 58, 11 pp.). It differs from the "traditional" arrangement in that the carduelines and the

Brambling and Chaffinches (*Fringilla*) are treated as the family Fringillidae, while the emberizine buntings, cardinal-grosbeaks, Plush-capped Finch, tanagers, and Swallow-tanager[1] are demoted to subfamilial status and united under the family Emberizidae, and separated from the carduelines and *Fringilla* by the wood warblers, Hawaiian honey-creepers, vireos, and icterids (see Check-list, Vol. 14). In other words, the "Fringillidae" of, for example, Ridgway or Hellmayr, is enormously more broad than the "Fringillidae" of the Basel sequence.

The Basel sequence has the merit of bringing together an array of presumably related groups (treated as subfamilies) under a single family heading, which emphasizes the fact that there is a good deal of uncertainty as to where one draws the line between, say, tanagers and buntings, or, indeed, if an effort to maintain them as separate groups is desirable. It must be frankly admitted that within the Oscines there are few families (or subfamilies) which can be unequivocally differentiated from all other families (or subfamilies) on the basis of morphology, behavior, or any other taxonomic characters.

Nevertheless, although aware that we are forcing into a linear sequence several radiating groups, which may or may not be related, we have maintained, and tried to improve, the traditional groupings, even though we are no more successful than others in characterizing these groups.

Earlier workers often relied heavily on bill form as a taxonomic character. We, believing that bill form is of less value as a taxonomic character, have emphasized plumage color, pattern, and texture, as well as anatomical, behavioral, and distributional data, if they are available. The result is, admittedly, often tentative and far from satisfactory, as evidenced by our liberal use of explanatory footnotes. There is ample opportunity for dissent but we think this is in itself valuable and hope that there may be sparked a renewed interest in the classification of the Oscines.

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[1] The "Subfamily Coerebinae" was also included in the Emberizidae in the Basel sequence but has been dismembered in this Check-list; its genera are distributed between the Parulidae and the Thraupinae (see Vol. 14, p. 3, 1968 for details).

The Emberizinae have been arranged in seven groupings, proceeding from the "typical" emberizines to a group of genera whose affinities are in doubt. These groupings are more for the sake of convenience rather than an indication of a presumed evolutionary sequence, although within each group (except the last) closely related taxa are kept as close to one another as a linear sequence will allow.

Genera of the first group, from *Melophus* to *Oriturus,* are "typical" emberizines, i.e., generally grassland forms, principally Holarctic, with plain or streaked plumage, and no exposed bright colors.

The second group of genera, from *Phrygilus* through *Poospiza,* contains Neotropical forms which are inhabitants of grassland and in some cases brush. They range from dull-plumaged forms to some with bright colors and striking patterns. They are presumed, mainly on zoogeographic evidence, to be interrelated, but it would not be surprising if some taxa are misplaced here.

The third group, *Sicalis, Emberizoides* and *Embernagra,* comprises Middle and South American genera, thought to have originated in South America. They inhabit grasslands and are typically streaked, with some (*Sicalis*) brightly colored.

The fourth group, *Volatinia* to *Melanospiza,* is composed of small, thick-billed, seed-eating, open country ground-feeders found in the West Indies and from southern Texas through South America. There is little doubt that it is an artificial assemblage, of diverse ancestry (see footnote, p. 132).

Genera of the fifth group, Darwin's Finches (*Geospiza* through *Pinaroloxias*), are of undoubted common ancestry. They are presumably an offshoot of some form within group four, the thick-billed ground-feeders.

Group six, *Pipilo* to *Urothraupis,* is a closely related assemblage of brightly colored, or strongly patterned, soft-plumaged brush and forest inhabiting genera. They range from Canada to South America, exhibiting particular diversity in the Neotropical mountains.

The seventh group, *Charitospiza* through *Paroaria,* comprises *genera incertae sedis.* Some perhaps belong with the Thraupinae.

The Cardinalinae do not offer the complexities found within the Emberizinae. *Spiza,* whose affinities may be with the Emberizinae rather than with the Cardinalinae, starts the subfamily. The remaining genera are arranged to reflect an increasing tendency away from the Emberizinae and toward the Thraupinae.

The adoption of the Basel sequence by the former editors of the Check-list necessitated a reversal of the usual sequence of genera in the tanagers in order that the most finch-like genera could be placed nearest the finches. The Thraupinae are arranged in seven groups of genera.

The first group, *Orchesticus* through *Sericossypha,* consists of *genera incertae sedis* which resemble finches and may actually belong in the Emberizinae or Cardinalinae. They are not a natural group.

The second group, *Nesospingus* through *Nemosia,* contains some finch-like genera of small birds centered around *Chlorospingus* and *Hemispingus.* Bill form in this group varies from finch-like to warbler-like, but with few exceptions, the plumage is soft in texture and ranges in color from yellow and olive to gray, rufous, brown, and black. In texture, color, and pattern, the plumage of these birds closely resembles that of *Atlapetes* and related genera in the Emberizinae and of *Basileuterus* in the Parulidae.

The third group, *Phaenicophilus* through *Orthogonys,* contains a miscellany of medium-sized, thin-billed species. On zoogeographic grounds, *Phaenicophilus* and *Calyptophilus* are probably related, and they may also be related to the parulid genera *Microligea* and *Xenoligea.* The last three genera appear related on the basis of plumage characters. *Rhodinocichla* resembles *Mitrospingus* in some of these characters, but in color and sexual dimorphism is more like *Granatellus,* currently considered a parulid.

The fourth group, *Eucometis* through *Ramphocelus,* shows a progression from insectivorous or carnivorous types to specialized fruit-eaters and a parallel trend from species which are predominantly yellow and olive or black to species in which at least the males are red or partly red. Sexual dimorphism is the rule rather than the exception in this and the following groups.

The fifth group, *Spindalis* through *Pipraeidea,* consists almost entirely of "generalized" tanagers which are blue or bluish (or green) and yellow, orange, or buff. Blue is lacking in *Spindalis.* However, that genus appears close to *Thraupis* (especially *T. bonariensis*) on the basis of other plumage characters, as well as morphology.

The sixth group, *Euphonia* through *Cyanerpes,* contains birds whose feeding habits range from an almost exclusive diet of mistletoe berries (*Euphonia*) through more generalized diets of fruit and insects to nectar feeding (*Cyanerpes*). Whereas the extremes are very different, they are linked by a series of forms which are variously intermediate in bill form and plumage characters. *Tangara* appears near the base of this group, with one line leading from it through *Chlorophonia* to *Euphonia* and another leading from *Tangara vassorii* through *Dacnis* to *Cyanerpes.*

The seventh group, *Xenodacnis* through *Euneornis,* is another group of *genera incertae sedis.* All may be derived from finches rather than tanagers or parulids. *Oreomanes* may be close to *Diglossa* or to *Conirostrum* or both. The other two appear independently derived from each other and from *Diglossa.* Because of the uncertainty of their relationships, they have been kept near the tanager honeycreepers (*Cyanerpes, et al.*) where Beecher (1951, Wilson Bull., **63**, pp. 274-287) placed them on morphological grounds.

Tersina is placed at the end because it seems closest to *Tangara.*

The editor is, once again, grateful to that small group of ornithologists who so willingly read manuscripts and offered assistance and advice.

The competent editorial assistance of Mrs. Nanette W. Plotkin, Robert Bennett, and Mrs. Darlene K. Dyer is acknowledged. Mrs. Michael D. McBride has again contributed her skill and time in preparing the index.

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RAYMOND A. PAYNTER, JR.
15 June 1970 ROBERT W. STORER

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CHECK-LIST
OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

VOLUME XIII

ORDER **PASSERIFORMES**

SUBORDER **OSCINES**

FAMILY **EMBERIZIDAE**

SUBFAMILY **EMBERIZINAE**[1]

RAYMOND A. PAYNTER, JR.

cf. Ridgway, 1901, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, pt. 1, pp. 147-170; 175-579; 603-606 (North and Middle America).

Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, pp. 164-204.

Sclater, W. L., 1930, Syst. Av. Aethiop., pp. 827-833.

Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, pp. 56-67; 114-128; 130-146; 158-256; 306-645 (New World).

Witherby *et al.*, 1943, Handbook Brit. Birds, **1**, pp. 110-153.

Meinertzhagen, 1954, Birds Arabia, pp. 111-117.

Bond, 1956, Check-list Birds West Indies, Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, ed. 4, pp. 179-188.

Amer. Ornith. Union, 1957, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 5, pp. 577-641.

Miller, Friedmann, Griscom and Moore, 1957, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 33, pp. 340-402 (Mexico).

Cheng, 1958, Dist. List Chinese Birds, **2**, pp. 429-449.

Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 671-709.

Voous, 1960, Atlas European Birds, pp. 236-255.

Ripley, 1961, Synopsis Birds India Pakistan, pp. 628-636.

de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., pp. 493; 501-502; 504-532.

Bent *et al.*, 1968, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **237**, pp. 155-158; 322-326; 544-1684 (life histories).

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[1] MS read by E. R. Blake, J. Bond, R. M. de Schauensee, and E. Eisenmann (New World forms); C. Vaurie (Palearctic forms); C. W. Benson and M. A. Traylor (African forms); and J. Davis, A. R. Phillips, and C. G. Sibley (*Pipilo*).

For assistance with the arrangement of the genera I am grateful to E. R. Blake, J. Bond, E. Eisenmann, N. K. Johnson, A. R. Phillips, L. L. Short, Jr., R. W. Storer, and M. A. Traylor. — R.A.P., Jr.

GENUS MELOPHUS SWAINSON[1]

Melophus Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds, **2**, p. 290. Type, by monotypy, *Emberiza erythropterus* Jardine and Selby, 1835 = *Emberiza lathami* Gray, 1831.

cf. Ticehurst, 1932, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53**, pp. 15-16 (use of *lathami* vs. *melanicterus*).

Whistler, in Ali, 1933, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **36**, p. 904 (recognition of races).

MELOPHUS LATHAMI

Melophus lathami (Gray)

Emberiza lathami J. E. Gray, 1831, Zool. Misc., **1**, p. 2 — China and India; type from Canton, Kwangtung, *fide* Ticehurst, 1932, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53**, p. 16.

Emberiza subcristata Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 93 — Dukhun, India.

Lower Himalayas and foothills from Hazara, West Pakistan, east through northern India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Yunnan, Burma, and southern and eastern China north to Chekiang and south to northern Thailand and Indochina; generally resident but some altitudinal migration.

GENUS LATOUCHEORNIS BANGS

Latoucheornis Bangs, 1931, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **12**, p. 91. Type, by original designation, *Junco siemsseni* Martens.[2]

cf. Cheng and Stresemann, 1961, Journ. f. Ornith., **102**, pp. 152-153 (critique).

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[1] *Melophus* does not seem closely related to *Emberiza* although on zoogeographic considerations it is presumably closer to *Emberiza* than to any other genus. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] The affinities of *L. siemsseni* with other members of the Emberizinae are uncertain. *L. siemsseni* is sometimes placed within *Emberiza*, but in pattern it bears little resemblance to members of this large genus. Any near relationship with the species of *Junco*, in which genus it was first put, appears even less likely.

It seems, therefore, best to emphasize the doubtful affinities of this bird and to retain it in the monotypic genus *Latoucheornis*. — R.A.P., Jr.

LATOUCHEORNIS SIEMSSENI

Latoucheornis siemsseni (Martens)

Junco siemsseni Martens, 1906, Ornith. Monatsb., **14**, p. 192 — Min River region, near Foochow, Fukien, China.

Mountains of southeastern Kansu, east through southern Shensi and northeastern Szechwan to Anhwei; Fukien (? winter only). Apparently rare and local.

GENUS EMBERIZA LINNAEUS[1]

Emberiza Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 177. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, ed. 1, p. 47), *Emberiza citrinella* Linnaeus.

Fringillaria Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds, **2**, p. 289. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, ed. 1, p. 47), *Emberiza capensis* Lineaus.

cf. Chapin, 1954, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **75B**, pp. 610-621 (Congo).

Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1795, 13 pp. (*schoeniclus;* map).

———, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1805, pp. 1-24 (systematic notes, various species).

———, 1958, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1898, pp. 7-10 (*schoeniclus;* map).

Clancey and Winterbottom, 1960, Durban Mus. Novit., **6**, pp. 1-9 (*flaviventris*).

Rowan, 1960, Durban Mus. Novit., **6**, pp. 10-11 (*flaviventris*).

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[1] I have not undertaken a critical review of the taxa of *Emberiza* because of the recent thorough treatment of the Palearctic forms by Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, pp. 671-705, and of the African forms by White, 1963, Revised Check List African Flycatchers . . . , Buntings, . . . , pp. 95-102. This check-list closely follows these studies.

For the sake of stability in an area where opinion is not often based on incontestable fact, the sequence of Palearctic species is that employed by Vaurie. Footnotes indicate where I believe the sequence could be improved. — R.A.P., Jr.

Skead, *et al.*, 1960, Canaries, Seedeaters and Buntings S. Africa, pp. 1-20; 99-126.

White, 1963, Revised Check List African Flycatchers, . . . , Buntings, . . . , pp. 95-102.

Clancey, 1965, Ostrich, **36**, pp. 199-200 (*cabanisi*).

———, 1966, Durban Mus. Novit., **7**, pp. 612-616 (check-list South African forms).

Mauersberger, 1966, Journ. f. Ornith., **107**, pp. 229-230 (*elegans*).

Löhrl, 1967, Vogelwelt, 88, pp. 148-152 (hybridization between *citrinella* and *leucocephala*).

EMBERIZA CALANDRA

Emberiza calandra Linnaeus

Emberiza calandra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 176 — Europe; Sweden accepted as restricted type locality, *vide* Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 165.

Emberiza calandra thanneri Tschusi, 1903, Ornith. Jahrb., **14**, p. 162 — Tenerife, Canary Islands.

Emberiza calandra buturlini H. Johansen, 1907, Ornith. Jarhb., **18**, p. 202 — mouth of Kastek River, Seven Rivers region, near Alma Ata, Semirechia, eastern Kazakhstan.

Miliaria calandra caucarica (sic) Buturlin, 1909, Nasha Okhota, p. 90 [reference not verified]. New name for *Crithagra miliaria minor* Radde, 1884, preoccupied by *Miliaria minor* Brehm, 1855.

Emberiza calandra graeca Parrot, 1910, Ornith. Monatsb., **18**, p. 153 — Calamata, Greece.

Emberiza calandra obscura Parrot, 1910, Ornith. Monatsb., **18**, p. 153 — Ajaccio, Corsica.

Emberiza calandra insularis Parrot, 1910, Ornith. Monatsb., **18**, p. 184. New name for *E. c. obscura* Parrot, 1910, preoccupied by *Emberiza buchanani obscura* Zarudny and Korejev, 1903.

Emberiza calandra wolhynica Görnitz, 1921, Falco, **17**, p. 3 — Vladimir-Volynski, Poland.

Emberiza calandra algeriensis Görnitz, 1921, Falco, **17**, p. 3 — Bône, Algeria.

Emberiza calandra kleinschmidti Görnitz, 1921, Falco, **17**, p. 3 — Málaga, Spain.

Emberiza calandra parroti Görnitz, 1921, Falco, **17**, p. 3.

New name for *E. c. insularis* Parrot, 1910, preoccupied by *Emberiza tapahisi insularis* (Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes), 1899.

Emberiza calandra clanceyi Meinertzhagen, 1947, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **67**, p. 91 — Aran Isles, County Galway, western Ireland.

Miliaria calandra sarmatica Portenko, 1960, Birds U. S. S. R., 4, p. 393 — Askaniya-Nova, Kherson, Ukraine.

Miliaria calandra ignobilis Portenko, 1960, Birds U. S. S. R., 4, p. 393 — White Spring, near Tbilisi [Tiflis], Georgian S. S. R.

Britain, southern Sweden and Lithuania southeast across Russia to about Caspian Sea, and south through all of eastern Europe and Mediterranean islands to Canary Islands, North Africa east to Libya, and Asia Minor east through Syria, northern Iraq, Iran (except southeast), northern Afghanistan, Tadzhikistan, Kirghizstan, and the Tien Shan of Sinkiang; winters mainly in breeding range and south to Israel and southern Iraq and Iran.

EMBERIZA CITRINELLA

Emberiza citrinella caliginosa Clancey

Emberiza citrinella caliginosa Clancey, 1940, Ibis, p. 94 — near Dornoch, southeastern Sutherlandshire, northern Scotland.

Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and northern and western England.

Emberiza citrinella citrinella Linnaeus

Emberiza citrinella Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 177 — Europe; type from Sweden, *vide* Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 167.

Emberiza citrinella palukae Parrot, 1905, Ornith. Jahrb., **16**, p. 45 — Constantinople.

Emberiza citrinella nebulosa Gengler, 1920, Archiv. f. Naturg., ser. A, 85(5), p. 91 — England, Holland, and dépt. Nord, France.

Southeastern England; northern and western Europe from Scandinavia (except extreme north) east in Russia to about the Ob and south to northern Portugal and Spain, central Italy, northern Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, and in central Russia south to about Smolensk, Moscow, Kirov, and Perm; eastern and southeastern limits poorly defined because of intergradation with *E. c. erythrogenys*. Winters in middle and southern breeding range and occasionally south to North Africa.

Emberiza citrinella erythrogenys Brehm

Emberiza erythrogenys Brehm, 1855, Der vollständige Vogelfang, p. 414 — near Sarepta [= Krasnoarmejsk], near Saratov, lower Volga.

Emberiza citrinella romaniensis Gengler, 1911, Ornith. Jahrb., 22, p. 182 — Rumania.

Eastern and southeastern Europe (east of nominate *citrinella*) south to Ukraine and southern Urals and north to about lat. 64° N., east to mountains of south-central Asia (Sayan Mountains, etc.) and to central Siberia (*ca.* long. 100° E.); Caucasus Mountains east through Elburz Mountains and in Zagros. Winters south to Iraq, the Tien Shan, and northern Mongolia. Breeding and wintering distribution poorly known, particularly in east.

EMBERIZA LEUCOCEPHALA[1]

Emberiza leucocephala leucocephala Gmelin

Emberiza leucocephalos Gmelin, 1771, Nov. Comm. Acad. Sci. Petrop., 15, p. 480, pl. 23, fig. 3 — Astrakhan.

Emberiza leucocephalos karpovi Zarudny, 1913, Mess. Ornith., 4(2), p. 94 — Chita, Transbaikalia and Blagoveshchensk, Amurland.

Emberiza leucocephala stachanowi Boetticher, 1935, Folia Zool. Hydrobiol., 8, p. 150 — Naryn, Tien Shan.

Eurasia, from slightly east of north-central Urals east through Siberia to Yukagir Plateau, Amur region, and Sakhalin; north in western range to about lat. 62° N. and in east to lat. 67° N.; south to Omsk, Russian Altai Mountains, Sayan Mountains, northern Tibet, and Amur river. Winters south of breeding range south to Iraq, Afghanistan, northwestern India, and central China.

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[1] Because of extensive hybridization between *E. citrinella* and *E. leucocephala* in western Siberia, the two are sometimes treated as conspecific, e.g., Voous, 1960, Atlas European Birds, p. 236. — R.A.P., Jr.

Emberiza leucocephala fronto Stresemann

Emberiza leucocephalos fronto Stresemann, 1930, Ornith. Monatsb., 38, p. 90 — upper Sining River, Tsinghai.

Northeastern Tsinghai and adjacent Kansu.

EMBERIZA CIA[1]

Emberiza cia cia Linnaeus

Emberiza cia Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 310 — southern Europe; lower Austria accepted as type locality, *vide* Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 183.

Emberiza cia callensis Ticehurst and Whistler, 1938, Ibis, p. 727 — Bom Jesus, Braga, northern Portugal.

Iberian Peninsula (except southern Spain) and southern France, southern Germany, southern Austria, Hungary, and Rumania south to central Italy and Sicily, through the Balkans, and from western Asia Minor south to Lebanon.

Emberiza cia africana le Roi

Emberiza cia africana le Roi, 1911, Ornith. Monatsb., **19**, p. 79 — Lambessa [= Lambèse], Algeria.

Coastal mountains of southern Spain and mountains of northwestern Africa in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

Emberiza cia prageri Laubmann

Emberiza cia prageri Laubmann, 1915, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **12**, p. 98 — Psebai, Kuban district, drainage system of Little Laba, northwestern Caucasus.

Emberiza cia mokrzeckyi Moltchanov, 1917, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. Petrograd, **21** (1916), p. 48 — Crimea.

Crimea, Caucasus, northeastern Turkey, and northwestern Iran.

Emberiza cia par Hartert

Emberiza cia par Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 184 — near Gudan [= Gaudan], south of Ashkhabad, southern Transcaspia.

Emberiza cia lasdini Zarudny, 1917, Izvest. Turkest. Otd. Russk. Geogr. Obsht., **13**, p. 100 — Shugnan and Rushan, Pamirs.

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[1] The subspecies *cia, africana, prageri, par,* and *stracheyi* form the "*cia* group," with chestnut head markings. — R.A.P., Jr.

Emberiza cia serebrowskii Johansen, 1944, Journ. f. Ornith., 92, p. 78 — southern Altai and Tarbagatai.

Northern and central Iran, east through southern Turkmenistan, northern Afghanistan, northwestern West Pakistan, and extreme northwestern India, northeast through Russian and Chinese Turkestan to southern Russian Altai Mountains; some altitudinal migration.

Emberiza cia stracheyi Moore

Emberiza stracheyi Moore, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 215, pl. 112 — Kumaon.

Western Himalayas from Chitral and Ladakh, where intergrades with *par*, east to Kumaon and possibly Nepal.

Emberiza cia decolorata Sushkin[1]

Emberiza godlewskii decolorata Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 38, p. 24 — Naryn, upper Syr Darya, Russian Turkestan.

Foothills on western side of Tarim basin, Sinkiang; known from Kirghizstan in winter.

Emberiza cia godlewskii Taczanowski

Emberiza godlewskii Taczanowski, 1874, Journ. f. Ornith., 22, p. 330 — southern Dauria and Kultuk, Mongolia [= southern Lake Baikal].

Emberiza godlewskii nanshanica Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 38, p. 24 — Churmyk River, basin of upper Hwang-ho, northeast of Amne Machin Range, eastern Tsinghai.

Emberiza godlewskii gobica Tugarinov, 1929, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. U. R. S. S., 29 (1928), p. 268 — Tui River, 70 km. from Orok Nor, southern slope of Khangai, west-central Mongolia.

Central Tsinghai, northern Kansu, and western Inner Mongolia through Mongolia to western Altai Mountains, Sayan Mountains, and western Transbaikalia.

Emberiza cia khamensis Sushkin

Emberiza godlewskii khamensis Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 38, p. 26 — Dza-chu River, upper Mekong, Kham [= southern Tsinghai].

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[1] The subspecies *decolorata, godlewskii, khamensis, yunnanensis,* and *omissa* form the "*godlewskii* group," with black head markings. — R.A.P., Jr.

Tibet east to western Szechwan and north to southern Tsinghai; intergrading with *godlewskii* in north and with *yunnanensis* in southeast.

Emberiza cia yunnanensis Sharpe

Emberiza yunnanensis Sharpe, 1902, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 13, p. 12 — Gyi-dzin-shán, east of Tali-fu, northern Yunnan.

Southeastern Tibet, probably northern Burma, and northern and northeastern Yunnan, northeast to northeastern Szechwan and western Hupeh.

Emberiza cia omissa Rothschild

Emberiza cia omissa Rothschild, 1921, Novit. Zool., 28, p. 60 — Taipai Shan, Tsinling range, Shensi.

Emberiza cia styani La Touche, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 43, p. 81 — Sungpan, northwestern Szechwan.

Emberiza godlewskii bangsi Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 38, p. 27 — Pashui, Shensi.

Northeastern China from southern Mongolia south to Hopeh, Shensi, and northwestern Szechwan, merging with *yunnanensis* to the south.

EMBERIZA CIOIDES

Emberiza cioides tarbagataica Sushkin

Emberiza cioides tarbagataica Sushin, 1925, List Distr. Birds Russian Altai, p. 67 — Temir-su, near Zaissausk [= Zaysan], extreme northeastern Kazakhstan.

Tien Shan of Kirghizstan and Sinkiang, Tarbagatai range, and southwesternmost Altai Mountains; winters in northern Mongolia.

Emberiza cioides cioides Brandt

Emberiza cioides Brandt, 1843, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, cl. Phys.-Math., 1, col. 363 — Siberia.

5 only *Emberiza cioides tangutorum* Meise, 1937, Journ. f. Ornith., 85, p. 486 — Heitsuitse, near Hsining, Tsinghai.

Northwestern Altai Mountains, north of *tarbagataica*, east and southeast through Transbaikalia and mountains of Mongolia to about eastern Transbaikalia or western Amur and Tsinghai.

Emberiza cioides weigoldi Jacobi

Emberiza cioides weigoldi Jacobi, 1923, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden, **16**(1), p. 36 — 30 km. north of Balihandién, Peking [= Palihantientze, northeast of Jehol, southwestern Manchuria, *fide,* Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 680].

Emberiza cioides vagans La Touche, 1927, Birds Eastern China, **1**, p. 360 — mouth of Sidemi, Amur Bay and mid-Ussuri.

Emberiza cioides ussuriensis Stegmann (ex Shuskin MS), 1931, Journ. f. Ornith., **79**, p. 160 — Ussuri.

East of nominate **cioides** from eastern Transbaikalia or western Amur east along Amur River to about its junction with the Ussuri and southward over Manchuria and southern Maritime Territory to about northern Hopeh and northern Korea; boundaries with *castaneiceps* and nominate *cioides* uncertain; subspecies breeding on Sakhalin unknown. Winters south to Shensi and central Korea.

Emberiza cioides castaneiceps Moore

Emberiza castaneiceps Moore (ex Gould MS), 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 215 — Kintang [= probably Kintan, Chinkiang, lower Yangtze, Kiangsu, *fide* La Touche, 1927, Birds Eastern China, **1**, p. 358].

Emberiza gigliolii Swinhoe, 1867, Ibis, p. 393 — Amoy [= Hsiamen].

Emberiza cioides fohkienensis La Touche, 1927, Birds Eastern China, **1**, p. 360 — Fu-chou, Fukien.

Emberiza cioides tyoosenica Momiyama, 1927, Journ. Chosen Nat. Hist. Soc., **4**, p. 3 — Koryo, Kyonggi Do, Korea.

Southern and central Korea and eastern China from Hopeh south to northern Kwangtung and west to eastern Szechwan and Shensi; intergrades with *weigoldi* in north. Northern population winters at lower elevations.

Emberiza cioides ciopsis Bonaparte

Emberiza ciopsis Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 466 — Japan.

Emberiza cioides namiyei Momiyama, 1923, Tori, **3**, p. 210 — O-shima, Izu Islands.

Emberiza cioides tamemoto Momiyama, 1923, Dobuts. Zasshi, **35**, p. 412 — Hachija, Izu Islands.

Emberiza cioides neglecta Kuroda, 1923, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 43, p. 88 — Miyanoura, Yaku-shima.

Kunashir, southernmost Kurile Islands, south through Japanese islands, including Tsushima, to Yaku-shima and on Cheju (Quelpart) Island, off southern Korea; winters mainly from Honshu southward.

EMBERIZA JANKOWSKII

Emberiza jankowskii Taczanowski

Emberiza jankowskii Taczanowski, 1888, Ibis, p. 317, pl. 8 — near Sidemi, south of Vladivostok, in the vicinity of the Korean-Manchurian border, Maritime Territory.

Northeastern Manchuria, coastal southernmost Maritime Territory, and extreme northeastern Korea; occasionally winters south to Peking.

EMBERIZA BUCHANANI

Emberiza buchanani cerrutii de Filippi

Emberiza cerrutii de Filippi, 1863, Archiv. Zool. Anat. Fisiol., Genova, 2, p. 383 — Sardarak, Armenia, and Sainkalé, Persia [= Sain Qal'eh, Azerbaijan, *fide*, Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1805, p. 12].

Eastern Turkey and adjacent Russia south of the Caucasus through Iran (except south and southwest); Mugodzhary Mountains, northwestern Kazakhstan.

Emberiza buchanani buchanani Blyth

Emberiza buchanani Blyth, 1844, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **13**, p. 957 — Indian peninsula.

Emberiza huttoni Blyth, 1849, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **18**, p. 811 — Afghanistan.

Eastern and northeastern Afghanistan and northern Baluchistan, West Pakistan; winters in eastern and southeastern India.

Emberiza buchanani neobscura nom. nov.

Emberiza buchanani obscura Zarudny and Korejev, 1903, Ornith. Monatsb., **11**, p. 130 — Semirechye, Kazakhstan. Preoccupied by *Emberiza obscura* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837.

Tadzhikistan northeast through mountains of Kirgizstan, western Sinkiang, eastern Kazakhstan, and western Mongolia.

EMBERIZA STEWARTI

Emberiza stewarti (Blyth)

Euspiza stewarti Blyth, 1854, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 23, p. 215 — Landour and Dehra Dun, Punjab [= Uttar Pradesh].

Mountains of southeastern Kazakhstan southeast through northern and eastern Afghanistan and northern West Pakistan to Almora; winters in Himalayan foothills and adjacent plains of northwestern India and northern West Pakistan.

EMBERIZA CINERACEA

Emberiza cineracea cineracea Brehm

Emberiza cineracea Brehm, 1855, Der vollständige Vogelfang, p. 114 — Smyrna [= Izmir], Turkey.

Southern and western Turkey; rare and local.

Emberiza cineracea semenowi Zarudny

Emberiza (*Hypocentor*) *semenowi* Zarudny, 1904, Ornith. Jahrb., **15**, p. 217 — Jebel-Tnüe [= Mt. Tnüe] and Bidesar village, near Kuch-Asmari mountains, Arabistan [,Iran]; Jebel-Tnüe is on the upper Karun River, southwestern Iran, *fide* Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 683.

Central Zagros, southwestern Iran; winters west to Syria and south to Yemen, Sudan, and Eritrea.

EMBERIZA HORTULANA

Emberiza hortulana Linnaeus

Emberiza hortulana Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 177 — Europe; Sweden accepted as restricted type locality, *vide* Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 165.

Emberiza hortulana elisabethae Johansen, 1944, Journ. f. Ornith., 92, p. 76 — Uliassutai (Dzhibkhalantu), northwestern Mongolia.

Europe (except northernmost Finland), northern western Russia, southwestern Norway, southernmost Sweden, Denmark, northwestern France, and southern Italy, east through central Russia north to about lat. 55° N., east to the Altai Mountains and northwestern Mongolia, and south to the Kirghiz steppes and the Caucasus, and east through Asia Minor to Iran and possibly Afghanistan and south to Crete and Palestine; winters from the Mediterranean south in Africa to Senegal, Sudan, and Somalia, and in the east south to Arabia and Iran; vagrant from England east to Kashmir.

EMBERIZA CAESIA

Emberiza caesia Cretzschmar

Emberiza caesia Cretzschmar, 1828, in Rüppell, Atlas Reise nördlichen Afrika, Vögel, 1826, p. 17, pl. 10, fig. b — Kurgos Island, *ca.* lat. 17° N., Nile River Berber District, Sudan.

Central Yugoslavia and Greece east to Turkey and south to Palestine; Cyprus and (?) Crete; winters in Sudan; irregular migrant west to France, north to Crimea and east to Caucasus and Iran.

EMBERIZA CIRLUS

Emberiza cirlus cirlus Linnaeus

Emberiza cirlus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 311 — southern Europe.

Emberiza cirlus portucaliae Floericke, 1922, Mitt. Vogelw., 20, p. 123 — Oporto region, Portugal.

Wales and southern England; France, southwestern Germany, Switzerland, Italy, western and southern Balkan Peninsula, and Turkey south to Mediterranean, including Balearic Islands, Sicily, and Crete, and in North Africa from Morocco to Tunisia; mainly resident with some post-breeding wandering outside breeding range.

Emberiza cirlus nigrostriata Schiebel

Emberiza cirlus nigrostriata Schiebel, 1910, Ornith. Jahrb., 21, p. 103 — Ghisonaccia, Corsica.

Corsica and Sardinia.

EMBERIZA STRIOLATA

Emberiza striolata sahari Levaillant

Emberiza sahari J. Levaillant, 1850?, Expl. Sci. Algérie, Ois., Atlas, pl. 9 *bis*, fig. 2; 1867, text description, p. 182 — near Ghelma, between Ghardaïa and Ouargla, southern Algeria (reference not verified).

Emberiza striolata theresae Meinertzhagen, 1939, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 59, p. 68 — Anja, southwestern Morocco.

Southern slopes of Atlas mountains of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis south (scattered) through the Sahara to central Mali (French Sudan) and central and southeastern Niger.

Emberiza striolata sanghae Traylor

Emberiza striolata sanghae Traylor, 1960, Nat. Hist. Misc. [Chicago], no. 175, p. 1 — Sangha, lat. 14° 21′ N., long. 3° 17′ W., near Bandiagara, Mopti, southern Mali.

Known only from type locality, southern Mali (French Sudan).

?Emberiza striolata jebelmarrae (Lynes)

Fringillaria striolata jebelmarrae Lynes, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **41**, p. 34 — Jebel Marra [= Jabal Marrah], 7,100 ft., Darfur, Sudan. [Specimens not examined.]

Highlands of Darfur and Kordofan, west-central Sudan; possibly not separable from *saturatior*.

Emberiza striolata saturatior (Sharpe)

Fringillaria saturatior Sharpe, 1901, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11**, p. 47 — Lake Stefanie (Chew Bahir), Ethiopia. [Specimens not examined.]

Highlands of southern Ethiopia and northwestern Kenya.

Emberiza striolata striolata (Lichtenstein)

Fringilla striolata Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 24 — Ambukol, Nubia, Berber, Sudan.

Fringillaria striolata dankali Thesiger and Meynell, 1934, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **55**, p. 79 — Adau, Danakil, Ethiopia.

Emberiza striolata tescicola Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Explor., no. 1, p. 20 — Isin, Iran.

Northern Sudan south to Somalia and east through Arabia, Sinai Peninsula, Palestine, (? southern Iraq,) southern Iran, southern Afghanistan, central and southern West Pakistan, and through drier portions of northern and central India east to Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and northern Andhra Pradesh.

EMBERIZA IMPETUANI

Emberiza impetuani Smith

Emberiza impetuani A. Smith, 1836, Rept. Exped. Centr. Africa, p. 48 — "country between Nu. Gariep and Tropic"; restricted to eastern Bechuanaland by Macdonald, 1957, Contrib. Ornith. Western S. Africa, p. 169.

Fringilla impetuani sloggetti Macdonald, 1957, Contr. Ornith. Western S. Africa, p. 170 — Deelfontein, Cape Province.

Dry, rocky areas from central coastal Angola (?irregular), South West Africa, Botswana (Bechuanaland), and western and southern Transvaal south to Cape Province; irregular movements north to eastern Angola, Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) and Kasai, Congo.

EMBERIZA TAHAPISI

Emberiza tahapisi arabica (Lorenz and Hellmayr)

Fringillaria arabica Lorenz and Hellmayr, 1902, Ornith. Monatsb., **10**, p. 55 — Jeshbum, southern Arabia.

Southern Arabia, from Asir to Hadhramaut.

Emberiza tahapisi insularis (Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes)

Fringillaria insularis Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes, 1899, Bull. Liverpool Mus., 2, p. 2 — Adho Dimellus, 3,500-4,500 ft., Socotra.

Socotra.

Emberiza tahapisi septemstriata Rüppell

Emberiza septemstriata Rüppell, 1840, Neue Wirbelt, Vögel, p. 86 — Gondar, Begemdir, Ethiopia.

Eastern Sudan and western and northern Ethiopia.

Emberiza tahapisi tahapisi Smith

Emberiza tahapisi A. Smith, 1836, Rept. Exped. Centr. Africa, p. 48 — ". . . country towards the sources of the Vaal River," southeastern Transvaal.

?*Emberiza tahapisi nivenorum* Winterbottom, 1965, Cimbebasia, no. 9 (1964), p. 73 — Otjivasandu, southern Kaokoveld, northwestern South West Africa. [Specimens not examined.]

Gabon, southern and eastern Congo, Uganda, southern Sudan, southern Ethiopia, and Somalia south, in dry, rocky areas, to South Africa.

Emberiza tahapisi goslingi (Alexander)

Fringillaria goslingi Alexander, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16**, p. 124 — Mbima, northern Nigeria; not on

Uelle River as stated in original description, *vide* Chapin, 1954, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **75B,** p. 619.

Sierra Leone, Mali, and Nigeria eastward, north of equatorial forest, to northeastern Congo and Sudan, west of Nile.

EMBERIZA SOCOTRANA

Emberiza socotrana (Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes)

Fringillaria socotrana Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes, 1899, Bull. Liverpool Mus., **2,** p. 2 — Adho Dimellus, 4,000 ft., Socotra.

Highlands of Socotra.

EMBERIZA CAPENSIS[1]

Emberiza capensis vincenti (Lowe)

Fringillaria capensis vincenti Lowe, 1932, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **52,** p. 144 — Zobrué [= Zóbuè], Mozambique.

Central Malawi (Nyasaland) and adjacent parts of northern Mozambique and eastern Zambia (Northern Rhodesia).

Emberiza capensis smithersii (Plowes)

Fringillaria capensis smithersii Plowes, 1951, Ostrich, **22,** p. 35 — Martin Forest Reserve, Chimanimani Mountains, border between Rhodesia and Mozambique.

Known only from type locality, eastern Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia).

Emberiza capensis plowesi (Vincent)

Fringillaria capensis plowesi Vincent, 1950, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **70,** p. 15 — Matopos Research Station, *ca.* 4,600 ft., near Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) plateau and adjacent northeastern Botswana (Bechuanaland).

?Emberiza capensis limpopoensis (Roberts)

Fringillaria capensis limpopoensis Roberts, 1924, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **10,** p. 187 — "Transvaal northwards;"

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[1] The races are rather thinly split, but I have seen insufficient material to suggest where amalgamation might take place in order to make the races of *capensis* more nearly comparable to those in other species and genera. — R.A.P., Jr.

type from Pretoria, *fide* Clancey, 1966, Durban Mus. Novit., 7, p. 615.

Central and northwestern Transvaal and southeastern Botswana (Bechuanaland); doubtfully distinct from *reidi*.

Emberiza capensis reidi (Shelley)

Fringillaria reidi Shelley, 1902, Birds Africa, 3, p. 158 — Ingagane River, near Newcastle, Natal.

Southeastern Transvaal, Upper Natal, and western Swaziland south to eastern Orange Free State, lowlands of northern Lesotho (Basutoland), and Griqualand East.

Emberiza capensis basutoensis (Vincent)

Fringillaria capensis basutoensis Vincent, 1950, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **70**, p. 14 — source of Lekhalabaletsi River, 9,600 ft., lat. 29°18′S., long. 29°25′E., eastern Basutoland.

Mountains of Lesotho (Basutoland) and seasonally in contiguous western Griqualand East and western Natal.

Emberiza capensis vinacea Clancey

Emberiza capensis vinacea Clancey, 1963, Durban Mus. Novit., **6**, p. 264 — Kaap Plateau, near Kuruman, northern Cape Province.

Kaap Plateau region, northern Cape Province.

Emberiza capensis cinnamomea (Lichtenstein)[1]

Fringilla cinnamomea Lichtenstein, 1842, Verz. Samml. Saüg Vögel Kaffernl., p. 16 — South Africa. Type from Likwa [= Vaal] River, southwestern Transvaal, *vide* Stresemann, 1954, Ann. Mus. Congo, Zool. ser. 4, **1**, p. 81.

Fringillaria media Sharpe, 1904, Ibis, p. 354 — Deelfontein, Cape Province.

Central Cape Province (Prieska) south through Karroo region and east to southern Transvaal and western Orange Free State.

Emberiza capensis capensis Linnaeus

Emberiza capensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 310 — Cape of Good Hope.

Fringillaria capensis klaverensis Roberts, 1937, Ostrich, 8, p. 107 — Klaver, southwestern South West Africa.

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[1] For use of this name, rather than the more familiar *media*, see Clancey, 1964, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 84, p. 39. — R.A.P., Jr.

Fringillaria capensis ausensis Roberts, 1937, Ostrich, 8, p. 108 — Aus, Great Namaqualand, South West Africa.

Fringillaria capensis karasensis Roberts, 1937, Ostrich, 8, p. 108 — Kochena, Great Karas Mountains, Great Namaqualand, South West Africa.

Great Namaqualand, South West Africa, south to southwestern Cape Province; intergrades extensively with *cinnamomea* to east.

Emberiza capensis bradfieldi (Roberts)

Fringillaria capensis bradfieldi Roberts, 1928, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 12, p. 318 — Waterberg Police Post, Damaraland, South West Africa.

Fringillaria capensis cloosi Hoesch and Niethammer, 1940, Journ. f. Ornith., 88, sonderheft, p. 335.

Kaokoveld and highlands of Damaraland, northern South West Africa.

Emberiza capensis nebularum (Rudebeck)

Fringillaria capensis nebularum Rudebeck, 1958, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 78, p. 129 — Lucira, Mossâmedes, western Angola.

Mossâmedes and western Huíla, southwestern Angola.

EMBERIZA YESSOENSIS

Emberiza yessoensis yessoensis (Swinhoe)

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Emberiza minor Blakiston, 1863, Ibis, p. 99 — "near Hakodadi, on the island of Yesso" [= Hakodate, Hokkaido].

Schoenicola yessoënsis Swinhoe, 1874, Ibis, p. 161. New name for *Emberiza minor* Blakiston, 1863, preoccupied by *Emberiza schoeniclus minor* Middendorff, 1851.

Cynchramus yessoënsis minamijatschi Kumagai, 1927, Annot. Ornith. Orient., 1, p. 105 — Miyagi, Honshu.

Honshu, Hokkaido, and southern Kurile Islands; formerly wintered in southeastern Honshu. Rare.

Emberiza yessoensis continentalis Witherby

Emberiza yessoënsis continentalis Witherby, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 31, p. 74 — Yashwanen, near Nanking [= Nanching], Kiangsu, China.

Southern Ussuri region and eastern Manchuria; winters in southern Korea and in eastern China from Hopeh south to Fukien.

EMBERIZA TRISTRAMI

Emberiza tristrami Swinhoe

Emberiza tristrami Swinhoe, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 441 — Amoy [= Hsiamen], Fukien, China.

Middle Amur river and Ussuri river regions; winters in southern China, from Szechwan and Fukien southward.

EMBERIZA FUCATA

Emberiza fucata arcuata Sharpe

Emberiza arcuata Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 494 — Himalayas; restricted to Simla by Baker, 1926, Fauna. Brit. India, Birds, ed. 2, **3**, p. 199.

Himalayas, from 5,000 to 9,000 ft., from Chitral to Simla, reappearing in northern Yunnan; winters at lower elevations and south to northern Burma.

Emberiza fucata fucata Pallas

Emberiza fucata Pallas, 1776, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, **3**, p. 698 — at Onon and Ingoda rivers, near Shilka, Chita, southeastern Siberia.

Emberiza fucata laubmanni Stachanow, 1929, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **2**, p. 6 — Mt. Fuji, Japan.

?*Spina fucata transitiva* Portenko, 1960, Birds U.S.S.R., **4**, p. 359 — Voroshilov (Nikolsk-Ussuriski), Maritime Territory, Russia. [Specimens not examined.]

Southeast of Lake Baikal east to southern Amur and Maritime Territory and south through northeastern Mongolia and Manchuria to Korea and southern Kurile Islands, Hokkaido, and northern Honshu; winters from southeastern China to northern Indochina and from Honshu south through Riu Kiu Islands, rarely to Formosa.

Emberiza fucata kuatunensis La Touche

Emberiza fucata kuatunensis La Touche, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46**, p. 23 — Kuatun, northwestern Fukien.

Emberiza fucata fluviatilis La Touche, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46**, p. 23 — Chinkiang, Kiangsu.

Kiangsu south to Kwangtung, and (?) southern Yunnan.

EMBERIZA PUSILLA

Emberiza pusilla Pallas

Emberiza pusilla Pallas, 1776, Reise versch. Prov. Russ.

Reichs, 3, p. 647 — Daurian Range, southern Chita, southeastern Siberia.

Tundra and northern taiga of northern Russia (occasionally Scandinavia) from White Sea east across Siberia, reaching Pacific coast at Anadyr Bay and vicinity of Okhotsk on Sea of Okhotsk, ranging north to about lat. 70° N. and south to about lat. 60° N.; winters in northern part of Indian subcontinent and in northern and central Burma, northern Thailand, southern China, and northern Indochina; occasionally in winter in British Isles, Europe, North Africa, Near East, and Philippines.

EMBERIZA CHRYSOPHRYS

Emberiza chrysophrys Pallas

Emberiza chrysophrys Pallas, 1776, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3, p. 698 — Daurian Range, southern Chita, southeastern Siberia.

South-central Siberia, north and east of Lake Baikal region, from Irkutsk east to Barguzin Mountains and Stanovoi Range; winters in central and southeastern China.

EMBERIZA RUSTICA

Emberiza rustica rustica Pallas

Emberiza rustica Pallas, 1776, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3, p. 698 — Dauria [=Transbaikalia].

Northern portion of taiga zone (generally) of Eurasia from northern Sweden and Finland east to about central Yakutsk, Udskaya Bay on Sea of Okhotsk, and northern Sakhalin; winters in eastern China (west to Szechwan and south to Fukien) and in Japan, rarely to Commander Islands and western Aleutians; differentiation of races in winter plumage uncertain.

Emberiza rustica latifascia Portenko

Emberiza rustica latifascia Portenko, 1930, Auk, 47, p. 206 — near Klyuchi, Kamchatka.

Northeastern Siberia from about central Yakutsk eastward, including Kamchatka; apparently winters in same region as nominate race.

EMBERIZA ELEGANS

Emberiza elegans elegans Temminck

Emberiza elegans Temminck, 1835, Pl. Col., livr. 98, pl. 583, fig. 1 — Japan.

Manchuria and probably northern Korea; range poorly known; winters in southern Korea, western Honshu, Kyushu, and eastern China.

Emberiza elegans ticehursti Sushkin

Emberiza elegans sibirica Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 38, p. 29 — Sidemi River, southern Ussuri.

Emberiza elegans ticehursti Sushkin, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 47, p. 35. New name for *E. e. sibirica* Sushkin, 1925, preoccupied by *E. sibirica* Gmelin, 1789 = *E. aureola* Pallas, 1773.

Eastern Amur and southern Maritime Territory; southern limits unknown; winters from southern Manchuria south to Shantung, but full range unknown.

Emberiza elegans elegantula Swinhoe

Emberiza elegantula Swinhoe, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 134 — near Kweichow [= Tzukuei], on the Yangtze River, western Hupeh.

Mountains of southwestern China from eastern Sikang east through Szechwan to Hupeh and from Shensi south at least to northern Yunnan and Kweichow; apparently resident, but in northeastern Burma to now recorded only in winter.

EMBERIZA AUREOLA

Emberiza aureola aureola Pallas

Emberiza aureola Pallas, 1773, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 2, p. 711 — Irtysh River, south-central Siberia.

Emberiza aureola suschkini Stanchinsky, 1929, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S. [Leningrad], 29 (1928), p. 257 — Uliassutai, western Mongolia.

Eurasian boreal zone, south to steppes, from western Russia across Siberia to central Anadyr region in the north and farther south reaching Bering Sea at about Cape Olyutorsk, intergrading with *ornata* in eastern Transbaikalia and, presumably, at base of Kamchatka Peninsula; winters from north-central India and Nepal east to southern China, including Hainan, and south to southern India, Malay Peninsula, and Indochina; wide-spread vagrant.

Emberiza aureola ornata Shulpin

Emberiza aureola ornata Shulpin, 1928, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S. [Leningrad], 28 (1927), p. 401 —

mouth of Suifun River, near Tavritchanka, north of Vladivostok, Maritime Territory.

Emberiza aureola kamtschatica Stanchinsky, 1929, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S. [Leningrad], 29 (1928) — near Klyuchi, Kamchatka.

?*Emberiza aureola insulanus* Portenko, 1960, Birds U.S.S.R., 4, p. 381 — mouth of Poronai River, Sakhalin. [Specimens not examined.]

Kamchatka, Kurile Islands, Hokkaido, Sakhalin, and lower Amur region through Manchuria to northern Korea, intergrading with nominate *aureola* in west; identification in winter uncertain, but range appears to overlap that of nominate *aureola*.

EMBERIZA POLIOPLEURA[1] [2]

Emberiza poliopleura (Salvadori)

Fringillaria poliopleura Salvadori, 1888, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 26, p. 269 — Soddè, Shoa, Ethiopia.

Southeastern Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia south to northeastern Uganda, northern and eastern Kenya, and northeastern Tanzania (Tanganyika).

EMBERIZA FLAVIVENTRIS

Emberiza flaviventris flavigaster Cretzschmar

Emberiza flavigaster Cretzschmar, 1828, in Rüppell, Atlas Reise nördlichen Afrika, Vögel, 1826, p. 38 — Kordofan.

Mali and northern Nigeria east to Sudan (except extreme south), Eritrea, and northern Ethiopia.

Emberiza flaviventris kalaharica Roberts

Emberiza flaviventris kalaharica Roberts, 1932, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 15, p. 34 — Tsotsoronga pan, northeastern Bechuanaland.

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[1] The African species *E. poliopleura, flaviventris, affinis,* and *cabanisi,* a closely related group, bear strong resemblances to palearctic *E. aureola.* These resemblances may be only accidental, but it is noteworthy that *aureola* has a wide breeding range, that the western breeding population winters to the southeast rather than directly south, and that the species is a wide-ranging straggler. These attributes suggest that *aureola* from the western palearctic may have populated eastern Africa, become non-migratory and isolated, and differentiated into the present-day Africa group. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] *E. poliopleura* and *E. flaviventris* form a superspecies. — R.A.P., Jr.

Emberiza flaviventris princeps Clancey and Winterbottom, 1960, Durban Mus. Novit., 6, p. 7 — Farm Hoffnung, *ca.* 7,000 ft., in mountains 10 miles east of Windhoek, Damaraland, South West Africa.

?*Emberiza flaviventris vulpecula* Clancey, 1967, Durban Mus. Novit., 8, p. 113 — Langata Forest, Ngong, Nairobi, Kenya. [Specimens not examined.]

Emberiza flaviventris carychroa Clancey, 1968, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 88, p. 21. New name for *E. f. vulpecula* Clancey, 1967, preoccupied by *Emberiza affinis vulpecula* Grote, 1921.

Interior Angola, Kasai, Manyema, Uganda, southeastern Sudan, and western and central Kenya south to South West Africa, Botswana (Bechuanaland), northern Cape Province, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Mozambique.

Emberiza flaviventris flaviventris Stephens

Emberiza flaviventris Stephens, 1815, in Shaw, General Zool., 9(2), p. 374 — Cape of Good Hope and Cayenne.

Southern and eastern Cape Province, Zululand, and Natal.

EMBERIZA AFFINIS

Emberiza affinis affinis Heuglin

Emberiza affinis Heuglin, 1867, Journ. f. Ornith., 15, p. 297 — no locality; Sennar, eastern Sudan, designated by Heuglin, 1868, Journ. f. Ornith., **16**, p. 76, but probably erroneous; Dar Bertat region, between Blue Nile and Sobat River, western Ethiopia, substituted by Bannerman and Bates, 1926, Ibis, p. 800.

Fringillaria forbesi Hartlaub, 1882, Ornith. Centralbl., 7, p. 92 — central Africa; Lado district, southern Sudan, generally accepted but apparently never formally designated.

?*Emberiza affinis omoensis* Neumann, 1905, Journ. f. Ornith., 53, p. 358 — Schetie, Kosha, Ethiopia. [Specimens not examined.]

Southern Sudan, southwestern Ethiopia, northern Uganda, and Upper Uelle, northwestern Congo.

Emberiza affinis vulpecula Grote

Emberiza affinis vulpecula Grote, 1921, Anz, Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **1**, p. 39 — Bozoum, Ouham-Pendé, Central African Republic.

Central Cameroons and adjacent Central African Republic (French Equatorial Africa).

Emberiza affinis nigeriae Bannerman and Bates

Emberiza affinis nigeriae Bannerman and Bates, 1926, Ibis, p. 801 — 15 miles northeast of Yola, 1,000 ft., northern Nigeria.

Emberiza affinis gambiensis Bannerman, 1932, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 52, p. 111 — Old Nokunda, Gambia.

Savannas from Gambia, and possibly Senegal, east to northern Nigeria, northern Cameroons, and southwestern Chad.

EMBERIZA CABANISI

Emberiza cabanisi cabanisi (Reichenow)

Polymitra (*Fringillaria*) *cabanisi* Reichenow, 1875, Journ. f. Ornith., 23, p. 233, pl. 2, figs. 2, 3 — Cameroons.

Savannas, north of equatorial forest, from Liberia to southern Sudan and western Uganda.

Emberiza cabanisi cognominata (Grote)

Polymitra (*Fringillaria*) *major* Cabanis, 1880, Journ. f. Ornith., 28, p. 349, pl. 2, fig. 2 — Angola; restricted to Tala Mugongo, Malanje, Angola, by Clancey, 1965, Ostrich, 36, p. 200.

Fringillaria cabanisi cognominata Grote, 1931, Ornith. Monatsb., 39, p. 91. New name for *Polymitra major* Cabanis, 1880, preoccupied by *Emberiza major* Brehm, 1855 = *Emberiza citrinella* Linnaeus, 1758.

Southwestern Congo and central and northeastern Angola.

Emberiza cabanisi orientalis (Shelley)

Fringillaria orientalis Shelley, 1882, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 308 — Mamboio, Morogoro district, Tanganyika.

Southeastern Congo, Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) (except southwest), Malawi (Nyasaland), and Tanzania (Tanganyika) south to northern and eastern Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) and southern Mozambique.

EMBERIZA RUTILA

Emberiza rutila Pallas

Emberiza rutila Pallas, 1776, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3, p. 698 — Onon River and toward the Mongolian border.

?*Euspiza rutila pamirensis* Moltchanov and Zarudny, 1915, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci., Petrograd, **19**

(1914), p. 452 — Kyzyl Art, Trans-Alai Range, Pamirs. [Specimens not examined.][1]

Eastern Siberia from northwestern Irkutsk east through southern Yakut to about Udskaya Guba on the Sea of Okhotsk and south to Lake Baikal region and southeastern Khabarovsk and probably to northern Mongolia and northern Manchuria, and doubtfully in the Pamirs (straggler?); southern limits poorly known; winters from Assam east to southeastern China and south to northern Burma, Thailand, and northern Indochina; winter straggler west to Chitral and Ladak and east to Japan and Formosa.

EMBERIZA KOSLOWI[2]

Emberiza koslowi Bianchi

Emberiza koslowi Bianchi, 1904, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **14**, p. 80 — Re chu River, *ca.* lat. 31°25′N., long. 97° 24′E., upper Mekong River, eastern Tibet.

Vicinity of junction of borders of Tibet, Tsinghai, and Szechwan.

EMBERIZA MELANOCEPHALA[3]

Emberiza melanocephala Scopoli

Emberiza melanocephala Scopoli, 1769, Ann. I Hist.-Nat., p. 142 — Carniola, Slovenia, Yugoslavia.

Northeastern, southeastern, and southernmost Italy east through Yugoslavia, southern Bulgaria, and extreme southeastern Rumania, and south through the Balkan Peninsula and Crete; also from southeastern Ukraine southeast through Caucasus and Asia Minor, including Rhodes and Cyprus, to Palestine, Syria, northern Iraq, and eastern, southern, and northern Iran; hydridizes with *E. bruniceps* in northern Iran; migrates east to winter in northeastern and central India.

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[1] Vaurie, *in litt.*, now regards this race as invalid. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] *E. koslowi* seems out of place between *E. rutila* and *E. melanocephala*. The chestnut of the upper back is similar to these species and the black head is like that of *E. melanocephala*, but the resemblance ends here. The gray and white underparts, black breast band, and white outer rectrices are very distinctive. Placement near *E. leucocephala*, as was done by Sharpe, 1909, Hand-list, 5, p. 283, appears more logical, from both morphological and geographical evidence. — R.A.P., Jr.

[3] Because of hybridization between *E. melanocephala* and *E. bruniceps* in northern Iran, the two are sometimes treated as conspecific, e.g. Voous, 1960, Atlas European Birds, p. 254. — R.A.P., Jr.

EMBERIZA BRUNICEPS[1]

Emberiza bruniceps Brandt

Emberiza bruniceps Brandt, 1841, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, 9, col. 12 — Turkmenia.

Emberiza icterica Eversmann, 1841, Add. Pallas Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., fasc. 2, p. 10 — Transcaspia.

Northeastern Kazakhstan east across southern Russia to Altai Mountains and south, except in region between Caspian and Aral seas, to eastern Iran (where hybridizes with *E. melanocephala*), Afghanistan, northern Baluchistan, Tadzhikistan, Kirghizstan, and western Sinkiang; winters in peninsular India, from Gujarat east to West Bengal and south to Mysore, occasionally to Madras.

EMBERIZA SULPHURATA

Emberiza sulphurata Temminck and Schlegel

Emberiza sulphurata Temminck and Schlegel, in Siebold, 1848, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 100, pl. 60 — Japan.

Central Honshu, rarely farther north; winters from southern Honshu south to Kyushu, Formosa, northern Philippine Islands south to Luzon, and on China coast south to Fukien.

EMBERIZA SPODOCEPHALA

Emberiza spodocephala spodocephala Pallas

Emberiza spodocephala Pallas, 1776, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3, p. 698 — Daurian Range, southern Chita, southeastern Siberia.

Emberiza spodocephala flaviventris Shulpin, 1928, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S. [Leningrad], 28 (1927), p. 400 — Fansa Station, Suchan Railroad, southern Ussuri.

Emberiza spodocephala extremi-orientis Shulpin, 1928, Ornith. Monatsb., 36, p. 82. New name for *E. s. flavi-*

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[1] The name *Emberiza luteola* Sparrman, 1789, is correctly applied to a species of *Sicalis* (see p. 127) and not to this taxon, as was formerly done. — R.A.P., Jr.

ventris Shulpin, 1928, preoccupied by *Emberiza flaviventris* Stephens, 1815.

Emberiza spodocephala oligoxantha Meise, 1932, Ornith. Monatsb., 40, p. 43 — Salair, Kuznetsk region, western Siberia.

Western Altai Mountains northeast to about lat. 65°N., long. 135°E., thence southeast to about lat. 55°N. on the Sea of Okhotsk, south to northern Korea, Manchuria, Transbaikalia, northeastern Tibet, and Sayan Mountains; winters from Korea through eastern China south to Yunnan, Hainan, and Formosa.

Emberiza spodocephala personata Temminck

Emberiza personata Temminck, 1835, Pl. Col., livr. 98, pl. 580 — northern Japan.

Sakhalin and southern Kurile Islands south through northern Japan to central Honshu; winters from Honshu south to Riu Kiu Islands.

Emberiza spodocephala sordida Blyth

Emberiza sordida Blyth (ex Hodgson MS), 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **13** (1844), p. 958 — Nepal.

Emberiza melanops Blyth, 1845, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **14**, p. 554 — Tipperah, Bengal.

Northern Kansu, eastern Tsinghai, eastern Sikang, and northwestern Yunnan east in Yangtze basin through Szechwan to northern Hupeh; winters from Bhutan and Assam southeast through northern Burma and northern Indochina.

EMBERIZA VARIABILIS[1]

Emberiza variabilis Temminck

Emberiza variabilis Temminck, 1835, Pl. Col., livr. 98, pl. 583, fig. 2 — northern Japan.

Tisa variabilis kurodai Momiyama, 1927, Annot. Ornith., Orient., **1**, p. 10 — near Lake Biwa, central Honshu.

Southern Kamchatka, Kurile Islands, and Sakhalin; possibly breeding in Hokkaido and in northern and central Honshu; winters from Honshu to Riu Kiu Islands.

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[1] *E. variabilis* is of unknown affinities; there seems no reason to believe it is closer to *E. spodocephala* and *E. pallasi* than to any other species of *Emberiza.* I would prefer to emphasize this uncertainty by placing it at the end of the genus. — R.A.P., Jr.

EMBERIZA PALLASI

Emberiza pallasi pallasi (Cabanis)

Cynchramus pallasi Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 130; based on *Emberiza schoeniculus* var. β, of Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 2, p. 48 — near Selenga River, Transbaikalia.

Cynchramus pallasii montana Sushkin, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 38, p. 22 — Chulyshman Plateau, southeastern Russian Altai.

Emberiza pallasi suschkiniana Grote, 1931, Ornith. Monatsb., **39**, p. 150. New name for *C. p. montana* Sushkin, 1925, preoccupied by *Emberiza montana* Gmelin, 1789.

Russian Altai Mountains east through Baikal region to Amur region and south to northwestern Sinkiang, northern Tibet, northern Mongolia, and probably northern Manchuria; winters in Sinkiang, Mongolia, and Inner Mongolia.

Emberiza pallasi polaris Middendorff

Emberiza polaris Middendorff, 1851, Reise Sibiriens, 2, pt. 2, p. 146, pl. 13, fig. 1 — Boganida, lat. 71° N., southern Taymyr Peninsula, Krasnoyarsk.

Emberiza pallasi latolineata Dementiev, 1937, in Buturlin and Dementiev, Poln. Opredly Ptitsy S. S. S. R., **4**, p. 113 — Kolyma Peninsula.

Somewhat west of the Yenisei and south of the tree-line across Siberia to Chukatski Peninsula, south to about Krasnoyarsk and eastward reaching the Sea of Okhotsk at about Udskaya Gulf but absent from Kamchatka Peninsula and the coastal area to the north; winters from Manchuria and Maritime Territory south to Korea and east-central China.

Emberiza pallasi lydiae Portenko[1]

Emberiza pallasi lydiae Portenko, 1929, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. U. R. S. S. [Leningrad], 29 (1928), p. 78 — Orok Nor, Mongolia.

Central Mongolia.

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[1] No specimens examined. Vaurie, 1964, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 127, pp. 140-141, notes that the voice and ecology of *E. p. lydiae* are distinctive, suggesting that this may be a full species. — R.A.P., Jr.

EMBERIZA SCHOENICLUS

Emberiza schoeniclus schoeniclus (Linnaeus)[1]

Fringilla schoeniclus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 182 — Europe; restricted to Sweden by Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fanua, p. 194.

Cynchramus septentrionalis Brehm, 1831, Handb. Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., p. 302 — northern Europe.

Cynchramus schoeniclus goplanae Domaniewski, 1918, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, **11**, p. 751 — Warsaw, Poland.

Emberiza schoeniclus terekia Buturlin, 1929, Syst. Notes Birds Northern Caucasus, p. 29 — Vladikavkas [= Dzaudzhikau = Ordzhonikidze], Ukraine (winter).

Emberiza schoeniclus turonensis Steinbacher, 1930, Journ. f. Ornith., 78, p. 480 — Etang de Beauregard, Mezières en Brenne, Indre, France.

Emberiza schoeniclus mackenziei Bird, 1936, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 56, p. 54 — South Uist, Outer Hebrides.

Emberiza schoeniclus steinbacheri Dementiev, 1937, Ornith. Monatsb., 45, p. 86. New name for *Cynchramus septentrionalis* Brehm, 1831, preoccupied by *Emberiza septentrionalis* Brehm, 1831, Handb. Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., p. 295 = *E. citrinella* Linnaeus, 1758.

?*Schoeniclus schoeniclus wotiakorum* Portenko, 1960, Birds U. S. S. R., 4, p. 364 — Kirov, Soviet Russia [specimens not examined].

British Isles; northern Europe from Scandinavia east in Russia to Urals and south to (?) northern Spain, Austria, and central Russia, south to about Smolensk, Ulyanovsk, and Ufa; winters from south-central Europe to Mediterranean and its islands, Turkey, and occasionally northern Africa.

Emberiza schoeniclus passerina Pallas

Emberiza passerina Pallas, 1771, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, **1**, p. 456 — "ad Jaicum automno" [= Ural basin, *fide* Vaurie, 1959, Bird Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 700].

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[1] The subspecies *schoeniclus, passerina, parvirostris, pyrrhulina, minor, pallidior,* and *ukrainae,* birds with small, thin bills and dark, heavily streaked plumage, form the "*schoeniclus* group." — R.A.P., Jr.

Emberiza schoeniclus tazensis Buturlin, 1934, Sbornik Trudov Gosud. Zool. Muz. [Moscow], **1**, pp. 91, 100 — Khalmer Sede, mouth of Taz River, northwestern Siberia. [Reference not verified.]

Northwestern Siberia from Urals east to the Yenisei and south to about lat. 60° N.; winters in Iran, probably Iraq, northern Sinkiang, and Mongolia.

Emberiza schoeniclus parvirostris Buturlin

Emberiza schoeniclus parvirostris Buturlin, 1910, Mess. Ornith., **1**, p. [262] — middle Lena, about lat. 60° N.; and the Yenisei, beyond lat. 64° N.; restricted to Olekminsk by Buturlin, 1934, Sbornik Trudov Gosud. Zool. Muz. [Moscow], **1**, p. 100. [Reference not verified.]

Emberiza schoeniclus pallidissima Portenko, 1929, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. U. R. S. S. [Leningrad], **29** (1928), p. 46 — Verkhy Karelina, upper Nizhnyaya Tunguska, and Olekminsk.

?*Schoeniclus schoeniclus kozlovae* Portenko, 1960, Birds U. S. S. R., 4, p. 364 — near Ulan Bator, Mongolia [specimens not examined].[1]

Middle Siberia from the Yenisei east to the Lena and south to Lake Baikal region; (?) northern Mongolia; known to winter in eastern Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Sinkiang, and northern Tsinghai.

Emberiza schoeniclus pyrrhulina Swinhoe

Fringilla nortoniensis Gmelin,[2] 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 922, based on "Norton Finch" of Pennant, 1785, Arctic Zool., 2, p. 376 — Norton Sound; error for Kamchatka, *fide* Stresemann, 1949, Ibis, 91, p. 252.

Schoeniclus pyrrhulinus Swinhoe, 1876, Ibis, p. 333, pl. 8, fig. 2 — Hokodadi [= Hakodate], Hokkaido.

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[1] Vaurie, *in litt.*, considers this race to be unrecognizable. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] *Fringilla nortoniensis*, long unusued, was disinterred by Stresemann, 1949, Ibis, 91, p. 252, and subsequently applied to the form breeding in Japan by Austin and Kuroda, 1953, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 109, p. 603. Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1795, pp. 6-7, pointed out that, in addition to being a forgotten name, it is not at all certain that Pennant's bird is referrable to the race breeding on Hokkaido. The problem has been resolved by the validation of *pyrrhulinus* as Name No. 710 on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. — R.A.P., Jr.

Transbaikalia, probably adjacent Mongolia, Manchuria, Amur, southern Khabarovsk, Kamchatka, Kurile Islands, Sakhalin, and Hokkaido; winters from southern Manchuria south to Hopeh and from central Honshu to Kyushu.

?Emberiza schoeniclus minor Middendorff[1]

Emberiza schoeniclus minor Middendorff, 1851, Reise Sibiriens, 2, pt. 2, p. 144 — Stanovoi Range to Udskoe Ostrog, vicinity of southeastern Siberia. [Specimens not examined.]

Range uncertain; apparently southeastern Siberia and adjacent Manchuria.

Emberiza schoeniclus pallidior Hartert

1 only

Emberiza schoeniclus pallidior Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 197 — Aiderli, Turkestan [= apparently near Dzharkent (= Panfilov), Kazakhstan, *fide* Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 701].

Southwestern Siberia, south of *passerina,* from Urals east to southernmost Krasnoyarsk and south to steppes and to western foothills of Altai range; winters from Caucasus east through Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, northern West Pakistan, northwestern India, western Sinkiang, and northern Tsinghai to Inner Mongolia.[2]

Emberiza schoeniclus ukrainae (Zarudny)

2 only

Cynchramus schoeniclus ukrainae Zarudny, 1917, Mess. Ornith., 8, p. 40 — Poltava and Kharkov, Ukraine. [Specimens not examined.]

Cynchramus schoeniclus pereversievi Gawrilenko, 1917, Jahrb. Mus. Poltawa, no. 3-4, pp. 82-84 — Poltava, Ukraine. [Reference not verified.]

Southern Russia, south of nominate *schoeniclus,* south to northern Ukraine and east to the Volga; winters from

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[1] See Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., 1795, pp. 5-6, for discussion of whether this is a form of *E. pallasi* or of *E. schoeniclus,* and if of the latter whether the race *pyrrhulina* is separable from it. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] The unusually extensive winter range of this race, as well as that of some others (e.g. *E. s. passerina*), is suspect; it may result from difficulty in differentiating the various races in winter plumage. — R.A.P., Jr.

Crimea east to Volga delta and south to Caucasus.

Emberiza schoeniclus incognita (Zarudny)[1]

Cynchramus schoeniclus incognitus Zarudny, 1917, Mess. Ornith., 8, p. 41 — Akmolinsk, Semipalatinsk, and Turgai, Kirghiz steppes.

Cynchramus schoeniclus curvirostris Domaniewski, 1918, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, **11**, p. 750 — Volga River, near Saratov.

Emberiza schoeniclus volgae Stresemann, 1919, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **1**, p. 9 — vicinity of Sarepta, southern Russia.

East of the Volga, from about Kuibyshev south to Saratov, and south of nominate *schoeniclus* and of *pallidior*, east through southern Urals and steppes of northern Kazakhstan; known in winter from Azerbaijan, Transcaspia, and Sinkiang.

Emberiza schoeniclus pyrrhuloides Pallas

Emberiza pyrrhuloides Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 2, p. 49 — "in australibus ad Volgam et Rhymnum, versus mare caspium . . . ;" restricted to Astrakhan by Vaurie, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1795, p. 8.

Emberiza pyrrhuloides centralasiae Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 199 — Maralbashi southwestern Sinkiang.

Emberiza pyrrhuloides harterti Sushkin 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16**, p. 56 — Zaisan Nor and Kara Irtysh, northeastern Kazakhstan.

Cynchramus pyrrhuloides härmsi Zarudny, 1911, Ornith. Monatsb., **19**, p. 72 — Syr-Darya valley and basins of Chu and Sary Su Rivers, Kazakhstan.

Emberiza schoeniclus zaissanensis Buturlin, 1929, Syst. Notes Birds Northern Caucasus, p. 33 — Zaisan Nor, northeastern Kazakhstan.

Northwest side of Caspian Sea, from Dagestan northward, through lower Volga region, south of Saratov, and east across central and eastern Kazakhstan to western Mongolia and western Sinkiang; nonmigratory.

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[1] The subspecies *incognita*, *pyrrhuloides*, and *zaidamensis*, birds with large bills and pale, moderately streaked plumage, form the "*pyrrhuloides* group." — R.A.P., Jr.

Emberiza schoeniclus zaidamensis Portenko

Emberiza schoeniclus zaidamensis Portenko, 1929, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. U. R. S. S. [Leningrad], 29 (1928), p. 66 — Kurlik [= Idirtu, *ca.* lat. 37°20′ N., long. 96°40′ E., *fide* Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 703], Tsaidam, northern Tsinghai. [Specimens not examined.]

Apparently isolated in Tsaidam Depression, northern Tsinghai.

Emberiza schoeniclus witherbyi von Jordans[1]

Emberiza tschusii witherbyi von Jordans, 1923, Falco, **19**, Sonderheft, p. 4 — Albufera, Majorca.

Emberiza schoeniclus lusitanica Steinbacher, 1930, Journ. f. Ornith., 78, p. 482 — Vila Franca, Tagus River, above Lisbon, Portugal.

Lisbon region, Portugal; Mediterranean coast of western Spain and of France; Balearic Islands and Sardinia.

Emberiza schoeniclus intermedia Degland

Emberiza intermedia Degland (ex Michaëlles MS), 1849, Ornith. Europeénne, **1**, p. 264 — Dalmatia.

Cynchramus canneti Brehm, 1855, Der vollständige Vogelfang, p. 115 — Dalmatia.

Emberiza schoeniclus tschusii Reiser and Almásy, 1898, Aquila, 5, p. 122 — Dunavat, Dobrogea, Rumania.

Emberiza schoeniclus othmari Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 198 — Sultanlar [= Sultantsi], Bulgaria.

Emberiza compilator Mathews and Iredale, 1920, Austral Avian Rec., **4**, p. 131. New name for *Emberiza palustris* Savi, 1829, preoccupied by *Emb*[*e*]*riza palustris* Frenzel, 1801, Beschr. Vögel Wittenberg, p. 76 [unidentified, but apparently not *E. schoeniclus*, *fide* Vaurie, 1959, Birds Pal. Fauna, Passeriformes, p. 704].

Emberiza schoeniclus stresemanni Steinbacher, 1930, Journ. f. Ornith., 78, p. 481 — Overbász, northern Yugoslavia.

Sicily, Italy, eastern Austria, Hungary, and Rumania south to central Yugoslavia and northern Bulgaria and east through southern Ukraine, Crimea, western Caucasus, and northeastern Turkey.

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[1] The subspecies *witherbyi*, *intermedia*, *reiseri*, *caspia*, and *korejewi*, birds with long but not heavy bills and dark, heavily streaked plumage, form the "*intermedia* group." — R.A.P., Jr.

Emberiza schoeniclus reiseri Hartert

Emberiza pyrrhuloides reiseri Hartert, 1904, Vögel pal. Fauna, p. 199 — Lamia, Thessaly, Greece.

Southern Yugoslavia, southwestern Albania, and northern Greece; partly migratory in Greece.

Emberiza schoeniclus caspia Ménétries

Emberiza caspia Ménétries, 1832, Cat. Rais. Obj. Zool. Caucase, p. 41 — near Bèchebermak [mountain near Baku; Azerbaijan], farther from the Caspian in July. [Reference not verified.]

Eastern Caucasus, western and southern Iran, Syria, and probably adjacent southeastern Turkey and northeastern Iraq.

Emberiza schoeniclus korejewi (Zarudny)

Cynchramus pyrrhuloides korejewi Zarudny, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., 15, p. 83 — Seistan and Persian Baluchistan.

Eastern Iran.

GENUS CALCARIUS BECHSTEIN[1]

Calcarius Bechstein, 1802, Ornith. Taschenb. Deuts., **1**, p. 130. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla lapponica* Linnaeus.

Rhynchophanes Baird, 1859, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pacific, **9**, pp. xx, xxxviii, 432. Type, by monotypy, *Plectrophanes maccownii* (sic) Lawrence.

cf. Jehl, 1968, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **15**, pp. 1-5 (variation in *C. pictus*).

———, 1968, Wilson Bull., 80, pp. 123-149 (breeding biology of *C. pictus*).

CALCARIUS MCCOWNII

Calcarius mccownii (Lawrence)

Plectrophanes mccownii Lawrence, 1851, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 5, p. 122 — high prairies of western Texas.

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[1] A strong case could be made for merging *Calcarius* with *Emberiza*. — R.A.P., Jr.

Southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southwestern Manitoba, and northern North Dakota through Great Plains south to southern Wyoming, eastern Colorado, and northwestern Nebraska; winters from central Arizona, central Colorado, western Kansas, and central Oklahoma south to northeastern Sonora, northern Durango, and southern Texas.

CALCARIUS LAPPONICUS

Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus (Linnaeus)

Fringilla lapponica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 180 — Lapland.

Tundra from northern Canada, in Franklin, east through Greenland, northern Scandinavia, and across northern Siberia, including Novaya Zemlya, New Siberian Islands, and Wrangel Island, to Bering Strait, south to northern limit of trees in central Keewatin, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, and northern Labrador, east through southern Greenland, southern Norway, central Sweden, northern Finland, northern Kola Peninsula, northern Siberia south to Arctic Circle in west, to about lat. 72° N. in central Siberia, and to Arctic Circle in east. Winters in North America from Colorado, Nebraska, Wisconsin, southern Ontario, Vermont, and central Nova Scotia south to northern Texas, Tennessee, and Delaware, casually south to Louisiana and Florida; in Palearctic from northern Europe and northern Asia south to British Isles, France, southern Russia, Russian Altai, Mongolia, and (?) northern China.

Calcarius lapponicus coloratus Ridgway

Calcarius lapponicus coloratus Ridgway, 1898, Auk, 15, p. 320 — Copper [= Medny] Island, Commander Islands.

Eastern Siberia around northern portion of Shelekhova Gulf, on Kamchatka Peninsula, and on Commander Islands; winters in China south to Yangtze River and occasionally in Sakhalin, Korea, and Japan.

Calcarius lapponicus alascensis Ridgway

Calcarius lapponicus alascensis Ridgway, 1898, Auk, 15, p. 320 — St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Northern and western Alaska, including Aleutian, Pribilof, St. Lawrence and Nunivak Islands, northern Yukon, and northwestern Mackenzie; winters from southern British Columbia, western Montana, southern South Dakota, and northeastern Kansas south to northeastern California, northern Arizona, and northern Texas, casually west to western California and east to Ohio.

CALCARIUS PICTUS

Calcarius pictus (Swainson)

Emberiza (*Plectrophanes*) *picta* Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., 2 (1831), p. 250, pl. 49 — Carlton House, Saskatchewan.

Calcarius pictus mersi Kemsies, 1961, Canadian Field Nat., 75, p. 147 — Little Cape, Ontario.

Calcarius pictus roweorum Kemsies, 1961, Canadian Field Nat., 75, p. 148 — Anaktuvik, Alaska.

Tundra from northern Alaska east to Hudson Bay and south to northern Manitoba and northern Ontario; winters from Kansas and Iowa south to Oklahoma, central Texas, and northern Louisiana, casually west to British Columbia and east to Ohio and South Carolina.

CALCARIUS ORNATUS

Calcarius ornatus (Townsend)

Plectrophanes ornata Townsend, 1837, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 7, p. 189 — prairies of Platte River [= near forks of Platte River, western Nebraska, *fide* Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 362].

Southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south in Great Plains to Colorado, Nebraska, and western Minnesota; winters from Arizona, northern Colorado, and central Kansas south to northern Sonora, Chihuahua, central Texas, and northern Louisiana, casually south to central Mexico.

GENUS **PLECTROPHENAX** STEJNEGER

Plectrophenax Stejneger, 1882, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, p. 33. Type, by original designation, *Emberiza nivalis* Linnaeus.

cf. Salomonsen, 1931, Ibis, pp. 57-70 (races).
Tinbergen, N., 1939, Trans. Linn. Soc. New York, 5, pp. 1-94 (behavior).

PLECTROPHENAX NIVALIS

Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis (Linnaeus)

Emberiza nivalis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 176 — Lapland.

Northern North America from northern Ellesmere Island south to St. Lawrence Island and southwestern Alaska (intergrading with *townsendi* in eastern Aleutians), central Mackenzie, central Keewatin, and northern Labrador; Greenland; islands in Greenland Sea and Norwegian Sea; Spitzbergen; Franz Joseph Land; northern Scotland (occasional); Lapland and southward to about lat. 60° N. in mountains of Norway and Sweden; northern Kola Peninsula; Kolguyev Island and Novaya Zemlya (race?). Winters in North America from western Alaska, northwestern British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to northwestern California, Oregon, Utah, northern New Mexico, Kansas, Ohio, and Virginia, occasionally farther south on Atlantic coast; in Europe south to British Isles, coast of northern France, Denmark, Germany, Poland, southern Russia, and Caucasus; occasionally south to Mediterranean and east to Asia Minor.

Plectrophenax nivalis insulae Salomonsen

Plectrophenax nivalis insulae Salomonsen, 1931, Ibis, p. 64 — northern Iceland.

Iceland; occasionally in winter to Faroes and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland.

Plectrophenax nivalis vlasowae Portenko

Plectrophenax nivalis vlasowae Portenko, 1937, Vsesoiuznyi Ark. Inst., Problemy Ark. [Leningrad], 3, p. 124 — Rodgers Bay, Wrangel Island.

Tundra of northeastern Russia east through Siberia, including Severnaya Zemlya, New Siberian Islands, and Wrangel Island, to Bering Strait and south to northern Shelekhova Gulf and eastern Kamchatka; winters south to steppes in west and in east to Altai, Transbaikalia, Manchuria, Amur region, Sakhalin Island, and Kuril Islands, occasionally south to Hopeh, Hokkaido, and (?) Korea.

Plectrophenax nivalis townsendi Ridgway

Plectrophenax nivalis townsendi Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 403 — Otter Island, Pribilof Islands, Bering Sea.

Commander Islands, Pribilofs, and western Aleutians, merging with nominate *nivalis* in eastern Aleutians.

Plectrophenax nivalis hyperboreus Ridgway[1]

Plectrophenax hyperboreus Ridgway, 1884, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 7, p. 68 — St. Michael Island, south shore of Norton Sound, Alaska.

Hall and St. Matthew Islands, occasionally St. Lawrence Island, and possibly St. Paul Island, Bering Sea; winters east to Nunivak Island and western coastal Alaska.

GENUS CALAMOSPIZA BONAPARTE[2]

Calamospiza Bonaparte, 1838, Geog. Comp. List Birds Europe North Amer., p. 30. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla bicolor* Townsend = *Calamospiza melanocorys* Stejneger.

CALAMOSPIZA MELANOCORYS

Calamospiza melanocorys Stejneger

Fringilla bicolor Townsend, 1837, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 7, p. 189 — plains of Platte River [, Nebraska].

Calamospiza melanocorys Stejneger, 1885, Auk, 2, p. 49. New name for *Fringilla bicolor* Townsend, preoccupied by *Fringilla bicolor* Linnaeus, 1766.

Southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southwestern Manitoba and western Minnesota south through Great Plains to southeastern New Mexico, northern Texas, western Oklahoma, and eastern Kansas. Winters from southern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, north-central Texas, and southern Louisiana, south in Mexico to Baja California, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosí, and Taumalipas. Casual on migration west to British Columbia and east to New Brunswick and southeastern coastal United States.

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[1] Appears to be a strongly marked subspecies, but sometimes treated as a full species. Its occasional interbreeding with nominate *E. nivalis* on St. Lawrence Island, *vide* Sealy, 1969, Auk, 86, pp. 350-351, merits further study. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] *Calamospiza* and *Plectrophenax* appear to be quite closely related and both are not distant from *Emberiza*. — R.A.P., Jr.

GENUS **ZONOTRICHIA** SWAINSON

Zonotrichia Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., 2 (1831), p. 493. Type, by subsequent designation (Bonaparte, 1832, Giorn. Arcad. Sci. Lett. Arti [Rome], 52 (1831), p. 206), *Fringilla pensylvanica* Latham = *Fringilla albicollis* Gmelin.

Zonitrichia Bonaparte, 1832, Giorn. Arcad. Sci. Lett. Arti [Rome], 52 (1831), p. 206, *lapsus*.

Passerella Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds 2, p. 288. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla iliaca* "Wilson" [= Merrem].

Melospiza Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R.R. Pacific, 9, p. 476. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla melodia* Wilson.

cf. Swarth, 1920, Univ. California Publ. Zool., 21, pp. 75-224 (revision of *Z. iliaca*).

Linsdale, 1928, Univ. California Publ. Zool., 30, pp. 251-392 (morphological variation and natural history of *Z. iliaca*).

Miller, A. H. and McCabe, 1935, Condor, 37, pp. 144-160 (races of *Z. lincolnii*).

Nice, 1937, Trans. Linn. Soc. New York, 4, pp. 1-247 (life history of *Z. melodia*).

Chapman, 1940, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 77, pp. 381-438 (review of *Z. capensis*; map).

Blanchard, 1941, Univ. California Publ. Zool., 46, pp. 1-178 (annual cycle of *Z. leucophrys*).

Nice, 1943, Trans. Linn. Soc. New York, 6, pp. 1-328 (life history of *Z. melodia*).

Grinnell and A. H. Miller, 1944, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Club), no. 27, pp. 542-555; frontispiece (color plate and distribution of races of *Z. melodia* in California).

Marshall, 1948, Condor, 50, pp. 193-215; 233-256 (races of *Z. melodia* in San Francisco Bay region).

Rand, 1948, Bull. Nat. Mus. Canada, **111**, pp. 91-103 (review of *Z. leucophrys*; map).

Blanchard and Erickson, 1949, Univ. California Publ. Zool., 47, pp. 255-318 (annual cycle of *Z. leucophrys*).

Godfrey, 1949, Auk, **66**, pp. 35-38 (races of *Z. georgiana*).

Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1951, Condor 53, pp. 250-255 (northwestern races of *Z. melodia*).

Miller, A. H., 1956, Evolution, **10,** pp. 262-277 (distribution maps of *Z. melodia, iliaca, lincolnii,* and *georgiana*).

Phillips and Dickerman, 1957, Auk, **74,** pp. 376-382 (races of *Z. melodia* on Mexican plateau).

Lowther, 1961, Canadian Journ. Zool., 39, pp. 281-292 (polymorphic variation in *Z. albicollis*).

Dickerman, 1963, Occas. Papers Minnesota Mus. Nat. Hist., no. 9, ix + 79 pp. (races of *Z. melodia* on Mexican plateau).

Banks, 1964, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **70,** pp. 1-123 (morphological variation in *Z. leucophrys*).

Paynter, 1964, Condor, **66,** pp. 277-281 (generic limits).

Skutch, 1967, Nuttall Ornith. Club Publ., no. 7, pp. 199-205 (life history of *Z. capensis*).

ZONOTRICHIA ILIACA

Zonotrichia iliaca iliaca (Merrem)

Fringilla iliaca Merrem, 1786, Avium. Rar. Icon. Descr., 2, p. 37, pl. 10 — North America [reference not verified]; restricted to Quebec by Oberholser, 1946, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., 36, p. 389.

Northeastern Manitoba east to northern Labrador and Newfoundland south to north-central Ontario and southeastern Quebec; winters from southern Wisconsin, southern Quebec, and southern New Brunswick south to southern Mississippi and central Florida.

Zonotrichia iliaca zaboria (Oberholser)

Passerella iliaca zaboria Oberholser, 1946, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., 36, p. 388 — Circle, Alaska.

Northwestern and interior Alaska east through northern Yukon and central Mackenzie to northern Manitoba south to northern British Columbia, central Alberta and Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba. Winters mainly east of the Great Plains from southern Iowa, eastern Kansas, and southern Texas south to Gulf Coast of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, and in northern Georgia; northern and eastern limits poorly known; rare west to Washington and California.

Zonotrichia iliaca altivagans (Riley)

Passerella iliaca altivagans Riley 1911, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 24, p. 234 — Moose Branch of Smoky River, *ca.* 7,000 ft., Alberta.

Interior central British Columbia through mountains of southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta; winters from Oregon (rarely) south through foothills of Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada to coastal southern California, southwestern Arizona (rarely), and northwestern Baja California.

Zonotrichia iliaca unalaschcensis (Gmelin)

Emberiza unalaschcensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 875; based on Unalascha [*sic*] Bunting of Pennant, 1785, Arctic Zool., 2, p. 364 — Unalaschca [=Unalaska], Alaska.

Eastern Aleutians from Unalaska eastward, Shumagin and Semidi Islands, and Alaska Peninsula; winters from southern British Columbia to southern California.

Zonotrichia iliaca ridgwayi nom. nov.

Passerella iliaca insularis Ridgway, 1900, Auk, **17**, p. 30 — Kodiak [Island], Alaska.

Kodiak Island group, Alaska; winters from southwestern British Columbia to southern California, mainly along coast and in interior California. Preoccupied by *Brachyspiza capensis insularis* Ridgway, 1898.

Zonotrichia iliaca sinuosa (Grinnell)

Passerella iliaca sinuosa Grinnell, 1910, Univ. of California Publ. Zool., 5, p. 405 — Drier Bay, Knight Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska.

Kenai Peninsula and Prince William Sound area, Alaska; winters from southwestern British Columbia through western Washington, Oregon, and California to northwestern Baja California.

Zonotrichia iliaca annectens (Ridgway)

Passerella iliaca annectens Ridgway, 1900, Auk **17**, p. 30 — Yakutat, Alaska.

Yakutat Bay region, Alaska; winters from southwestern British Columbia to southern California, mainly in coastal central California.

Zonotrichia iliaca townsendi (Audubon)

Plectrophanes townsendi Audubon, 1838, Birds Amer.

(folio), **4**, pl. 424, fig. 7 — shores of Columbia River, *vide* Audubon, 1839, Ornith. Biogr., 5, p. 236; probably vicinity of Fort Vancouver, Washington, *vide,* J. K. Townsend, 1839, Narr. Journey Rocky Mountains, etc., p. 345.

Southeastern Alaska from Glacier Bay southward on coast to Sitikine River and on Alexander Archipelago, and in British Columbia on Queen Charlotte Islands; winters, mainly along the coast and on islands, from southern southwestern Alaska to central California.

Zonotrichia iliaca fuliginosa (Ridgway)

Passerella iliaca fuliginosa Ridgway, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 36 — Neah Bay [, Clallam County], Washington.

Coast from south of Sitikine River, southeastern Alaska, through coastal British Columbia to northwestern Washington; winters, mainly on coast, from southwestern British Columbia to southern California.

Zonotrichia iliaca olivacea (Aldrich)

Passerella iliaca olivacea Aldrich, 1943, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **56**, p. 163 — Reflection Lake, 4,900 ft., Mount Rainier, Washington.

Mountains from south-central and southwestern British Columbia to central and eastern Washington; winters in interior California and northern Baja California.

Zonotrichia iliaca schistacea (Baird)

Passerella schistacea Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R.R. Pacific, **9**, p. 490 — "Platte river, K.T."; probably between Laramie Crossing and Goodale's Crossing, Nebraska, near northeast corner of Colorado, *vide* Swarth, 1920, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **21**, p. 153.

Extreme southwestern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta through northern Idaho, western Montana, and north-central and eastern Oregon to southwestern Wyoming, central Colorado, and north-central and northeastern Nevada; winters from interior of northern California, central Arizona, and northern New Mexico south to northern Baja California, southern Arizona, and western Texas.

Zonotrichia iliaca swarthi (Behle and Selander)

Passerella iliaca swarthi Behle and Selander, 1951, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **41**, p. 364 — North Fork, Ogden

River, 5,200 ft. two miles west of Eden, Weber County, Utah.

Mountains of northwestern Utah and southeastern Idaho; winter range unknown.

Zonotrichia iliaca fulva (Swarth)

Passerella iliaca fulva Swarth, 1918, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **31**, p. 162 — Sugar Hill, 5,000 ft., Warner Mountains, Modoc County, California.

Eastern side of Cascade Range in central Oregon south to Modoc Plateau, northeastern California; winters in southwestern California and northern Baja California.

Zonotrichia iliaca megarhyncha (Baird)

Passerella megarhynchus Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R.R. Pacific, **9**, p. 925 — Fort Tejon [, Kern County, California].

Passerella iliaca mariposae Swarth, 1918, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **31**, p. 161 — near Chinquapin, 7,000 ft., Yosemite Park, California.

Mountains from southwestern Oregon through central California to lat. 37° N., and in west-central Nevada; winters at low elevations from central California to northwestern Baja California.

Zonotrichia iliaca brevicauda (Mailliard)

Passerella iliaca brevicauda Mailliard, 1918, Condor, **20**, p. 139 — half mile south of South Yolla Bolly Mountains, Trinity County, California.

Northern and inner coast ranges of northern California, south of Trinity River; winters in central and southern coastal California.

Zonotrichia iliaca monoensis (Grinnell and Storer)

Passerella iliaca monoensis Grinnell and Storer, 1917, Condor, **19**, p. 165 — Mono Lake Post Office, 6,500 ft., Mono County, California.

Region about Mono, on east side of central Sierra Nevada, in eastern central California, and in adjacent Mineral County, Nevada; winters in central interior and southern coastal California and in northwestern Baja California.

Zonotrichia iliaca canescens (Swarth)

Passerella iliaca canescens Swarth, 1918, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **31**, p. 163 — Wyman Creek, 8,250 ft., east slope of White Mountains, Inyo County, California.

Extreme eastern central California (south of *monoensis*) and in central Nevada; winters in southern California, southern Arizona, and northern Baja California.

Zonotrichia iliaca stephensi (Anthony)

Passerella iliaca stephensi Anthony, 1895, Auk, **12**, p. 348 — San Jacinto Mountains, [Tahquitz Valley,] California.

Southern Sierra Nevada of California and in high mountains of southern California; winters in southern California at lower elevations.

ZONOTRICHIA MELODIA

Zonotrichia melodia melodia (Wilson)

Fringilla melodia Wilson 1810, Amer. Ornith., 2, p. 125, pl. 16, fig. 4 — "every district of the United States from Canada to the southern boundaries of Georgia"; restricted to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Todd, 1930, Auk, **47**, p. 257.

Southeastern Ontario, central Quebec, and southwestern Newfoundland through eastern New York and Pennsylvania to northeastern West Virginia and central Virginia; winters from somewhat south of extreme northern breeding range south to eastern Texas and east to southern Florida.

Zonotrichia melodia atlantica (Todd)

Melospiza melodia atlantica Todd, 1924, Auk, **41**, p. 147 — Smith's Island [, Northampton County], Virginia.

Tidelands from Long Island, New York, to North Carolina; winters on coast from Maryland to northern Georgia.

Zonotrichia melodia euphonia (Wetmore)

Melospiza melodia euphonia Wetmore, 1936, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 95 (17), p. 1 — Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas County, West Virginia.

Southeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, northeastern Michigan, and south-central Ontario east to range of *melodia,* south to southwestern Virginia, western North Carolina, northern Georgia, southern Tennessee, north-central Arkansas, (casual to northern Louisiana), southwestern Missouri, and northeastern Kansas, and west to Iowa. Winters from slightly south of northernmost breeding range south to southeastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, central Oklahoma, and south-central Texas eastward through southern Louisiana to southern Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Zonotrichia melodia juddi (Bishop)
Melospiza fasciata juddi Bishop, 1896, Auk. **13**, p. 132 — Rock Lake, Towner County, North Dakota.

Extreme northeastern British Columbia east through southern Mackenzie and northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba to southwestern Ontario, and south through plains of Alberta, eastern Montana, and northeastern Wyoming to northern Nebraska, northwestern Iowa, southern Minnesota, and northernmost Michigan. Winters from southeastern Montana, South Dakota, and southern Minnesota south to western and southern Texas, and through southeastern states north to Virginia, casual west to Arizona and north to Manitoba.

Zonotrichia melodia montana (Henshaw)
Melospiza fasciata montana Henshaw, 1884, Auk, **1**, p. 224 — Fort Bridger, Utah [= Wyoming].

Northeastern Oregon, western Idaho, and north-central Montana south to eastern Nevada, central eastern Arizona, and northern New Mexico; winters in breeding area and south to southeastern California northern Sonora and Chihuahua, and central Texas, casual to Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Zonotrichia melodia fallax Baird
Zonotrichia fallax Baird, 1854, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **7**, p. 119 — Pueblo Creek [= Walnut Creek; lat. 35° N., long. 113° W.], New Mexico [= Arizona].
Melospiza melodia virginis Marshall and Behle, 1942, Condor, **44**, p. 123 — near junction of Virgin and Santa Clara Rivers, three miles south of Saint George, 2,800 ft., Washington County, Utah.
Melospiza melodia bendirei Phillips, 1943, Auk, **60**, p. 247 — Salt River at Tempe Butte, Maricopa County, Arizona.

Southeastern Nevada, southwestern Utah, Arizona (except southwest and northeast), and northeastern Sonora.

Zonotrichia melodia saltonis (Grinnell)
Melospiza melodia saltonis Grinnell, 1909, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **5**, p. 268 — margin of Salton Sea,

one mile southeast of Mecca, Colorado Desert, California.

Extreme southern Nevada (Colorado River Valley), southeastern California, northwestern Baja California, western Arizona.

Zonotrichia melodia inexspectata (Riley)

Melospiza melodia inexspectata Riley, 1911, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 24, p. 234 — three miles east of Moose Lake, British Columbia.

Southeastern Alaska, from Glacier Bay along coast and on inner islands, southern Yukon, and northwestern British Columbia south through interior British Columbia to about lat. 51° N., and east through mountains of western Alberta; winters from southern British Columbia to northern Oregon.

Zonotrichia melodia rufina (Bonaparte)

Passerella rufina Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 477 — Sitka, Alaska.

Outer islands (west of *inexspectata*) of southeastern Alaska and of central British Columbia, south to Spider Island; winters on breeding grounds and southward to western Washington.

Zonotrichia melodia merrilli (Brewster)

Melospiza fasciata merrilli Brewster, 1896, Auk, **13**, p. 46 — Fort Sherman, Idaho.

South of *inexspectata* in southern British Columbia and in extreme southwestern Alberta through eastern Washington, northern Idaho, and northwestern Montana; winters from southern British Columbia and northwestern Montana south to southern California, Arizona, and northern New Mexico; Chihuahua (Bavispe; (?) resident, (?) race).

Zonotrichia melodia morphna (Oberholser)

Fringilla guttata Nuttall, 1840, Man. Ornith. U. S. Canada, ed. 2, **1**, p. 581 — woody districts of the Columbia . . . far south as Upper California [= Columbia River = Fort Vancouver, Washington, *vide* Stone, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **51**, p. 19].

Melospiza melodia morphna Oberholser, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 183. New name for *Fringilla guttata* Nuttall, 1840, preoccupied by *Fringilla guttata* Vieillot, 1817.

Southwestern British Columbia through western Washington to southwestern Oregon; winters on breeding grounds and south to northern California; rarely to southern California and western Nevada.

Zonotrichia melodia fisherella (Oberholser)

Melospiza melodia fisherella Oberholser, 1911, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 24, p. 251 — Honey Lake, near Milford, California.

East of the Cascades of northeastern Oregon and extreme southwestern Idaho south to central eastern California and western Nevada; winters in breeding range and south to western and southern California, rarely to southern Arizona and northern Sonora.

Zonotrichia melodia maxima (Gabrielson and Lincoln)

Melospiza melodia maxima Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1951, Condor, 53, p. 251 — Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Alaska.

Attu Island to Atka Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska.

Zonotrichia melodia sanaka (McGregor)

Melospiza sanaka McGregor, 1901,[1] Condor, 3, p. 8 — Sanak Island, Alaska.

Seguam Island to Unimak Island in Aleutian Islands, on Alaska Peninsula east to Stepovak Bay, and on islands off peninsula from Sanak Island to Semidi Islands.

Zonotrichia melodia amaka (Gabrielson and Lincoln)

Melospiza melodia amaka Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1951, Condor, 53, p. 253 — Amak Island, Alaska.

Amak Island, near tip of Alaska Peninsula.

Zonotrichia melodia insignis (Baird)

Melospiza insignis Baird, 1869, Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci., **1**, p. 319, pl. 29, fig. 2 — Kodiak Island, Alaska.

Kodiak Island group (Sitkalidak Island to Barren Islands) and on adjacent Alaska Peninsula.

Zonotrichia melodia kenaiensis (Ridgway)

Melospiza melodia kenaiensis Ridgway, 1900, Auk, **17**, p. 29 — Port Graham, Cook's Inlet, Alaska.

Coastal southern Alaska from Cook Inlet to Copper River; winters on breeding grounds south to southeastern Alaska, rarely to coastal Washington.

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[1] Author's reprints mailed 25 November 1900. — R.A.P., Jr.

Zonotrichia melodia caurina (Ridgway)

Melospiza fasciata caurina Ridgway, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 36 — Yakutat, Alaska.

Coastal southeastern Alaska from Yakutat Bay to Cross Sound; winters on coast from Cross Sound to northern California.

Zonotrichia melodia cleonensis (McGregor)

Melospiza melodia cleonensis McGregor, 1899, Bull. Cooper Ornith. Club, **1**, p. 87 — Westport, Mendocino County, California.

Coast of extreme southwestern Oregon and northwestern California, south to western Mendocino County.

Zonotrichia melodia gouldii (Baird)

Melospiza gouldii Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R.R. Pacific, **9**, p. 479 — California; restricted to five miles west of Inverness, toward Point Reyes, Marin County, by Grinnell, 1909, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **5**, p. 267.

Coast of central California, exclusive of brakish marshes of San Francisco Bay, from interior Mendocino County south to northern San Benito County and east to edge of Sacramento Valley.

Zonotrichia melodia mailliardi (Grinnell)

Melospiza melodia mailliardi Grinnell, 1911, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **7**, p. 197 — Rancho Dos Rios, near Modesto, Stanislaus County, California.

Central Valley of California from Glenn County south to Stanislaus County and west to deltas of Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers.

Zonotrichia melodia samuelis (Baird)

Ammodramus Samuelis Baird, 1858, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **6**, p. 379 — Petaluma [, Sonoma County], California.

Salt marshes on north and south sides of San Pablo Bay and on north side of San Francisco Bay, California.

Zonotrichia melodia maxillaris (Grinnell)

Melospiza melodia maxillaris Grinnell, 1909, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **5**, p. 265 — tule marsh west of Suisun, Solano County, California.

Brackish marshes of Suisun Bay (east of San Francisco Bay), California.

Zonotrichia melodia pusillula (Ridgway)
Melospiza fasciata pusillula Ridgway, 1899, Auk, **16,** p. 35 — Alameda County, California.
Salt marshes of south side of San Francisco Bay, California.

Zonotrichia melodia heermani (Baird)
Melospiza heermani Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R.R. Pacific, **9,** p. 478 — Tejon Valley, California (in winter) [= all seasons].
Southern San Joaquin Valley, from Merced County to Kern County and east to Kings Canyon, California.

Zonotrichia melodia cooperi (Ridgway)
Melospiza fasciata cooperi Ridgway, 1899, Auk, **16,** p. 35 — San Diego, California.
Coast of southern California from Santa Cruz County to about lat. 30° N. in Baja California, Mexico, and east to Mojave and Colorado deserts.

Zonotrichia melodia micronyx (Grinnell)
Melospiza melodia micronyx Grinnell, 1928, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **41,** p. 37 — San Miguel Island, California.
San Miguel Island, Santa Barbara County, California.

Zonotrichia melodia clementae (Townsend)
Melospiza fasciata clementae Townsend, 1890, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **13,** p. 139 — San Clemente Island, California
Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, and San Clemente Islands, southern California.

Zonotrichia melodia graminea (Townsend)
Melospiza fasciata graminea Townsend, 1890, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **13,** p. 139 — Santa Barbara Island, California.
Santa Barbara Island, southern California.

Zonotrichia melodia coronatorum (Grinnell and Daggett)
Melospiza coronatorum Grinnell and Daggett, 1903, Auk, **20,** p. 34 — North Island, Los Coronados Islands, Baja California, Mexico.
Coronados Islands, off northern Baja California, Mexico.

Zonotrichia, melodia rivularis (Bryant)
Melospiza fasciata rivularis Bryant, 1888, Proc. California Acad. Sci., ser. 2, **1**, p. 197 — Comondú, Baja California, Mexico.
South-central Baja California, Mexico.

Zonotrichia melodia goldmani (Nelson)
Melospiza goldmani Nelson, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 29 — El Salto [, Sierra Madre Occidental], Durango, Mexico.
Known only from vicinity of type locality.

Zonotrichia melodia niceae (Dickerman)
Melospiza melodia niceae Dickerman, 1963, Occas. Papers Minnesota Mus. Nat. Hist., no. 9, p. 51 — Tulancingo, Hidalgo, Mexico.
Laguna Tecocomulco, Tulancingo, and Laguna Zupitlán, Hidalgo, Mexico.

Zonotrichia melodia mexicana (Ridgway)
Melospiza melodia var. *mexicana* Ridgway, 1874, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. North Amer. Birds, **2**, p. 18 — Puebla, Mexico.
Melospiza pectoralis von Müller, 1865, Reisen Ver. Staaten, Canada, Mexico, 3, p. 583 — highlands of Mexico; unidentifiable, *vide* Phillips and Dickerman, 1957, Auk, **74**, p. 380.
Tlaxcala and Puebla, Mexico.

Zonotrichia melodia azteca (Dickerman)
Melospiza melodia azteca Dickerman, 1963, Occas. Papers Minnesota Mus. Nat. Hist., no. 9, p. 46 — Lago de Zumpango, México, Mexico.
Valley of México, in Distrito Federal and México.

Zonotrichia melodia villai (Phillips and Dickerman)
Melospiza melodia villai Phillips and Dickerman, 1957, Auk, 74, p. 380 — six miles north-northeast of Amoloya del Río (nine km. south-southeast of Lerma), México, Mexico.
Upper drainage of Río Lerma, in México, southeastern Guanajuato, and extreme northwestern Michoacán.

Zonotrichia melodia yuriria (Phillips and Dickerman)
Melospiza melodia yuriria Phillips and Dickerman, 1957, Auk, **74**, p. 381 — Yuriria, Guanajuato, Mexico.

Lerma Valley, from Lago Yuriria to Acámbaro, southern Guanajuato, Mexico.

Zonotrichia melodia adusta (Nelson)

Melospiza adusta Nelson, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 28 — Pátzcuaro, Michoacán, Mexico.

Known only from vicinity of Lago Pátzcuaro, Michoacán; intergrades with *yuriria* at Lago Cuitzeo and vicinity.

Zonotrichia melodia zacapu (Dickerman)

Melospiza melodia zacapu Dickerman, 1963, Occas. Papers Minnesota Mus. Nat. Hist., no. 9, p. 40 — Zacapu, Michoacán, Mexico.

Zacapu and vincinity, northern Michoacán, Mexico; population (subsp.?) at eastern end of Lago Chapala, Jalisco.

ZONOTRICHIA LINCOLNII

Zonotrichia lincolnii lincolnii (Audubon)

Fringilla Lincolnii Audubon, 1834, Birds Amer. (folio), 2, pl. 193 — Labrador [= near mouth of Natashquan River, Quebec, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 593].

Northwestern Alaska eastward through boreal Canada to Labrador and Newfoundland and south through interior British Columbia, central Washington to northern Idaho, northwestern Montana, southern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, western New York, central Maine, and Nova Scotia. Winters from northern California, southern Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, northern Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, central Missouri, southern Kentucky and northern Georgia south to Baja California, southern Mexico, Guatemala, and central Florida, rarely south to Honduras, Panama and Greater Antilles, casually north to Washington, Ontario and Pennsylvania.

Zonotrichia lincolnii gracilis (Kittlitz)

Emberiza (*Zonotrichia*) *gracilis* Kittlitz, 1858, Reise Russ. Amer., Mikron. Kamtsch., **1**, p. 199 — Sitka [, Alaska].

Coastal southern Alaska, central British Columbia, and (rarely) on Vancouver Island; winters in central California and occasionally in Baja California, Arizona, Sonora, and Coahuila.

Zonotrichia lincolnii alticola (Miller and McCabe)

Passerella lincolnii alticola A. H. Miller and McCabe, 1935, Condor, 37, p. 156 — Bluff Lake, 7,400 ft., San Bernardino Mountains, San Bernardino County, California.

Mountains from north-central Oregon east through central Idaho, south-central Montana, and north-central Wyoming, and south to California, in inner coastal ranges to San Jacinto Mountains, west-central Nevada, southwestern Utah, east-central Arizona, and northern New Mexico. Winters from central California, Arizona, Coahuila, and southern Texas south through all of Mexico, except Yucatán Peninsula, to Guatemala and El Salvador; migrates east to Kansas.

ZONOTRICHIA GEORGIANA

Zonotrichia georgiana ericrypta (Oberholser)[1]

Melospiza georgiana ericrypta Oberholser, 1938, Louisiana Dept. Cons. Bull., 28, p. 675 — Fort McMurray, Alberta.

Southwestern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to northeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, eastern North Dakota, northern Minnesota, western Ontario, and southeastern Quebec. Winters from central western California, central Nevada, Coahuila, eastern Texas, Gulf Coast and southern Georgia south to Jalisco, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, and northeastern Florida, casual north to Tennessee and Massachusetts.

Zonotrichia georgiana georgiana (Latham)

Fringilla georgiana Latham, 1790, Index Ornith., **1**, p. 460 — Georgiae americanae interioribus [= Georgia].

Melospiza georgiana nigrescens G. M. Bond and Stewart, 1951, Wilson Bull., **63**, p. 38 — Nanticoke River marshes (opposite Vienna), Wicomico County, Maryland.

South of *ericrypta*, from eastern South Dakota eastward to Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, south to eastern Nebraska and east through northern Missouri, Illinois, and Ohio, to West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and New

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[1] A very weakly defined race. — R.A.P., Jr.

Jersey. Winters from southern portion of breeding range in the west and from central portion of breeding range in the east, south to southern Texas, Gulf Coast, and southern Florida.

ZONOTRICHIA CAPENSIS

Zonotrichia capensis septentrionalis Griscom

Zonotrichia capensis septentrionalis Griscom, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 438, p. 12 — Chichicastenango, Guatemala.

Highlands, generally above 4,000 feet, from southern Mexico (Chiapas) through Guatemala to Honduras and El Salvador.

Zonotrichia capensis antillarum (Riley)

Brachyspiza antillarum Riley, 1916, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **66**(15), p. 2 — Constanza, 5,000 ft., Dominican Republic.

Cordillera Central of Dominican Republic.

Zonotrichia capensis costaricensis Allen

Zonotrichia capensis costaricensis J. A. Allen, 1891, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 3, p. 374 — San José, Costa Rica.

Mountains of Costa Rica and western Panama, east to Veraguas; Andes of Venezuela from central Lara to Táchira; Santa Marta Mountains and all ranges of Andes in Colombia, down to about 1,000 feet; Andes of Ecuador.

Zonotrichia capensis orestera Wetmore

Zonotrichia capensis orestera Wetmore, 1951, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **117**(2), p. 9 — southeast face of Cerro Campana, 2,000 ft., Panamá, Panama.

Western Panama, on Cerro Campana of western Provincia de Panamá; probably intergrading with *costaricensis* in Veraguas.

Zonotrichia capensis insularis (Ridgway)

Brachyspiza capensis insularis Ridgway, 1898, Auk, 15, p. 321 — Curaçao.

Islands of Curaçao and Aruba.

Zonotrichia capensis venezuelae Chapman

Zonotrichia capensis venezuelae Chapman, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1051, p. 13 — Carapas, 5,600 ft., Cerro Turumiquire, northeast Venezuela.

Northern Venezuela in coastal ranges from Yaracuy to Miranda and from Anzoátegui to Sucre; Quiribana de Caicara, northwestern Bolívar.

Zonotrichia capensis inaccessibilis Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Zonotrichia capensis inaccessibilis Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1955, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 68, p. 122 — Cerro de la Neblina, 1,900 m., headwaters of Río Yatúa, Territoria Amazonas, Venezuela.

Known only from type locality.

Zonotrichia capensis roraimae (Chapman)

Brachyspiza capensis roraimae Chapman, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 341, p. 5 — Philipp Camp, 6,000 ft., Roraima, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Sierra de la Macarena, Meta, Colombia; eastern Venezuela, in Gran Sabana of Bolívar (including slopes of Mount Roraima) and northwestern Amazonas; western Guyana (British Guiana); and adjacent northwestern Brazil (?including upper Rio Negro).

Zonotrichia capensis macconnelli Sharpe

Zonotrichia macconnelli Sharpe, 1900, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, 8, p. 53, pl. 4, fig. 1 — summit of Mount Roraima, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Summit of Mount Roraima, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Zonotrichia capensis capensis (Müller)

Fringilla capensis P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 165; based on "Bruent, du Cap de Bonne-Espérance" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 386, fig. 2 — "Cape of Good Hope" [=Ile de Cayenne, French Guiana, *vide* Buffon, 1770-1786, Hist. Nat. Ois., 4, p. 109].

Known only from lower Oyapock River, French Guiana; presumably in Amapa, Brazil.

Zonotrichia capensis tocantinsi Chapman

Zonotrichia capensis tocantinsi Chapman, 1940, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 77, p. 399 — Baião, Rio Tocantins, Brazil.

Lower Amazonia, along Rio Tocantins and probably along lower Amazon west at least to Monte Alegre, Brazil.

Zonotrichia capensis matutina (Lichtenstein)

Fringilla matutina Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 25 — Brazil [= Bahia; *vide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 582].

Northeastern Brazil from Maranhão south to Bahia and west to northern and central Mato Grosso; adjacent Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia.

Zonotrichia capensis subtorquata Swainson

Zonotrichia subtorquata Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds, **2**, p. 288; new name for *Tanagra ruficollis* Spix,[1] 1825, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil., **2**, p. 39, pl. 53, fig. 3 — near Rio de Janeiro, preoccupied by *Tanagra ruficollis* Gmelin, 1789.

Eastern and central Brazil from Espírito Santo and southern Mato Grosso southward to eastern Paraguay, extreme eastern Argentina (Misiones), and Uruguay.

?Zonotrichia capensis mellea (Wetmore)

Brachyspiza capensis mellea Wetmore, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **35**, p. 39 — 80 km. west of Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay.

Known only from central Paraguay, on west side of Río Paraguay, and Formosa, north-central Argentina. Possibly not distinguishable from *hypoleuca*.

Zonotrichia capensis hypoleuca (Todd)[2]

Brachyspiza capensis hypoleuca Todd, 1915, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **28**, p. 79 — Río Bermejo, Salta, Argentina.

?*Brachyspiza capensis argentina* Todd, 1920, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **33**, p. 71 — Río Santiago, near Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Eastern and southern Bolivia in eastern Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca, Tarija, and (?) central La Paz;

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[1] Erroneously quoted as "*T. graminea* Wilson." — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] The distribution, and even the characters, of the races occurring in Bolivia and in northern and central Argentina are poorly understood. With a few modifications I have followed Chapman, 1940, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 77, pp. 381-438, but this treatment is far from definitive. — R.A.P., Jr.

llanos of northeastern Argentina from Salta and La Rioja south to San Luis, Córdoba, and southern Buenos Aires.

Zonotrichia capensis choraules (Wetmore and Peters)

Brachyspiza capensis choraules Wetmore and Peters, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 35, p. 44 — General Roca, Río Negro, Argentina.

Lowlands and foothills of western Argentina in Mendoza, eastern Neuquén, and Río Negro.

Zonotrichia capensis australis (Latham)

Fringilla australis Latham, 1790, Index Ornith., **1**, p. 466; based on "Rusty-collared Finch" of Latham, 1787, Gen. Synop. Birds, suppl., p. 170 — Tierra del Fuego.

Southern South America from Aysén, Chile, and southern Neuquén, Argentina, to Cape Horn; migrates north to Bolivia.

Zonotrichia capensis chilensis (Meyen)

Fringilla chilensis Meyen, 1834, Nov. Act. Acad. Leopoldino-Car. Nat. Cur., **16**, suppl., p. 88 — Santiago de Chile.

Chile, from sea level to puna zone, from Atacama south to Islas Guaitecas, and in Argentina on eastern slopes of Andes in Mendoza and Neuquén; intergrading with *australis* in northern Aysén, central Chile.

Zonotrichia capensis sanborni Hellmayr

Zonotrichia capensis sanborni Hellmayr, 1932, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **19**, p. 79 — Baños del Toro, 10,600 ft., Coquimbo, Chile.

High Andes of Coquimbo and Aconcagua, Chile, and San Juan, Argentina.

Zonotrichia capensis antofagastae Chapman

Zonotrichia capensis antofagastae Chapman, 1940, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **77**, p. 396 — Río Loa, 7,500 ft., Antofagasta, Chile.

Sea level to 2,500 meters in Tarapacá and Antofagasta, Chile.

Zonotrichia capensis pulacayensis (Menegaux)

Brachyspiza capensis pulacayensis Menegaux, 1909, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **14** (1908), p. 341 — Pulacayo, 4,200 m., and Pampas de Pazña, Lago Poopó, Oruro, Bolivia.

High altitudes from Cuzco and Junín, Peru, southward through central and western Bolivia to Tucumán and Catamarca, Argentina.

Zonotrichia capensis peruviensis (Lesson)
Pyrgita Peruviensis Lesson, 1834, L'Institut, 2, p. 316 — Callao, Lima, Peru.
Arid, coastal Peru, from Libertad to Tacna, and inland on western slopes of Andes to about 14,000 feet in puna zone.

Zonotrichia capensis carabayae Chapman
Zonotrichia capensis carabayae Chapman, 1940, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 77, p. 395 — Limbani, 10,000 ft., Carabaya, Puno, Peru.
Eastern slopes of eastern Andes from Junín, Peru, to La Paz (east of *pulacayensis*) and Cochabamba (west of *hypoleuca*), Bolivia.

Zonotrichia capensis huancabambae Chapman
Zonotrichia capensis huancabambae Chapman, 1940, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 77, p. 393 — San Felipe, 5,000 ft., Río Huancabamba, Peru.
Arid subtropics of northern Peru in Piura, Cajamarca, Amazonas, San Martín, and Junín.

Zonotrichia capensis illescasensis Koepcke
Zonotrichia capensis illescasensis Koepcke, 1963, Beitr. Neotrop. Fauna, 3, p. 6 — northern Reventazón, lat. 6° 09′ S., long. 80° 59′ W., Cerro Illescas, Piura, Peru.
Confined to Cerro Illescas, Piura, northern Peru.

ZONOTRICHIA QUERULA

Zonotrichia querula (Nuttall)
Fringilla querula Nuttall, 1840, Man. Ornith. U. S. Canada, ed. 2, **1**, p. 555 — few miles west of Independence, Missouri.
Northwestern Mackenzie and southern Keewatin south to northeastern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, and northwestern Ontario (casual). Winters from southern British Columbia, southern Idaho, northern Utah, northern Colorado, northern Nebraska, and central Iowa south to southern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, central Texas, northern Louisiana, and Tennessee.

ZONOTRICHIA LEUCOPHRYS

Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys (Forster)

Emberiza leucophrys Forster, 1772, Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, **62**, p. 340 — Severn River, west shore of Hudson Bay.

Zonotrichia leucophrys nigrilora Todd, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **61**, p. 20 — Point Natashquan, Quebec.

Northeastern Manitoba, where intergrades with *gambelii*, east through northern Ontario and northern Quebec to northern Labrador and south to central northern Ontario, southeastern Quebec, and northern Newfoundland. Winters from Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and North Carolina through the southeastern states, and in Mexico from Sonora east through northern tier of states, casual north to Michigan and Ontario and south to Florida, Aguascalientes, Cuba, and Jamaica.

Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii (Nuttall)

Fringilla Gambellii (sic) Nuttall, 1840, Man. Ornith. U. S. Canada, ed. 2, **1**, p. 556 — near Fort Wallah Wallah [= Walla Walla], Washington.

Northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and central eastern Mackenzie, and western Keewatin south to central southern British Columbia (intergrades with *oriantha* in extreme southeast), southwestern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, and northern Manitoba; casual to Pribilof Islands. Winters from southern British Columbia, southeastern Washington, southern Idaho, central Wyoming, and northeastern Kansas through western and southwestern United States and through northern Mexico from Baja California and Tamaulipas to Nayarit, Aguascalientes, and San Luis Potosí.

Zonotrichia leucophrys oriantha Oberholser[1]

Zonotrichia leucophrys oriantha Oberholser, 1932, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 12 — Barley Camp, 6,400 ft., Warner Mountains, 14 miles southwest of Adel, Oregon.

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[1] Banks, 1964, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **70**, pp. 1-23, concluded that black-lored *oriantha* is not separable from nominate *leucophrys*. I find his evidence difficult to evaluate and follow Godfrey, 1965, Auk, 82, pp. 510-511, in continuing to recognize the race. — R.A.P., Jr.

Fragmented montane range from northern Idaho, southern Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan south through mountains of south-central Oregon, central eastern California, south-central Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and central eastern Arizona to northwestern Nevada. Winters from southern California through southern Arizona and New Mexico to central Texas southward to southern Baja California, Jalisco, Michoacán, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, and Nuevo León.

Zonotrichia leucophrys pugetensis Grinnell

Zonotrichia leucophrys pugetensis Grinnell, 1928, Condor, **30**, p. 187 — Parksville, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Southwestern British Columbia along Pacific coast to northwestern California; winters through breeding range south to southwestern California.

Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli Ridgway

Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli Ridgway, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 36 — no locality; Santa Cruz, mid. coast [= Santa Cruz County], California designated by Ridgway, 1901, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, pt. 1, p. 342. New name for *Z. l. gambelii* Ridgway, 1873, Bull. Essex Inst., 5, p. 170, not *Z. gambelii* Nuttall.

Coast of central California, from Mendocino County to Santa Barbara County.

ZONOTRICHIA ALBICOLLIS

Zonotrichia albicollis (Gmelin)

Fringilla albicollis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 921 — Pennsylvania; based on Edwards, 1760, Glean. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 198, pl. 304, "The white-throated Sparrow."

Southern Yukon, central Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to central British Columbia, central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, northern North Dakota, central Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, northern Ohio, northern West Virginia, northeastern Pennsylvania, southeastern New York, northwestern Connecticut, and Massachusetts. Winters sparingly west of Rockies in California, southern Arizona, and New Mexico, and more abundantly from eastern Kansas, central Missouri, southern

Illinois, northern Kentucky, northern West Virginia, central New York, and Massachusetts south to Gulf Coast from Texas to southern Florida, casual north to British Columbia, Manitoba, and New Brunswick and south to eastern Mexico.

ZONOTRICHIA ATRICAPILLA

Zonotrichia atricapilla (Gmelin)

Emberiza atricapilla Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 875 — "in Sinu Natka, et insulis Sandwich"; restricted to Sandwich Sound [= Prince William Sound, Alaska] by Stresemann, 1949, Ibis., **91**, p. 249.

Emberiza coronata Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., **2**, p. 44 — Kodiak Island, Alaska.

Coastal western Alaska, from Cape Prince Wales eastward, and central Yukon south to southeastern Alaska, southern British Columbia, mountains of northernmost Washington, and southwestern Alaska. Winters from southern British Columbia south to northern Baja California, mainly west of mountains, casual east to Utah and New Mexico and south to southern Baja California and northern Sonora.

GENUS JUNCO WAGLER[1]

Junco Wagler, 1831, Isis von Oken, heft 5, col. 526. Type, by monotypy, *Junco phaeonotus* Wagler.

cf. Miller, 1941, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **44**, pp. 173-434 (revision of genus).

Tordoff, 1953, Wilson Bull., **65**, p. 51 (*J. vulcani*).

Phillips, 1962, Anal. Inst. Biol. México, 32 (1961), pp. 372-377 (critique of *J. h. cismontanus, J. h. mutabilis* and "*J. oreganus*").

Phillips, 1964, in Phillips, Marshall and Monson, Birds Arizona, pp. 203-206 (taxonomy of genus and, in particular, taxa occurring in Arizona).

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[1] *Junco* is doubtless close to *Zonotrichia* (intergeneric hybrids are known), but merger of the genera seems unwarranted unless one is willing to apply a concept of very broad genera throughout the Emberizinae. If the two relatively discrete taxa *Junco* and *Zonotrichia* are combined, then, for consistency in treatment, such similar genera as *Pipilo*, *Arremon*, *Arremonops*, and *Atlapetes*, and *Emberiza* and *Calcarius*, and a host of others must also be merged. Too many Emberizine genera are poorly known to begin such wholesale amalgamation. — R.A.P., Jr.

JUNCO VULCANI

Junco vulcani (Boucard)

Zonotrichia vulcani Boucard, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 57, pl. 4 — Volcán de Irazú, 10,000 ft., Costa Rica.

Restricted to volcanic summits in Costa Rica and on Volcán de Chiriquí, western Panama.

JUNCO HYEMALIS[1]

Junco hyemalis hyemalis (Linnaeus)

Fringilla hyemalis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 183; based on "The Snow-bird (*Passer nivalis*)" of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, 1, p. 36, pl. 36 — Virginia and Carolina in winter; restricted to South Carolina by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 345.

Northern Alaska eastward through central Yukon, northwestern and central Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, and Labrador to Newfoundland and south to south-central Alaska and eastward through southern Yukon, northeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Minnesota, southeastern Wisconsin, central Michigan, western and northern Pennsylvania, southeastern New York and Connecticut to Massachusetts. Winters mainly south of breeding range and east of Rocky Mountains south to northern Baja California, northern Sonora, central Chihuahua and southern Texas, eastward along Gulf coast and to northeastern Florida.

Junco hyemalis carolinensis Brewster

Junco hyemalis carolinensis Brewster, 1886, Auk, 3, p. 108 — Black Mountain, North Carolina.

Appalachian Mountains from northwestern West Virginia and western Maryland south through eastern Kentucky, western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, and northern Georgia; intergrades with nominate *hyemalis* in central Pennsylvania. Winters in breeding area and adjacent lower elevations.

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[1] In spite of the considerable attention given this complex species by several students, there remains much to be understood. It is believed that the delimitations of the taxa, as presented here, are essentially correct but the author makes no claim of precision in outlining their geographical distribution, particularly in their winter ranges. — R.A.P., Jr.

Junco hyemalis aikeni Ridgway

Junco hyemalis aikeni Ridgway, 1873, Amer. Naturalist, 7, p. 615 — El Paso County, Colorado [= Turkey Creek, near Fountain, *ca.* 18 miles southwest of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, *fide* Warren, 1936, Condor, 38, p. 235].

Southeastern Montana, western South Dakota, northeastern Wyoming, and northwestern Nebraska; winters in breeding area and south to southwestern Colorado, northern New Mexico, western Kansas, and western Oklahoma.

Junco hyemalis oreganus (Townsend)

Fringilla oregana Townsend, 1837, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 7, p. 188 — forests near the Columbia River.

Coast from southeastern Alaska south to Calvert Island, central British Columbia; winters along coast from southeastern Alaska to central California, sparsely to southern California, and inland casually to Rocky Mountains from Idaho south to New Mexico.

Junco hyemalis cismontanus Dwight

Junco hyemalis cismontanus Dwight, 1918, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 38, p. 295 — east of the Rocky Mountains; restricted to Sumas, New Westminster District, lower Fraser Valley, British Columbia, by Miller, 1941, Univ. California Publ. Zool., 44, p. 405.

Junco hyemalis henshawi Phillips, 1962, Anal. Inst. Biol. México, 32 (1961), p. 374 — Bennett, British Columbia. New name for *Junco hyemalis cismontanus* Dwight.[1]

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[1] Phillips, *op. cit.*, pp. 372-374, rejected *cismontanus* on the grounds that the majority, if not all, of Dwight's original series consisted of dark examples of nominate *hyemalis*. However, Miller, 1941, *op. cit.*, pp. 402-405, as first reviser, believed Dwight's "indication" accurately described the population breeding "east of the Rocky Mountains." Furthermore, Miller selected as a lectotype a winter specimen from *west* of the Rocky Mountains in the belief that Dwight did not make "use of any particular breeding specimens in formulating his concept of *cismontanus*." Phillips rejected this restricted type locality because

South-central Yukon south to central interior British Columbia and west-central Alberta; winters from southern, coastal British Columbia south to northern Baja California (rarely), Arizona, and New Mexico and east to Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and central Texas, casually eastward.

Junco hyemalis shufeldti Coale

Junco hyemalis shufeldti Coale, 1887, Auk, 4, p. 330 — Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

Junco hyemalis simillima Phillips, 1962, Anal. Inst. Biol. México, 32(1961), p. 376 — Forest Experiment Station, 1,294 m., Pringle Falls, Deschutes County, Oregon.[1]

Western slopes of the coastal ranges from southwestern British Columbia through western Washington and western Oregon to about lat. 43° N.; intergrades with *oreganus* on Vancouver Island and with *thurberi* at southern end of its distribution. Winters in breeding area and south to southern California and, sparsely, southeast to Idaho, Colorado, western Texas and Chihuahua.

Junco hyemalis montanus Ridgway

Junco montanus Ridgway, 1898, Auk, 15, p. 321 — Columbia Falls, Montana.

Central interior British Columbia and southwestern Alberta through eastern Washington, eastern Oregon, and western Montana to central Idaho. Winters from southern British Columbia, western Montana, and South Dakota south to northern Baja California, northern Sonora, central Chihuahua, central Texas, and eastern Kansas.

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it does not fall within the breeding range given by Dwight. While one might prefer that a breeding specimen from east of the Rocky Mountains had been selected, western British Columbia is within the winter range of the taxon and thus satisfies the International Code, which nowhere states that lectotype must be chosen from within the range given in the original description (*contra* Phillips). — R.A.P., Jr.

[1] Phillips, *loc. cit.*, believed the type of *shufeldti* to be a representative of the interior population, which would become a synonym of *montanus* Ridgway, 1898, leaving the coastal form without a name. His arguments seem less convincing than those presented by Miller, *op. cit.*, pp. 393-395, who considered the type to be an example of the more western population. — R.A.P., Jr.

Junco hyemalis mearnsi Ridgway

Junco mearnsi Ridgway, 1897, Auk, **14**, p. 94 — Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Southeastern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan to eastern Idaho, central Montana and northeastern Wyoming. Winters from northern Utah, northwestern Wyoming and western and central Nebraska south to northern Sonora, central Chihuahua and western Texas; casually to southeastern California and eastern Nebraska.

Junco hyemalis thurberi Anthony

Junco hyemalis thurberi Anthony, 1890, Zoe, **1**, p. 238 — Wilson's Peak [= Mount Wilson], San Gabriel Mountains, California.

Southern Oregon south through coastal California to approximately San Francisco and in interior mountains south to San Diego County; intergrades with *pinosus* in vicinity of San Francisco and with *mutabilis* in southwestern California. Winters in breeding area, at adjacent lower elevations, and south and east to northern Baja California, Arizona, Sonora (once) and southwestern New Mexico.

Junco hyemalis pinosus Loomis

Junco pinosus Loomis, 1893, Auk, **10**, p. 47 — vicinity of Monterey [= Point Pinos, near Pacific Grove, *fide* Grinnell, 1932, Univ. California Publ. Zool., 38, p. 309], California.

Coastal ranges of central California from San Francisco south to southern San Benito and southern Monterey counties; intergrades with *thurberi* in San Luis Obispo County.

Junco hyemalis pontilis Oberholser

Junco oreganus pontilis Oberholser, 1919, Condor, **21**, p. 119 — El Rayo, Hanson Laguna Mountains, Sierra Juárez, northern Baja California.

Sierra Juárez, northernmost Baja California.

Junco hyemalis townsendi Anthony

Junco townsendi Anthony, 1889, Proc. California Acad. Sci., ser. 2, 2, p. 76 — Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Baja California.

Sierra San Pedro Mártir, above 6,000 feet, northern Baja California; winters in breeding area and adjacent lower elevations.

Junco hyemalis insularis Ridgway

Junco insularis Ridgway, 1876, Bull. Geol. Geog. Surv. Terr., 2, pt. 2, p. 188 — Isla Guadalupe, Baja California.

Isla Guadalupe, Baja California.

Junco hyemalis caniceps (Woodhouse)

Struthus caniceps Woodhouse, 1853, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **6** (1852), p. 202 — San Francisco Mountain, New Mexico [= Arizona].

Mountains from southern Idaho, north-central and eastern Nevada, and southern Wyoming south to central Nevada, southern Utah, western and central Colorado and northern New Mexico; intergrades with *dorsalis* in northeastern Arizona and northern New Mexico. Winters at lower elevations in breeding range and east to western Nebraska and western Texas and south to Sonora, northern Sinaloa, Chihuahua, and northern Durango, rarely to southern California.

Junco hyemalis dorsalis Henry

Junco dorsalis Henry, 1858, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **10**, p. 117 — Fort Thorn, New Mexico.

Mountains of New Mexico, of extreme western Texas, and of northern Arizona; winters in breeding range, at lower elevations, and also slightly to the south.

Junco hyemalis mutabilis van Rossem

Junco oreganus mutabilis van Rossem, 1931, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **6**, p. 329 — Lee Canyon, 8,200 ft., Charleston Mountains, Clark County, Nevada.

Mountains of southern Nevada and adjacent southeastern California. Variable population known only from breeding range.

JUNCO PHAEONOTUS

Junco phaeonotus palliatus Ridgway

Junco cinereus palliatus Ridgway, 1885, Auk, **2**, p. 364 — Mount Graham, Arizona.

Mountains of southern Arizona, extreme southwestern New Mexico, and northwestern Mexico from northeastern Sonora, Chihuahua, and Coahuila south to northern Jalisco, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, and southwestern Tamaulipas; intergrading with *phaeonotus* from Nayarit, Durango, Coahuila, and Nuevo León southward.

Junco phaeonotus phaeonotus Wagler

Junco phaeonotus Wagler, 1831, Isis von Oken, heft 5, col. 526 — Mexico.

Junco phaeonotus colimae van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 132 — Sierra Nevada de Colima, Jalisco.

Junco phaeonotus australis van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 133 — Omilteme, 8,000 ft., Guerrero.

Mountains of central and southern Mexico from southern Jalisco, Michoacán, México, Distrito Federal, Hidalgo, and Veracruz south to Oaxaca; intergrading with *palliatus* on northern limits.

Junco phaeonotus bairdi Ridgway

Junco bairdi Ridgway (ex Belding MS), 1883, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **6**, p. 155 — Laguna, Baja California.

Restricted to mountains of Cape District, southern Baja California.

Junco phaeonotus fulvescens Nelson

Junco fulvescens Nelson, 1897, Auk, **14**, p. 61 — San Cristóbal, Chiapas, Mexico.

Mountains of interior of Chiapas, Mexico.

Junco phaeonotus alticola Salvin

Junco alticola Salvin, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 189 — "Guatemala in regione alta (8,000 ped.)" [= pine forest, Volcán de Fuego, Sacatepéquez, *fide* Miller, 1941, Univ. California Publ. Zool., 44, p. 388].

Mountains of southeastern Chiapas, Mexico and of western Guatemala.

GENUS **AMMODRAMUS** SWAINSON

Ammodramus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, p. 435. Type, by monotypy, *Ammodramus bimaculatus* Swainson.

Passerculus Bonaparte, 1838, Geog. Comp. List Birds Europe North Amer., p. 33. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, ed. 1, p. 46), *Fringilla savanna* Wilson.

Myospiza Ridgway, 1898, Auk, **15,** p. 224. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla manimbe* Lichtenstein = *Tanagra humeralis* Bose.

Ammospiza Oberholser, 1905, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 48, p. 68. Type, by original designation, *Oriolus caudacutus* Gmelin.

Passerherbulus Stone, 1907, Auk, **24,** p. 193. Type, by original designation, *Ammodramus lecontei* Audubon.

Xenospiza Bangs, 1931, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **12,** p. 86. Type, by original designation, *Xenospiza baileyi* Bangs.

cf. Peters and Griscom, 1938, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **80,** pp. 445-480 (revision of *A. sandwichensis;* color plate).

Aldrich, 1940, Ohio Journ. Sci., **40,** pp. 1-8 (subspecies of *A. sandwichensis* in eastern North America).

Montagna, 1942, Wilson Bull., **54,** pp. 107-120 (distribution of subspecies of *A. caudacutus* on Atlantic coast; map).

Peters, 1942, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **29,** pp. 201-210 (Canadian subspecies of *A. caudacutus*).

Griscom, 1944, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 19, pp. 313-328 (revision of *A. maritimus*).

Pitelka, 1947, Condor, **49,** pp. 199-203 (taxonomy and distribution of *A. baileyi*).

van Rossem, 1947, Condor, **49,** pp. 97-107 (subspecies of *A. sandwichensis* in northwestern Mexico; color plate).

Beecher, 1955, Ecology, **36,** pp. 23-28 (distribution and origin of *A. maritimus* and *A. caudacutus;* map).

Norris and Hight, Jr., 1957, Condor, **59,** pp. 40-52 (subspecies of *A. sandwichensis* wintering in South Carolina).

Dickerman and Parkes, 1960, Flicker, **32,** pp. 110-113 (subspecies of *A. sandwichensis* in central and eastern North America; map).

Norris, 1960, Bird-Banding, **13,** pp. 173-216 (population ecology of subspecies of *A. sandwichensis* wintering in South Carolina).

Dickerman, Phillips, and Warner, 1967, Auk, **84,** pp. 49-60 (*A. baileyi*).

Murray, 1968, Auk, 85, pp. 586-593 (relationships between *Ammodramus, Passerherbulus,* and *Ammospiza*).

———, 1969, Auk, 86, pp. 199-231 (*A. leconteii* and *A. caudacutus*).

AMMODRAMUS SANDWICHENSIS

Ammodramus sandwichensis labradorius (Howe)[1]

Passerculus sandwichensis labradorius Howe, 1901, Contrib. North Amer. Ornith., **1**, p. 1 — Lance [= L'Anse] au Loup, Labrador.

Eastern Quebec (including Anticosti Island), Labrador and Newfoundland; winters from Maryland southward along Atlantic coastal plain and west along Gulf coast to southeastern Texas.

Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna (Wilson)

Fringilla savanna Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornith., 3, p. 55, pl. 22, fig. 3 — Atlantic coast, from Savannah [, Georgia] to Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey; Savannah, Georgia accepted as restricted type locality, *vide,* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 486.

Nova Scotia and on Prince Edward and the Magdalen Islands; winters on Atlantic coast from Massachusetts southward, in the Bahamas, in eastern Mexico (Yucatán Peninsula and (?) Veracruz), and on Grand Cayman Island; winter range imperfectly known; some records may pertain to *mediogriseus.*

Ammodramus sandwichensis princeps (Maynard)

Passerculus princeps Maynard, 1872, Amer. Nat., **6**, p. 637 — Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Sable Island, Nova Scotia; winters on Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to Georgia.

Ammodramus sandwichensis mediogriseus (Aldrich)

Passerculus sandwichensis mediogriseus Aldrich, 1940, Ohio Journ. Sci., **40**, p. 4 — Andover, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

Gaspé Peninsula west through western Quebec, southeastern Ontario, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and southeastern

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[1] The peripheries of the breeding ranges, and the wintering ranges in general, of the northeastern races are poorly known. — R.A.P., Jr.

Minnesota and south to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and southeastern Minnesota; northwestern, western, and southern limits imperfectly known. Winters in southeastern United States; winter range overlaps that of *savanna;* specimens require reidentification in order to delimit winter ranges.

Ammodramus sandwichensis oblitus (Peters and Griscom)

Passerculus sandwichensis oblitus Peters and Griscom, 1938, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 80, p. 454 — Fort Churchill, Manitoba.

Northwestern Ontario and eastern Manitoba and south to (?) northern and (?) northeastern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan; intergrades with contiguous races on western, southern, and eastern boundaries. Winters from Oklahoma east to northern Georgia and south to Coahuila, Nuevo León, the Gulf Coast, and southern Georgia; Honduras and (?) Guatemala.

Ammodramus sandwichensis nevadensis (Grinnell)

Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis Grinnell, 1910, Univ. California Publ. Zool., 5, p. 312 — Soldier Meadows, Humboldt County, Nevada.

Great Basin and Great Plains from interior and northeastern British Columbia east and north through Alberta and Saskatchewan to western Manitoba and west to eastern Washington, eastern Oregon, and eastern California, and south to southern Nevada, southern Utah, central Colorado, western Nebraska, and northeastern South Dakota; eastern limit approximates that of the prairie. Winters from northern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, central Arizona, central Texas, and northwestern Mississippi south to Baja California, Guerrero, México, central Veracruz and along Gulf Coast east to Mississippi.

Ammodramus sandwichensis brooksi (Bishop)

Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi Bishop, 1915, Condor, **17**, p. 187 — Chilliwack, British Columbia.

Vancouver Island along coast of southwestern British Columbia to extreme northwestern California; winters within breeding range and southward in western California and Arizona (rare) to central Baja California and Sinaloa; (?) El Salvador.

n = anthinus

Ammodramus sandwichensis athinus (Bonaparte)
Passerculus athinus Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 37, p. 920 — Kodiak Island, Alaska.

Northern Alaska east through Northwest Territories and southward through Alaska, except western peninsular Alaska, the Aleutians, and coastal and insular southeastern region, to central British Columbia, southeastern Yukon, southern Mackenzie, northeastern Saskatchewan, and southeastern Keewantin. Winters from southwestern British Columbia, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, central Arizona, central New Mexico, and central Texas south to Baja California, Guerrero, México, and Tamaulipas.

Ammodramus sandwichensis sandwichensis (Gmelin)
Emberiza sandwichensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**, p. 875 — Unalaska, Alaska.

Eastern Aleutians west to Amukta Island, and on western Alaskan Peninsula; winters along coast from southern British Columbia south to central California and in the Great Valley of California.

Ammodramus sandwichensis crassus (Peters and Griscom)
Passerculus sandwichensis crassus Peters and Griscom, 1938, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **80**, p. 459 — Sitka, Alaska.

Southeastern Alaska on Alexander Archipelago and adjacent mainland; winters along coast to central California and rarely to Baja California, Sonora, and Guerrero.

Ammodramus sandwichensis alaudinus (Bonaparte)
Passerculus alaudinus Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **37**, p. 918 — California; probably San Francisco, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 490.

Coastal northern and central California, from Humboldt County south to San Luis Obispo County.

Ammodramus sandwichensis beldingi (Ridgway)
Passerculus beldingi Ridgway, 1885, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **7** (1884), p. 516 — San Diego, California.

Coastal southern California, from Santa Barbara County southward, and northern Baja California, south to lat. 30° N.

Ammodramus sandwichensis anulus (Huey)

Passerculus sandwichensis anulus Huey, 1930, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **6**, p. 204 — Scammon Lagoon, lat. 27° 54′ N., long. 114° 18′ W., Baja California.

West coast of central Baja California, in vicinity of Bahía Vizcaíno.

Ammodramus sandwichensis sanctorum (Coues)

Passerculus sanctorum Coues, 1884, Key North Amer. Birds, ed. 2, p. 364 — Isla San Benito, Baja California.

Islas San Benito, Baja California.

Ammodramus sandwichensis guttatus (Lawrence)

Passerculus guttatus Lawrence, 1867, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 473 — San José [del Cabo], Baja California.

Ammodramus halophilus McGregor, 1898, Auk, **15**, p. 265 — Punta Abreojos, Baja California.

West coast of central Baja California, in vicinity of Laguna San Ignacio; in winter to southern Baja California.

Ammodramus sandwichensis magdalenae (van Rossem)

Passerculus sandwichensis magdalenae van Rossem, 1947, Condor, 49, p. 102 — North Estero, Bahía Magdalenae, Baja California.

West coast of southern Baja California, in vicinity of Bahía Magdalena; in winter to southernmost Baja California.

Ammodramus sandwichensis rostratus (Cassin)

Emberiza rostrata Cassin, 1852, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **6**, p. 184 — seashore at San Diego, California.

Mouth of Colorado river in Baja California and Sonora, south along coast of Sonora to about lat. 30° N.; winters north to central coastal California and southeastern California, south over Baja California, including islands, and through coastal Sonora and Sinaloa to about lat. 24° N.

Ammodramus sandwichensis rufofuscus (Camras)

Passerculus sandwichensis rufofuscus Camras, 1940, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **24**, p. 159 — Babicora, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Local in central Arizona and northern New Mexico south to central Chihuahua; winter records only from Jalisco.

Ammodramus sandwichensis atratus (van Rossem)

Passerculus sandwichensis atratus van Rossem, 1930, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **6**, p. 218 — Bahía Tóbari [=Estero de Huivuilay], southern Sonora.

Coastal central Sonora south to central Sinaloa; rare winterer in southern Baja California.

Ammodramus sandwichensis brunnescens Butler

Ammodramus sandwichensis brunnescens Butler, 1888, Auk, **5**, p. 265 — Valley of Mexico, Mexico.

Local in Durango, Coahuila, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Puebla, México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, Michoacán, Guerrero, and Oaxaca.

Ammodramus sandwichensis wetmorei (van Rossem)

Passerculus sandwichensis wetmorei van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 129 — Hacienda Chancol, 10,000 ft., Guatemala.

Extreme southwestern Guatemala.

AMMODRAMUS MARITIMUS

Ammodramus maritimus maritimus (Wilson)

Fringilla maritima Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornith., 4, p. 68, pl. 34, fig. 2 — sea islands along our Atlantic coast; restricted to Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey, by Oberholser, 1931, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 44, p. 124.

Salt marshes from Massachusetts to northernmost North Carolina; winters from Virginia to northeastern Florida, occasionally to Massachusetts.

Ammodramus maritimus macgillivraii (Audubon)

Fringilla macgillivraii Audubon, 1834, Ornith. Biogr., 2, p. 285 — Charleston, South Carolina.

Thryospiza maritima waynei Oberholser, 1931, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **44**, p. 125 — Chatham County, Georgia.

Salt marshes from northern North Carolina to southernmost Georgia.

Ammodramus maritimus pelonota (Oberholser)

Thryospiza maritima pelonota Oberholser, 1931, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **44**, p. 126 — New Smyrna, Florida.

Salt marshes of northeastern Florida, from Georgia-Florida boundary south to New Smyrna.

Ammodramus maritimus mirabilis (Howell)

Thryospiza mirabilis Howell, 1919, Auk, 36, p. 86 — Cape Sable, Florida.

Marshes of southwestern Florida, from vicinity of Everglades southeast to (formerly) Cape Sable.

Ammodramus maritimus peninsulae Allen

Ammodramus maritimus peninsulae Allen, 1888, Auk, 5, p. 284 — Tarpon Springs, Florida.

Salt marshes of western Florida, from about Dixie County south to Old Tampa Bay.

Ammodramus maritimus junicola (Griscom and Nichols)

Passerherbulus maritimus junicola Griscom and Nichols, 1920, Abstr. Proc. Linn. Soc. New York, no. 32, p. 25 — East Goose Creek, Walkulla County, Florida.

Marshes of northern Gulf Coast of Florida, from Escambie County east to Taylor County.

Ammodramus maritimus fisheri Chapman

Ammodramus maritimus fisheri Chapman, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 10 — Grande Isle, Louisiana.

Passerherbulus maritimus howelli Griscom and Nichols, 1920, Abstr. Proc. Linn. Soc. New York, no. 32, p. 22 — Dauphine Island, Alabama.

Marshes of Gulf Coast from San Antonio Bay, Refugio County, Texas east through Alabama; winters southwest to Nueces County, Texas.

Ammodramus maritimus sennetti Allen

Ammodramus maritimus sennetti Allen, 1888, Auk, 5, p. 286 — Corpus Christi, Texas.

Marshes of Gulf Coast of southern Texas from Aransas County southwest to Nueces Bay; winters southwest to mouth of Rio Grande.

AMMODRAMUS CAUDACUTUS

Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni Allen

Ammodromus (sic) *caudacutus nelsoni* J. A. Allen, 1875, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **17**, p. 293 — Calumet Marshes, Ainsworth [= South Chicago], Illinois.

Freshwater marshes from northeastern British Columbia and southern Mackenzie east through Alberta, central and southern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern, western and southeastern North Dakota, northeastern South

Dakota to northwestern Minnesota; (?) formerly to Illinois; winters on Gulf Coast from Texas to Florida and on Atlantic coast from South Carolina to Florida; on migration ranges north to Maine.

Ammodramus caudacutus alterus (Todd)

Ammospiza caudacuta altera Todd, 1938, Auk, 55, p. 117 — Eastmain, James Bay, Quebec.

Marshes bordering southern James Bay in northern Ontario and western Quebec; winters on Atlantic coast from South Carolina to northern Florida and casually north to New York and west to Louisiana.

Ammodramus caudacutus subvirgatus Dwight

Ammodramus caudacutus subvirgatus Dwight, 1887, Auk, 4, p. 233 — Hillsborough, Albert County, New Brunswick.

Salt marshes from southern side of St. Lawrence River in southern Quebec east to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and south to eastern Maine; intergrading with *caudacutus* in Sagadahoc County; winters from South Carolina to northern Florida and casually north to New York.

Ammodramus caudacutus caudacutus (Gmelin)

Oriolus caudacutus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**(1), p. 394 — New York.

Southern Maine (Cumberland County) southward along coast to southern New Jersey, where intergrades with *diversus;* winters from New Jersey to northern and western Florida, casually north to Massachusetts and south to southern Florida.

Ammodramus caudacutus diversus Bishop

Ammodramus caudacutus diversus Bishop, 1901, Auk, **18**, p. 269 — Wanchese, Roanoke Island, North Carolina.

2 only

Coastal southern New Jersey south to North Carolina; winters from South Carolina to northeastern and Gulf coasts of Florida, casually west to Louisiana and north to New York.

AMMODRAMUS LECONTEII

Ammodramus leconteii (Audubon)

Fringilla caudacuta Latham, 1790, Index Ornith., **1**, p. 459 — interior of Georgia. Preoccupied by *Oriolus caudacutus* Gmelin, 1788.

Emberiza le conteii Audubon, 1843, Birds Amer., 7, p. 338, pl. 488 — prairies of upper Missouri River.

Mackenzie, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, and northern Ontario south to North Dakota, southern Minnesota, and northern Michigan; winters from central Kansas, northwestern Arkansas, southern Georgia, and coastal South Carolina south to Gulf coast of Texas east to western Florida and southeastern Georgia.

AMMODRAMUS BAIRDII

Ammodramus bairdii (Audubon)

Emberiza bairdii Audubon, 1844, Birds Amer., 7, p. 359, pl. 500 — wet portions of prairies of upper Missouri [= Fort Union, North Dakota, *vide* Stone, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **51**, p. 18].

Northern Great Plains from southern Alberta east to southern Manitoba and south to Montana, central South Dakota, and western Minnesota; winters from southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and southern Texas south to Sonora, Durango, and Coahuila.

AMMODRAMUS BAILEYI

Ammodramus baileyi (Bangs)

Xenospiza baileyi Bangs, 1931, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **12**, p. 87 — Bolaños, Jalisco, Mexico.

Xenospiza baileyi sierrae Pitelka, 1947, Condor, 49, p. 199 — La Cima, 3,000 m., México, Distrito Federal, Mexico.

Highlands of Durango, Jalisco, Morelos, and Distrito Federal, Mexico.

AMMODRAMUS HENSLOWII

Ammodramus henslowii susurrans (Brewster)

Passerherbulus henslowii susurrans Brewster, 1918, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **6**, p. 78 — Falls Church, Fairfax County, Virginia.

Central New York east to southern New Hampshire and south along coastal plain to extreme eastern West Virginia and eastern North Carolina; winters along coastal plain from South Carolina to central Florida.

Ammodramus henslowii henslowii (Audubon)

Emberiza henslowii Audubon, 1829, Birds Amer. (folio), **1**, pl. 70; 1831, Ornith. Biogr., **1**, p. 360 — opposite Cincinnati, in state of Kentucky.

Eastern South Dakota eastward through central Wisconsin and southern Ontario, to central New York and south to central Kansas, northeastern Texas, central Missouri, northern Kentucky, and central West Virginia; winters in central Texas, Louisiana, southern Mississippi, northern Florida, southeastern Georgia, and South Carolina.

AMMODRAMUS SAVANNARUM

Ammodramus savannarum pratensis (Vieillot)

Passerina pratensis Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 25, p. 24 — New York.

East of Great Plains from Wisconsin eastward through Michigan, southern Ontario and southern Quebec to Maine south to eastern Oklahoma, northeastern Texas, Arkansas, Alabama, central Georgia, central South Carolina, central North Carolina, and southeastern Virginia. Winters from somewhat north of southern limits of breeding range through southeastern United States and the Bahamas, and in small numbers southward through Cuba, eastern and southern Mexico, British Honduras, and Guatemala.

Ammodramus savannarum floridanus (Mearns)

Coturniculus savannarum floridanus Mearns, 1902, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24, p. 915 — Kissimmee Prairie, 7 miles east Alligator Bluff, Osceola County, Florida.

Central peninsular Florida.

Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus (Coues)

[*Coturniculus passerinus*] var. *perpallidus* Coues (ex Ridgway MS), 1872, Key North Amer. Birds, p. 137 — dry western regions [= Antelope Island, Great Salt Lake, Utah, *fide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 221, p. 640].

Northwestern California and southeastern British Columbia east through southern Saskatchewan to western Ontario south to southwestern California, central Nevada, northern Utah, central Colorado, western Oklahoma, and central Texas. Winters from central California, southern Arizona, central Oklahoma, and Gulf Coast through Mexico and Guatemala to El Salvador.

Ammodramus savannarum ammolegus Oberholser

Ammodramus savannarum ammolegus Oberholser, 1942, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 55, p. 15 — 6 miles southeast Fort Huachuca, 5,000 ft., Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.

Southern Arizona and northern Sonora; winters in breeding range and also in Sinaloa, Colima, Morelos, and Guatemala.

Ammodramus savannarum bimaculatus Swainson

Ammodramus bimaculatus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1,** p. 435 — Temiscaltipec [= Temascaltepec], México, Mexico.

México, Veracruz, (?) Zacatecas, Oaxaca, and Chiapas, Mexico; interior highlands of Honduras and northwestern Nicaragua; northwestern Costa Rica; Pacific slope of western Panama.

Ammodramus savannarum cracens (Bangs and Peck)

Coturniculus savannarum cracens Bangs and Peck, 1908, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **21,** p. 45 — Ycacos Lagoon, British Honduras.

Northern (Petén) and eastern (Izabál) Guatemala, British Honduras, eastern Honduras, and northeastern Nicaragua.

Ammodramus savannarum caucae Chapman

Ammodramus savannarum caucae Chapman, 1912, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **31,** p. 161 — Cali, Cauca, Colombia.

Upper Cauca Valley, Colombia, and (?) northern Ecuador.

Ammodramus savannarum savannarum (Gmelin)

Fringilla savannarum Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 921 — Jamaica.

Jamaica.

Ammodramus savannarum intricatus Hartert

Ammodramus savannarum intricatus Hartert, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19,** p. 73 — El Valle, Dominican Republic.

Hispaniola.

Ammodramus savannarum borinquensis Peters

Ammodramus savannarum borinquensis Peters, 1917, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **30,** p. 95 — Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico.

Ammodramus savannarum caribaeus (Hartert)

Coturniculus savannarum caribaeus Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., 9, p. 298 — Bonaire Island, Dutch West Indies.

Bonaire and Curaçao Islands, Dutch West Indies.

AMMODRAMUS HUMERALIS

Ammodramus humeralis humeralis (Bosc)

Tanagra humeralis Bosc, 1792 Journ. Hist. Nat. (Choix de Mémoires), 2, no. 17, p. 179, pl. 34, fig. 4 — Cayenne.

Myospiza manimbe columbiana Chapman, 1912, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 162 — Cali, Cauca, Colombia.

Myospiza humeralis meridanus (sic) Todd, 1917, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 127 — Guarico, Lara, Venezuela.

Lowlands of Colombia in Cauca and Magdalena Valleys, from Cauca and Huila northward, along Eastern Andes and Eastern Llanos, and in Santa Marta area, exclusive of Guajira Peninsula; lowlands of Venezuela; the Guianas; northern, central and eastern Brazil west to Rio Branco, eastern Amazonas (Rio Madeira) and Mato Grosso, and south to Paraná.

Ammodramus humeralis pallidulus (Wetmore)

Myospiza humeralis pallidula Wetmore, 1949, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 62, p. 161 — Maicao, Guajira, Colombia.

Guajira Peninsula of Colombia and Venezuela.

Ammodramus humeralis xanthornus Darwin

Ammodramus xanthornus Darwin (ex Gould MS), 1839, Zool. Beagle, 3, Birds, p. 90, pl. 30 — Maldonado, Uruguay.

Beni, eastern Bolivia; Paraguay; Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul, extreme southern Brazil; Uruguay; Argentina, south to Río Negro.

Ammodramus humeralis tarijensis (Bond and de Schauensee)

Myospiza humeralis tarijensis Bond and de Schauensee, 1939, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 12, p. 5 — Entre Ríos, 4,600 ft., Tarija, Bolivia.

Santa Cruz and Tarija, eastern Bolivia.

AMMODRAMUS AURIFRONS

Ammodramus aurifrons apurensis (Phelps and Gilliard)

Myospiza aurifrons apurensis Phelps and Gilliard, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1153, p. 17 — Santo Domingo, 300 m., Táchira, Venezuela.

Norte de Santander, Boyacá, and Arauca, northeastern Colombia, and Táchira, Barinas, and Apure, western Venezuela.

Ammodramus aurifrons cherriei (Chapman)

Myospiza cherriei Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 183 — Villavicencio, 1,600 ft., llanos at eastern base of Eastern Andes, Colombia.

Llanos of Meta, eastern Colombia.

Ammodramus aurifrons tenebrosus (Zimmer and Phelps)

Myospiza aurifrons tenebrosa Zimmer and Phelps, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1395, p. 8 — San Carlos, 180 m., Amazonas, Venezuela.

Southwestern Amazonas, Venezuela and eastern Vaupés, Colombia, and probably contiguous areas of Brazil.

Ammodramus aurifrons aurifrons (Spix)

Tanagra aurifrons Spix, 1825, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil., 2, p. 38, pl. 50, fig. 2 — "in provincia Bahia"; corrected to Fonte Bõa, Rio Solimões, Brazil, by Hellmayr, 1910, Novit. Zool., **17**, p. 281.

Southeastern Colombia south through lowlands of eastern Ecuador and of eastern Peru to central Bolivia and east in Amazon basin through Amazonas to eastern Pará, Brazil.

GENUS SPIZELLA BONAPARTE

Spizella Bonaparte, 1831, Giorn. Arcad. Sci. Lett. Arti [Rome], 52, p. 205. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla pusilla* Wilson.

SPIZELLA ARBOREA

Spizella arborea arborea (Wilson)

Fringilla arborea Wilson, 1810, Amer. Ornith., 2, p. 123, pl. 16, fig. 3 — Pennsylvania.

Central and eastern Mackenzie, western Keewatin, northern Quebec and Labrador south to northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, and central Quebec;

winters from Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern Michigan, central Ontario, southwestern Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia.

Spizella arborea ochracae Brewster

Spizella monticola ochracea Brewster, 1882, Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club, 7, p. 228 — Fort Walla Walla, Washington.

Northern Alaska, northern Yukon, and northwestern Mackenzie south to southwestern Alaska, northwestern British Columbia, southeastern Yukon, and central-western Mackenzie; winters from southern British Columbia, southwestern Saskatchewan, South Dakota, and northern Iowa south to northeastern California, western Nevada, northern Arizona, central New Mexico, and central Texas.

SPIZELLA PASSERINA

Spizella passerina passerina (Bechstein)

Fringilla passerina Bechstein (ex Borkhousen MS), 1798, in Latham, Allgem. Uebers. Vög., 3, p. 544, pl. 120, fig. 1 — Canada; restricted to Quebec City, Quebec, by Oberholser, 1955, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., 45, p. 60.

Northern Minnesota, northern Michigan, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and southwestern Newfoundland south to southern Oklahoma, southeastern Texas, central Louisiana, southern Mississippi, northwestern Florida, central Georgia, and southeastern South Carolina. Winters from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, and Maryland south to northeastern Mexico (rare) in Nuevo León and Tamaulipas, along Gulf Coast, and to southern Florida.

Spizella passerina arizonae Coues

Spizella socialis arizonae Coues, 1872, Key N. Amer. Birds, p. 143 — Arizona; type from Fort Wipple, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **11**, p. 557.

Spizella passerina boreophila Oberholser, 1955, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., 45, p. 59 — Fort Simpson, Mackenzie, Canada.

Eastern Alaska, western Yukon, central Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, and western

Ontario south to northern Baja California, northwestern Sonora, northwestern Chihuahua, and western and central Texas. Winters from central California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, central New Mexico, and central Texas south to Baja California and highlands of Mexico to Oaxaca.

Spizella passerina atremaeus Moore

Spizella passerina atremaeus Moore, 1937, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **50**, p. 203 — Los Frailes, near Durango-Chihuahua boundary, 10 mi. east of Sinaloa line boundary, Chihuahua, Mexico.

?*Spizella passerina comparanda* Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86**, p. 155 — 5 km. southeast La Galinda [=39 km. southeast Tepic], Nayarit. [Specimens not examined.]

Sierra Madre Occidental of Mexico from southern Chihuahua, to southern Durango and east, in pine-oak belt, to central Nuevo León and south to Aguacalientes and northeastern Jalisco.

Spizella passerina mexicana Nelson

Spizella socialis mexicana Nelson, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 30 — San Cristóbal, Chiapas, Mexico.

?*Spizella passerina repetens* Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86**, p. 154 — Río Molino, southern Oaxaca. [Specimens not examined.]

Highlands of central and southern Mexico from Nayarit, north-central Jalisco, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, and eastern Veracruz south to Chiapas, and in northwestern Guatemala.

Spizella passerina pinetorum Salvin

Spizella pinetorum Salvin, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 189 — Petén, Guatemala; type from pine ridge of Poctun, Petén, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **11**, p. 559.

Pine forests of eastern Petén, Guatemala, and of British Honduras, Honduras, and northeastern Nicaragua.

?Spizella passerina cicada Dickey and van Rossem

Spizella passerina cicada Dickey and van Rossem, 1928, Condor, **30**, p. 359 — San José del Sacare, 3,600 ft., Chalatenango, El Salvador.

Pine forests of northernmost El Salvador.

SPIZELLA PUSILLA

Spizella pusilla pusilla (Wilson)

Fringilla pusilla Wilson, 1810, Amer. Ornith., 2, p. 121, pl. 16, fig. 2 — Pennsylvania; type from Philadelphia, *fide* Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 349.

Central Minnesota, central Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and southern Maine south to eastern Texas, southeastern Louisiana, southern Mississippi, southeastern Alabama, and southwestern Georgia, casual in northern Florida. Winters from eastern Kansas, central Missouri, central Ohio, northern West Virginia, Maryland, and southern Massachusetts south to southern Texas, the Gulf Coast, and central Florida.

Spizella pusilla arenacea Chadbourne

Spizella pusilla arenacea Chadbourne, 1886, Auk, 3, p. 248 — Laredo, Texas.

Southeastern Montana and North Dakota south through the Great Plains to northeastern Colorado, western Oklahoma, and central Texas; winters from Kansas, central Oklahoma, northern Arkansas and northwestern Mississippi south to northeastern Mexico, in northern Coahuila, central Nuevo León, and northern Tamaulipas, and Gulf Coast.

Spizella pusilla wortheni Ridgway

Spizella wortheni Ridgway, 1884, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 7, p. 259 — Silver City, New Mexico.

Southern New Mexico (now absent?), Coahuila, southwestern Tamaulipas, Puebla, and Veracruz; only breeding record from Tamaulipas.

?**Spizella pusilla browni** Webster and Orr

Spizella wortheni browni Webster and Orr, 1954, Condor, 56, p. 159 — Cerro Gordo, 8,000 ft., 9.5 mi. northwest Sombrerete, Zacatecas, Mexico.

Western Zacatecas, Mexico.

SPIZELLA ATROGULARIS

Spizella atrogularis evura Coues

Spizella evura Coues, 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, p. 87 — Fort Wipple, Arizona.

Southeastern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, central and southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, northeastern Sonora, and western Texas; winters in southeastern Arizona, northern Sonora, and western Texas; winter range poorly known.

Spizella atrogularis caurina Miller[1]

Spizella atrogularis caurina Miller, 1929, Condor, 31, p. 206 — Las Trampas Peak, 1,700 ft., Contra Costa County, California.

Coast ranges of central California from Contra Costa County south to San Benito County; winter range not known (one record from Santa Cruz Island).

Spizella atrogularis cana Coues

Spizella cana Coues (ex Baird MS), 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 88 — Cape San Lucas, Baja California.

Inner coastal mountains, from Monterey County southward, and on west slopes of southern Sierra Nevada, central and southwestern California and in northern Baja California; winters from southwestern California to southern Baja California.

Spizella atrogularis atrogularis (Cabanis)

Spinites atrogularis Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, 1, p. 133 — Mexico.

Central plateau of Mexico from Durango, southern Coahuila, and western Neuvo León south to central Oaxaca.

SPIZELLA PALLIDA

Spizella pallida (Swainson)

Emberiza pallida Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Faun. Bor-Amer., 2(1831), p. 251 — Carlton House, Saskatchewan.

Northeastern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, western Ontario, and northern Michigan south in Great Plains to southern Colorado, southern Nebraska, northern Iowa, southern Wisconsin, central Michigan, and southern Ontario; winters from southern Baja California, northern Sonora, Coahuila, and southern Texas south in Mexican highlands to Chiapas.

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[1] Weakly differentiated from *S. a. cana* — R.A.P., Jr.

SPIZELLA BREWERI

Spizella breweri taverneri Swarth and Brooks

Spizella taverneri Swarth and Brooks, 1925, Condor, 27, p. 67 — Spruce Mountain, 5,000 ft., 10 mi. east Atlin, British Columbia.

Southwestern Yukon and northwestern British Columbia to central western Alberta and southwestern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta; winter range uncertain; records from Arizona, New Mexico and western Texas.

Spizella breweri breweri Cassin

Spizella breweri Cassin, 1856, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 8, p. 40 — western North America, California, and New Mexico; type from Black Hills, North Dakota, *fide* Stone, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 30.

British Columbia, southern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan, eastern Montana, and southwestern North Dakota south to eastern and southern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, and northwestern New Mexico. Winters from southern edge of breeding range and central Texas south through northwestern Mexico, including Baja California, to Jalisco, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, and Nuevo León.

GENUS **POOECETES** BAIRD

Pooecetes Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R.R. Pacific, 9, pp. xx, xxxix [on pp. 439, 447 "*Poocaetes*"]. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla graminea* Gmelin.

POOECETES GRAMINEUS

Pooecetes gramineus gramineus (Gmelin)

Fringilla graminea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2), p. 922; based on "Grass Finch" of Pennant, 1785, Arctic Zool., 2, p. 375 and of Latham, 1783, Gen. Synop. Birds, 2(1), p. 273 — New York.

Northern Minnesota east through northeastern Ontario and southern Quebec to Prince Edward Island and northern Nova Scotia south to central Missouri, southern Illinois, central Kentucky, northeastern Tennessee and central North Carolina to southern Virginia. Winters from southern breeding range west to central Texas and south to Gulf coast; casually to Tamaulipas and Yucatán, Mexico, and to Bermuda.

Pooecetes gramineus confinis Baird

Poocaetes gramineus confinis Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R.R. Pacific, 9, p. 448 — western United States; restriction to Loup Fork of the Platte River, Nebraska, generally accepted, *fide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **221,** p. 643.

?*Pooecetes gramineus altus* Phillips [= Marshall, *fide* Parkes, 1966, Auk, 83, p. 485], 1964, in Phillips, Marshall, and Monson, Birds Arizona, p. 94 (caption to map), p. 105 (text) — northern Arizona. Formal description by Phillips, 1965, Rev. Soc. Mexicana Hist. Nat., 25 (1964), p. 239, giving type locality as Kendrick Park, San Francisco Mountains, Arizona.

Central British Columbia east through southwestern Mackenzie, central Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba to western Ontario and south to central eastern California, central Nevada, central Arizona, central New Mexico, eastern Colorado, and western Nebraska. Winters from southern edge of breeding range in California, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico, and from southern Texas south through highlands and deserts of Mexico to Oaxaca.

Pooecetes gramineus affinis Miller

Poocaetes gramineus affinis G. S. Miller, 1888, Auk, 5, p. 404 — Salem, Oregon.

Western Washington and western Oregon; winters from central California, west of Sierra Nevada, to northwestern Baja California.

GENUS **CHONDESTES** SWAINSON

Chondestes Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1,** p. 435. Type, by monotypy, *Chondestes strigatus* Swainson.

CHONDESTES GRAMMACUS

Chondestes grammacus grammacus (Say)

Fringilla grammaca Say, 1823, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mountains (Philadelphia ed.), **1,** p. 139 — Bellefontaine, 4 miles from mouth of Missouri River, Missouri.

Minnesota, central Wisconsin, southern Ontario, western New York, and central Pennsylvania south to northeastern Texas, Louisiana, central Alabama, and western North Carolina; winters from central Texas, southern Louisiana, and central Florida south through central Mexico to Guerrero and Oaxaca, casually to Yucatán and Cuba.

Chondestes grammacus strigatus Swainson

Chondestes strigatus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, p. 435 — Temiscaltepec [= Temascaltepec], México, Mexico.

Chondestes grammacus actitis Oberholser, 1932, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 12 — mouth of Twenty Mile Creek, 9 miles south of Adel, Warner Valley, Oregon.

Southern interior British Columbia and western Oregon east through southeastern Alberta and southern Saskatchewan to southern Manitoba, south to southern California, central Nevada, southern Arizona, northern Sonora, Durango, Zacatecas, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas. Winters from southern edge of breeding range, and in southern Louisiana, south through Mexico (except Yucatán Peninsula and adjacent lowlands), rarely to highlands of Guatemala and El Salvador.

GENUS **AMPHISPIZA** COUES[1]

Amphispiza Coues, 1874, Birds Northwest (Misc. Publ. U. S. Geol. Surveys Territories), p. 234. Type, by original designation, *Emberiza bilineata* Cassin.

AMPHISPIZA BILINEATA

Amphispiza bilineata bilineata (Cassin)

Emberiza bilineata Cassin, 1850, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 5, p. 103, pl. 3 — Texas, on Rio Grande.

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[1] Phillips (in Phillips, Marshall, and Monson, 1964, Birds Arizona, pp. 201-202) has merged this genus with *Aimophila.* Although *Aimophila quinquestriata* is quite similarly patterned to *Amphispiza bilineata*, and might be a link between the genera, both species of *Amphispiza* have notably soft-textured plumages, unlike that of any species currently placed in *Aimophila.* Furthermore, because *Aimophila* may not be a natural assemblage, it would appear prudent to maintain the status quo until *Aimophila* has been more thoroughly studied. — R.A.P., Jr.

Northern central Texas south to eastern Coahuila, Nuevo León, and lower elevations of Tamaulipas.

Amphispiza bilineata opuntia Burleigh and Lowery

Amphispiza bilineata opuntia Burleigh and Lowery, 1939, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool., Louisiana State Univ., no 6, p. 68 — Guadalupe Mountains, Culberson County, Texas.

Southeastern Colorado and northwestern Oklahoma through eastern New Mexico and western Texas to northwestern Coahuila; winters in southern part of breeding range.

Amphispiza bilineata deserticola Ridgway

Amphispiza bilineata deserticola Ridgway, 1898, Auk, **15**, p. 229 — Tucson, Arizona.

Northeastern California, northern Nevada, northern Utah, southwestern Wyoming, and western Colorado south through deserts of Great Basin to about lat. 27° N. in Baja California, including Islas Cedros, Natividad, and Angel de la Guarda (but absent north of lat. 32° N. on west coast), to northwestern Chihuahua; winters in southern third of breeding range and southward in Sonora to central part of state.

Amphispiza bilineata bangsi Grinnell

Amphispiza bilineata bangsi Grinnell, 1927, Auk, 44, p. 71 — La Paz, Baja California, Mexico.

Amphispiza bilineata carmenae van Rossem, 1945, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **10**, p. 243 — Isla Carmen, Bahía Salinas, Gulf of California, Baja California, Mexico.

Amphispiza bilineata sanctissima van Rossem, 1945, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **10**, p. 244 — Isla Espíritu Santo, Gulf of California, Baja California, Mexico.

Cape district of Baja California, from about lat. 26° N. southward, and on nearby islands, except Islas Tortuga and (?) Cerralvo.

Amphispiza bilineata tortugae van Rossem

Amphispiza bilineata tortugae van Rossem, 1930, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **6**, p. 222 — Isla Tortuga, Gulf of California, Baja California, Mexico.

Isla Tortuga, Gulf of California, Baja California.

?Amphispiza bilineata belvederei Banks

Amphispiza bilineata belvederei Banks, 1963, Occ. Papers California Acad. Sci., no. 37, p. 3 — east side of Isla Cerralvo, Gulf of California, Baja California, Mexico. [Specimens not examined.]

Isla Cerralvo, Gulf of California, Baja California.

Amphispiza bilineata pacifica Nelson

Amphispiza bilineata pacifica Nelson, 1900, Auk, **17,** p. 267 — Alamos, Sonora, Mexico.

Southern Sonora, including Islas Tiburón and San Pedro Nolasco, and northern Sinaloa.

Amphispiza bilineata cana van Rossem

Amphispiza bilineata cana van Rossem, 1930, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **6,** p. 223 — Isla San Esteban, Gulf of California, Sonora, Mexico.

Isla San Esteban, Gulf of California, Sonora.

Amphispiza bilineata grisea Nelson

Amphispiza bilineata grisea Nelson, 1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **12,** p. 61 — Tula, Hidalgo, Mexico.

Amphispiza bilineata confinis van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77,** p. 487 — Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Central Chihuahua, southern Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, and southwestern Tamaulipas south to northern Jalisco, Guanajuato, Querétaro, and Hidalgo.

AMPHISPIZA BELLI

Amphispiza belli nevadensis (Ridgway)

Poospiza belli nevadensis Ridgway, 1873, Bull. Essex Inst., **5,** p. 191 — entire area of Middle Provinces of the U. S., east to Green River, Wyoming; northward resident to beyond the parallel of 40°; type from West Humboldt Mountains, Nevada, *vide* Ridgway, *loc. cit.,* p. 198.

Amphispiza nevadensis campicola Oberholser, 1946, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **36,** p. 388 — 6 miles south Hamer, Jefferson County, Idaho.

Great Basin from eastern Washington south to central eastern California, southeastern Nevada, northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico. Winters from central California, central Nevada, southwestern Utah, northern Arizona, and central New Mexico south to northern Baja California, northern Sonora, northern Chihuahua, and western Texas.

Amphispiza belli canescens Grinnell

Amphispiza belli canescens Grinnell, 1905, Condor, **7**, p. 18 — Seymour Creek Meadow, Mount Pinos, Ventura County, California.

Interior south-central California in southern San Joaquin Valley, Inyo region, and on southern and western edges of Mojave Desert, and in adjacent western Nevada; winters at lower elevations in breeding area and west to southwestern California, east to southern Nevada and western Arizona, and south to northeastern Baja California.

Amphispiza belli belli (Cassin)

Emberiza belli Cassin, 1850, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **5**, p. 104, pl. 4 — near Sonoma, California.

Amphispiza belli xerophilus Huey, 1930, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **6**, p. 229 — Santa Catarina Landing, Baja California, Mexico.

California on western slopes of cental Sierra Nevada, from Eldorado County south to Mariposa County, and in coastal ranges from Trinity and Shasta Counties southward (on coast from Marin County), and in northwestern Baja California south to lat. 29° 30′ N., where intergrades with *cinerea*.

Amphispiza belli clementeae Ridgway

Amphispiza belli clementeae Ridgway, 1898, Auk, **15**, p. 230 — San Clemente Island, California.

San Clemente Island, southwestern California.

Amphispiza belli cinerea Townsend

Amphispiza belli cinerea Townsend, 1890, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **13**, p. 136 — Bahía de Ballenas, Baja California, Mexico.

Central Baja California from about lat. 29° N. to lat. 26° N.

GENUS **AIMOPHILA** SWAINSON[1]

Aimophila Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds, **2**, p. 287. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List

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[1] A poorly known genus whose species require much more field study before their taxonomy may be unraveled. — R.A.P., Jr.

Genera Birds, ed. **1**, p. 46), *Aimophila rufescens* (Swainson) = *Pipilo rufescens* Swainson.

Rhynchospiza Ridgway, 1898, Auk, **15**, p. 224. Type, by original designation, *Haemophila stolzmanni* Taczanowski.

cf. Storer, 1955, Condor, **57**, pp. 193-201 (survey of genus).
Webster, 1959, Condor, **61**, pp. 136-146 (revision of *A. botterii*).
Anderson, 1965, Condor, **67**, pp. 188-190 (behavior of *A. carpalis*).
Navas, 1965, Hornero, **10**, pp. 215-224 (*A. strigiceps*).
Paynter, 1967, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard, no. 278, 6 pp. (*A. stolzmanni*).
Dickerman and Phillips, 1967, Condor, **69**, pp. 596-600 (*A. botterii*).

AIMOPHILA MYSTACALIS

Aimophila mystacalis (Hartlaub)

Zonotrichia mystacalis Hartlaub, 1852, Rev. Mag. Zool [Paris], ser. 2, **4**, p. 2 — Río Frío, between Puebla and Ciudad México, Mexico.

Southern edge of Central Plateau of Mexico in eastern México, southern Puebla, central western Veracruz, and northern Oaxaca.

AIMOPHILA HUMERALIS

Aimophila humeralis (Cabanis)

Haemophila humeralis Cabanis (ex Lichtenstein MS), 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 132 — Mexico; restricted to Tehotepec, Puebla, by Miller, Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, 1957, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 33, p. 371.

Aimophila humeralis asticta Griscom, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **75**, p. 417 — Colima, Colima, Mexico.

Moderate elevations in central western Mexico, in southern Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Morelos, southern Puebla, and Guerrero.

AIMOPHILA RUFICAUDA

Aimophila ruficauda acuminata (Salvin and Godman)

Haemophila acuminata Salvin and Godman (ex Lichtenstein MS), 1886, Biol Centr.-Amer., Aves, **1**, p. 397

— Yuantepec [= Yautepec], plains of Colima, Acapulco, and between Puebla and Chiatla, Mexico; type from Yautepec, *fide* Miller, Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, 1957, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc), no. 33, p. 371.

Aimophila acuminata nayaritensis van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 53, p. 128 — Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico.

Aimophila acuminata guerrerensis van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 53, p. 128 — Acaguazotla, Guerrero, Mexico.

Pacific slope of Mexico from southern Durango south to southeastern Guerrero and east to Morelos and southern Puebla.

Aimophila ruficauda lawrencii (Salvin and Godman)

Haemophila lawrencii Salvin and Godman, 1886, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **1**, p. 397 — Juchitán, near Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Southern side of Isthmus of Tehuantepec in Oaxaca and western Chiapas, Mexico.

Aimophila ruficauda connectens Griscom

Aimophila ruficauda connectens Griscom, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 438, p. 9 — El Progreso, Jalapa, Guatemala.

Arid Valley of the Río Motagua, eastern Guatemala.

Aimophila ruficauda ruficauda (Bonaparte)

Chondestes ruficauda Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **37**, p. 918 — Nicaragua.

Arid Pacific slope from southeastern Guatemala through El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua to northwestern Costa Rica.

AIMOPHILA SUMICHRASTI

Aimophila sumichrasti (Lawrence)

Haemophila sumichrasti Lawrence, 1871, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **10**, p. 6 — Tuchitan [= Juchitán], Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Arid southern side of Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

AIMOPHILA STOLZMANNI

Aimophila stolzmanni (Taczanowski)

Haemophila stolzmanni Taczanowski, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 322 — Tumbes, Peru.

Arid western slopes of Andes from Casanga Valley, Loja, southwestern Ecuador, and Tumbes, northernmost Peru south to Cajamarca, northern Peru.

AIMOPHILA STRIGICEPS

Aimophila strigiceps strigiceps (Gould)

Zonotrichia strigiceps Gould, 1839, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, pt. 3 (1841), p. 92 — Santa Fe, Argentina.

Córdoba, Santa Fe, Entre Ríos, Chaco, and Santiago del Estero, eastern Argentina.

Aimophila strigiceps dabbenei (Hellmayr)

Zonotrichia strigiceps dabbenei Hellmayr, 1912, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **11**, p. 190 — Tapia, Tucumán, Argentina.

Jujuy, Salta, and Tucumán, northwestern Argentina.

AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS

Aimophila aestivalis bachmani (Audubon)

Fringilla bachmani Audubon, 1833, Birds Amer. (folio), 2, pl. 165; 1834, Ornith. Biogr., 2, p. 366 — near Charleston, South Carolina.

Northern Kentucky, northern Ohio, southwestern Pennsylvania, and central Maryland south to southern Mississippi, southern Alabama, and southern Georgia; winters from Mississippi, central Alabama, northern Georgia, and central North Carolina south to Gulf Coast and central Florida.

Aimophila aestivalis illinoensis (Ridgway)[1]

Peucaea illinoensis Ridgway, 1879, Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club, 4, p. 219 — no type locality; Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Illinois, generally accepted but apparently never specifically designated.

Central Indiana, northeastern Illinois, southeastern Missouri, southeastern Oklahoma, and central Texas south to southern Louisiana and northern limits of *bachmani*; winters from northeastern Texas and western Mississippi south to southeastern Texas and along Gulf Coast to Mississippi.

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[1] Doubtfully distinct from *bachmani*. Ranges from Amer. Ornith. Union, 1957, Check-list North. Amer. Birds, ed. 5, p. 602. — R.A.P., Jr.

Aimophila aestivalis aestivalis (Lichtenstein)

Fringilla aestivalis Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 25 — Georgia.

Eastern South Carolina and eastern Georgia south to Collier County, southern Florida; winters in Florida and southernmost Georgia.

AIMOPHILA BOTTERII[1]

Aimophila botterii arizonae (Ridgway)

Peucaea aestivalis arizonae Ridgway, 1873, Amer. Nat., 7, p. 615 — Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.

Southeastern Arizona south in Mexico to southern Sonora and northern Durango; not yet recorded in Chihuahua; winter records from Morelos.

Aimophila botterii texana Phillips

Aimophila botterii texana Phillips, 1943, Auk, **60**, p. 242 — Brownsville, Texas.

Southernmost Texas and eastern Tamaulipas, Mexico; winter range unknown.

Aimophila botterii mexicana (Lawrence)

Coturniculus mexicanus Lawrence, 1867, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 474 — mountains of Colima, Mexico.

Central highlands of Mexico from southeastern Durango, Zacatecas, and San Luis Potosí south to Colima, central Michoacán, and Distrito Federal.

Aimophila botterii goldmani Phillips

Aimophila botterii goldmani Phillips, 1943, Auk, **60**, p. 243 — Santiago, southern Nayarit, Mexico.

West coast of Mexico from southern, and possibly central, Sinaloa south to Nayarit.

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[1] Arrangement, with modifications, that of Webster, 1959, Condor, **61**, pp. 136-146. Fresh, breeding specimens are needed in order to clarify the taxonomy of this species. — R.A.P., Jr.

Aimophila botterii botterii (Sclater)

Zonotrichia botterii Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 25 (1857), p. 214 — vicinity of Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.[1]

Southeastern and southern highlands of Mexico from southern San Luis Potosí, south through Puebla and western Veracruz to central Guerrero, Oaxaca, and western Chiapas.

Aimophila botterii petenica (Salvin)

Ammodromus petenicus Salvin, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 189 — plains of Petén, Guatemala; type from Poctún [near British Honduras boundary], *fide* Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 694.

?*Aimophila botterii tabascensis* Dickerman and Phillips, 1967, Condor, **69**, p. 598 — 8 km. N. Chontalpa, 14 km. S. Huimanguillo, Tabasco. [Specimens not examined.]

Lowlands of southeastern Mexico from near Veracruz, Veracruz, south through eastern Chiapas and northern Yucatán to Petén, northern Guatemala, and British Honduras.

Aimophila botterii spadiconigrescens Howell

Aimophila botterii spadiconigrescens Howell, 1965, Auk, **82**, p. 458 — 15 km. SSW of Waspam, 33 m., Comarca de El Cabo, Nicarugua.

Pine savanna of lowlands of northern Honduras and northeastern Nicaragua.

Aimophila botterii vantynei Webster

Aimophila botterii vantynei Webster, 1959, Condor, **61**, p. 143 — Guatemala City, Guatemala.[2]

Highlands of central Guatemala.

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[1] Howell, 1965, Auk, 82, p. 461, resurrected. *A. b. sartorii* Ridgway, 1898, Auk, 15, p. 277 — Huatusco, near Mirador, Veracruz, for the birds of the Gulf lowlands of Mexico. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] Although the provenance of the type was stated by the describer to be "Guatemala City," Dickerman and Phillips, 1967, Condor, 69, p. 600, proposed a different type locality (Antigua) because examination of the type showed the label to bear only the inscription "Guat." However, unless it can be shown that the type did not in fact come from Guatemala City, there can be no justification for such a shift. — R.A.P., Jr.

Aimophila botterii vulcanica Miller and Griscom

Aimophila botterii vulcanica W. Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 184, p. 2 — Volcán Viejo, 4,500 ft., Chimandega, Nicaragua.

Highlands of Nicaragua and northern Costa Rica.

AIMOPHILA CASSINII

Aimophila cassinii (Woodhouse)

Zonotrichia cassinii Woodhouse, 1852, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **6**, p. 60 — near San Antonio, Texas.

Southeastern Arizona, central Colorado, western Kansas, and western Oklahoma south through central and western Texas to northern Mexico in northern Chihuahua, southern Coahuila, and southeastern Tamaulipas; winters from southeastern Arizona and western Texas south in Mexico to Sonora, southern Sinaloa, Chihuahua, San Luis Potosí, northern Nuevo León, and northernmost Tamaulipas, rarely to Guanajuato.

AIMOPHILA QUINQUESTRIATA

Aimophila quinquestriata septentrionalis van Rossem

Aimophila quinquestriata septentrionalis van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, p. 485 — Hacienda de San Rafael, Sonora, Mexico.

Extreme southern Arizona (once), eastern Sonora, and western Chihuahua south to central Sinaloa and western Durango, Mexico.

Aimophila quinquestriata quinquestriata (Sclater and Salvin)

Zonotrichia quinquestriata Sclater and Salvin, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 323 — Mexico; type probably from Bolaños, Jalisco, *fide* Miller, Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, 1957, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 33, p. 371.

Northern Jalisco, Mexico.

AIMOPHILA CARPALIS

Aimophila carpalis carpalis (Coues)

Peucaea carpalis Coues, 1873, Amer. Nat., 7, p. 322— Tucson, Arizona.

Southern central Arizona and northern central Sonora.

Aimophila carpalis bangsi Moore

Aimophila carpalis bangsi Moore, 1932, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 45, p. 232 — Guirocoba, Sonora, Mexico.

Aimophila carpalis distinguenda Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 86, p. 159 — Los Leones, northern Sinaloa.[1]

Southeastern Sonora, intergrading with nominate *carpalis* in north, and northern Sinaloa.

Aimophila carpalis cohaerens Moore

Aimophila carpalis cohaerens Moore, 1946, Condor, 48, p. 121 — Elota, southern Sinaloa, Mexico.

Central Sinaloa, from Río Sinaloa, south to about lat. 24° N., intergrading with *bangsi* in north.

AIMOPHILA RUFICEPS

Aimophila ruficeps eremoeca (Brown)

Peucaea ruficeps eremoeca Brown, 1882, Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club, 7, p. 26 — Boerne, Kendall County, Texas.

Aimophila ruficeps tenuirostra Burleigh and Lowery, 1939, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool., Louisiana State Univ., no. 6, p. 67 — McKittrick Canyon, 5,500 ft., Guadalupe Mountains, Culberson County, Texas.

?*Aimophila ruficeps pallidissima* Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 86, p. 156 — Cuesta Blanca, 19 km. west Saltillo, Coahuila. [Specimens not examined.]

Southeastern Colorado and western and central Oklahoma south through eastern New Mexico and western Texas to northern Chihuahua and central Coahuila; winters from northern Texas and southern Oklahoma south through balance of breeding range and, sparingly, on Atlantic slope of Mexico to Puebla and northern Veracruz.

Aimophila ruficeps scottii (Sennett)

Peucaea ruficeps scottii Sennett, 1888, Auk, 5, p. 42 — Pinal County, Arizona.

Northern and eastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south to northeastern Sonora and northwestern Coahuila.

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[1] A "corrected description" also serving as a new name for *A. c. bangsi* Moore, which is preoccupied by *Amphispiza bilineata bangsi* Grinnell, 1927, if *Aimophila* and *Amphispiza* are merged. — R.A.P., Jr.

Aimophila ruficeps ruficeps (Cassin)

Ammodromus ruficeps Cassin, 1852, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **6**, p. 184 — Calaveras River [east of Stockton], California.

Central California in coast ranges and on western slopes of Sierra Nevada.

Aimophila ruficeps canescens Todd

Aimophila ruficeps canescens Todd, 1922, Condor, 24, p. 126 — San Diego, California.

Aimophila ruficeps lambi Grinnell, 1926, Auk, 43, p. 244 — Colnett, lat. 31° N., Baja California, Mexico.

Southwestern California and northeastern Baja California, east to base of Sierra San Pedro Mártir, south to about lat. 30° 30′ N.

Aimophila ruficeps obscura Dickey and van Rossem

Aimophila obscura Dickey and van Rossem, 1923, Condor, 25, p. 128 — Prisoner's Harbor, Santa Cruz Island, California.

Santa Cruz, Anacapa, and Santa Catalina Islands, southwestern California.

Aimophila ruficeps sanctorum van Rossem

Aimophila ruficeps sanctorum van Rossem, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60**, p. 55 — Todos Santos Islands, off Ensenada, Baja California, Mexico.

Todos Santos Islands, northwestern Baja California.

Aimophila ruficeps sororia Ridgway

Aimophila ruficeps sororia Ridgway, 1898, Auk, **15**, p. 226 — Victoria Mountains, Baja California, Mexico.

Cape District of southern Baja California.

? Aimophila ruficeps rupicola van Rossem[1]

Aimophila ruficeps rupicola van Rossem, 1946, Auk, 63, p. 562 — north slope of Harquahala Mountains, 4,000 ft., Yuma County, Arizona.

Mountains of southwestern Arizona.

Aimophila ruficeps simulans van Rossem

Aimophila ruficeps simulans van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77**, p. 486 — Mina Abundancia, Sonora, Mexico.

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[1] Possibly not separable from *simulans*, *vide* Phillips, 1964, in Phillips, Marshall, and Monson, Birds Arizona, p. 200. — R.A.P., Jr.

Northwestern Mexico from southeastern Sonora and southwestern Chihuahua south through Sinaloa, Durango, northern Nayarit, southwestern Zacatecas, and western Guanajuato to northern Jalisco.

Aimophila ruficeps fusca (Nelson)

Peucaea ruficeps fusca Nelson, 1897, Auk, **14**, p. 62 — Etzatlán, Jalisco, Mexico.

Southern Nayarit, southwestern Jalisco, northern Colima, and Michoacán; intergrading with *simulans* in southwestern Guanajuato.

Aimophila ruficeps boucardi (Sclater)

Zonotrichia boucardi Sclater, 1867, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 1, pl. 1 — Orizaba, Veracruz; Puebla, Puebla, Mexico.

?*Aimophila ruficeps extima* Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86**, p. 155 — 2 km. northwest of Portilla Nejapa, *ca.* lat. 16° 34′ N., long. 95° 57′ W., Oaxaca. [Specimens not examined.]

Eastern Mexico from southern Coahuila (intergrading with *eremoeca*), central Nuevo León and southern Tamaulipas southward through San Luis Potosí, Querétaro, and Hidalgo to Distrito Federal, Tlaxcala, northern Puebla, and central western Veracruz.

Aimophila ruficeps australis (Nelson)

Peucaea ruficeps australis Nelson, 1897, Auk, **14**, p. 63 — Oaxaca, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Guerrero, southern Puebla, and Oaxaca.

AIMOPHILA NOTOSTICTA

Aimophila notosticta (Sclater and Salvin)

Peucaea notosticta Sclater and Salvin, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 322 — central Mexico; probably Puebla, *fide* Salvin and Godman, 1886, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **1**, p. 393.

Highlands of Oaxaca and (?) Puebla, Mexico.

AIMOPHILA RUFESCENS

Aimophila rufescens antonensis van Rossem

Aimophila rufescens antonensis van Rossem, 1942, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, p. 436 — La Chumata Mine, 4,500 ft., Sierra de San Antonio, north-central Sonora, Mexico.

Sierra de San Antonio, north-central Sonora, Mexico.

Aimophila rufescens mcleodii Brewster

Aimophila mcleodii Brewster, 1888, Auk, 5, p. 92 — El Carmen, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Northwestern Mexico from eastern Sonora and western Chihuahua south to northern Sinaloa and northwestern Durango.

Aimophila rufescens rufescens (Swainson)

Pipilo rufescens Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, p. 434 — Temiscaltipec [= Temascaltepec], México, Mexico.

Aimophila rufescens pallida Nelson and Palmer, 1894, Auk, **11**, p. 43 — Etzatlán, Jalisco, Mexico.

Aimophila rufescens subvespera Griscom, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 418 — Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico.

Aimophila rufescens cinerea Brodkorb, 1940, Auk, 57, p. 549 — Cerro de la Gineta, 1,000 m., Chiapas, Mexico.

Aimophila rufescens brodkorbi Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 86, p. 157. New name for *A. r. cinerea* Brodkorb, preoccupied by *Amphispiza belli cinerea* Townsend, 1890, if *Amphispiza* merged with *Aimophila*.

?*Aimophila rufescens disjuncta* Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 86, p. 158 — San Gabriel Mixtepec, Oaxaca. [Specimens not examined.]

Western and southwestern Mexico from southern Sinaloa through Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Guerrero, and southern Oaxaca to southwestern Chiapas and west to Guanajuato, México, and southern Puebla.

Aimophila rufescens pyrgitoides (Lafresnaye)

Embernagra pyrgitoides Lafresnaye, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 2, p. 97 — Mexico; restricted to Jalapa, Veracruz, by Miller, Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, 1957, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 33, p. 374.

?*Aimophila rufescens newmani* Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86**, p. 158 — 25 km. by road east of Ciudad del Maiz, San Luis Potosí. [Specimens not examined.]

Eastern and southeastern Mexico from southern Tamaulipas and eastern San Luis Potosí south through eastern Puebla and Veracruz to northern Oaxaca and northern Chiapas, intergrading with *pectoralis* in central Chiapas;

north-central Guatemala; western British Honduras; interior highlands of Honduras; northern and central El Salvador; (?) interior highlands of Nicaragua.

Aimophila rufescens discolor Ridgway

Aimophila rufescens discolor Ridgway, 1887, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **10**, p. 587 — Segovia River, Honduras.

Southern British Honduras, (?) northeastern Guatemala, northern Honduras, and northeastern Nicaragua.

Aimophila rufescens pectoralis Dickey and van Rossem

Aimophila rufescens pectoralis Dickey and van Rossem, 1927, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **40**, p. 6 — Volcán San Miguel, San Miguel, El Salvador.

Aimophila rufescens gigas Griscom, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 438, p. 9 — Nebaj, 50 miles north Quiché, Guatemala.

Southern Chiapas, Mexico, through Pacific cordillera of Guatemala to western El Salvador, reappearing on Volcán San Miguel, eastern El Salvador.

Aimophila rufescens hypaethrus Bangs

Aimophila rufescens hypaethrus Bangs, 1909, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **22**, p. 37 — Cerro Santa Mariá, northern Costa Rica.

Pacific slope of Guanacaste Cordillera, northwestern Costa Rica.

GENUS **TORREORNIS** BARBOUR AND PETERS[1]

Torreornis Barbour and Peters, 1927, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **9**, p. 96. Type, by monotypy, *Torreornis inexpectata* Barbour and Peters.

TORREORNIS INEXPECTATA

Torreornis inexpectata inexpectata Barbour and Peters

Torreornis inexpectata Barbour and Peters, 1927, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **9**, p. 96 — Santo Tomás, Peninsula de Zapata, Cuba.

Known from very limited area north of Santo Tomás region, Ciénaga de Zapata, Zapata Peninsula, southwestern coast of Cuba.

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[1] Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 469, placed this genus between *Pipilo* and *Melozone*, but, except for the yellow underparts, *Torreornis* much more closely resembles some species of *Aimophila*. — R.A.P., Jr.

Torreornis inexpectata sigmani Spence and Smith
Torreornis inexpectata sigmani Spence and Smith, 1961, Auk, 78, p. 95 — 2.3 miles west Baitiquiri, Oriente, Cuba.
Known only from type locality, about 25 miles east of Guantanamo, southern Cuba.

GENUS **ORITURUS** BONAPARTE

Oriturus Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 469. Type, by subsequent designation (Bonaparte, 1856, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 43, p. 413), *Oriturus mexicanus* = *Aimophila superciliosa* Swainson.

Plagiospiza Ridgway, 1898, Auk, **15**, p. 224. Type, by original designation, *Aimophila superciliosa* Swainson.

ORITURUS SUPERCILIOSUS

Oriturus superciliosus palliatus (van Rossem)
Plagiospiza superciliosa palliata van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 127 — near Tutuaca, 9,500 ft., Chihuahua, Mexico.
Sierra Madre Occidental of Mexico, from eastern Sonora and Chihuahua through Sinaloa, Durango, and western Zacatecas to Nayarit.

Oriturus superciliosus superciliosus (Swainson)
Aimophila superciliosa Swainson, 1838 [1837?], Anim. Menag., p. 314 — Mexico.
Southern Central Plateau of Mexico, in Jalisco, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosí, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, and central western Veracruz south through Michoacán, México, Distrito Federal, Puebla, and Morelos to central Oaxaca.

GENUS **PHRYGILUS** CABANIS

Phrygilus Cabanis, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**, p. 289. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla gayi* Gervais.
cf. Wetmore, 1926, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, pp. 405-406 (relationships of species).

PHRYGILUS ATRICEPS

Phrygilus atriceps chloronotus Berlepsch and Stolzmann
Phrygilus chloronotus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 350 — Ingapirca and Tarma, Junín, Peru.
Upper subtropical to puna zones from Cajamarca to Cuzco, Peru.

3 **Phrygilus atriceps punensis** Ridgway
Phrygilus punensis Ridgway, 1887, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **10**, p. 434 — basin of Lake Titicaca, in Peru and Bolivia.
Temperate and puna zones of Puno, Peru, and La Paz, Bolivia.

Phrygilus atriceps atriceps (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny).
7 *Emberiza atriceps* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 76 — in Peruvia, in summis Andibus, prope Tacora [=Tacora, Arica (Tarapacá), Chile].
Southwestern Peru in temperate and puna zones from Arequipa to Tacha, northern Chile in the Cordillera Central, above 3,000 meters, from Arica to northern Coquimbo,[1] southwestern Bolivia in southeastern La Paz, Cochabamba, Oruro, and Potosí, and northwestern Argentina in Jujuy, Salta, and northern Catamarca.

PHRYGILUS GAYI

Phrygilus gayi gayi (Gervais)
Fringilla gayi Gervais, 1834, Mag. Zool., **4**, cl. 2, pl. 23 — Chile.
Breeds in Chile, from 1,500 to 3,500 meters, from northern Coquimbo to Colchagua; winters at lower elevations and north to central Atacama.

Phrygilus gayi minor Philippi and Goodall
Phrygilus gayi minor Philippi and Goodall, 1957, in Goodall, Johnson, and Philippi, Aves Chile, Suppl., p. 351 — Zapallar, Aconcagua.
Coastal Chile from northern Atacama to Santiago.

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[1] *P. atriceps* and *P. gayi* breed sympatrically at Baños del Toro, Coquimbo, *vide* Phillippi, 1942, Bol. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Chile, **20**, p. 87. — R.A.P., Jr.

?Phrygilus gayi caniceps Burmeister

Phrygilus caniceps Burmeister, 1860, Journ. f. Ornith., 8, p. 256 — Mendoza, Argentina.

Argentina from Salta and Tucumán, southward along eastern slope of Andes to Strait of Magellan and northern Tierra del Fuego, and Chile from Aysén south to Tierra del Fuego; occasionally winters east to southwestern Buenos Aires.

PHRYGILUS PATAGONICUS

Phrygilus patagonicus Lowe

Fringilla formosa Gould, 1841, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, Birds, p. 93 — Good Success Bay, Tierra del Fuego.

Phrygilus gayi patagonicus Lowe, 1923, Ibis, p. 515. New name for *Fringilla formosa* Gould, 1841, preoccupied by *F. formosa* Latham, 1790.

Breeds in Chile, on islands and along coast to about 1,800 meters in the Andes, from Curicó southward and in Argentina, on eastern slopes from Lake Nahuel Huapí and Neuquén south to Tierra del Fuego; winters north to Aconcagua, Chile.

PHRYGILUS FRUTICETI

Phrygilus fruticeti peruvianus Zimmer

Phrygilus fruticeti peruvianus Zimmer, 1924, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **12**, p. 63 — Matucana, Lima, Peru.

Temperate and puna zones from Cajamarca to Arequipa, Peru, and in La Paz and Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Phrygilus fruticeti fruticeti (Kittlitz)

Fringilla fruticeti Kittlitz, 1833, Kupfert. Naturg. Vögel, pt. 2, p. 18, pl. 23, fig. 1 — Valparaiso, Chile.

Temperate and puna zones of Oruro and Potosí, southwestern Bolivia; from Arica to Llanquihue, Chile; and on eastern slopes of Andes from Jujuy to Río Negro, Argentina.

PHRYGILUS UNICOLOR

Phrygilus unicolor nivarius (Bangs)

Haplospiza nivaria Bangs, 1899, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **13**, p. 102 — Páramo de Chirúqua, 15,000 ft., Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Páramo zone of Táchira, Mérida, and Trujillo, northwestern Venezuela, and upper temperate and páramo zones, from 2,700 meters upward, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, northern Colombia.

Phrygilus unicolor geospizopsis (Bonaparte)

Passerculus geospizopsis Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **37**, p. 921 — Colombia.

Phrygilus unicolor grandis Chapman, 1915, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **34**, p. 651 — Páramo de Santa Isabel, 12,700 ft., central Andes, Colombia.

Páramo zone of Colombia, in Nariño and Eastern and Central Andes, from Norte de Santander southward, and in Ecuador.

Phrygilus unicolor inca Zimmer

Phrygilus unicolor inca Zimmer, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **42**, p. 88 — mountains near Huánuco, 12,000 ft., Junín, Peru.

Puna and temperate zones of Peru (except extreme southwest) and northern La Paz, Bolivia.

Phrygilus unicolor unicolor (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny).

Emberiza unicolor Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 79 — Cordillera de Tacora, Peru, and Pampa d'Oruro, Bolivia; restricted to Tacora, Tacna, Peru, by Zimmer, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **42**, p. 89.

Temperate and puna zones of Tacna, southwestern Peru; Chile from Peruvian border to Tierra del Fuego, at altitudes above 2,700 meters in north decending to sea level in south; western Argentina from Mendoza to Santa Cruz, on slopes of Andes in north and at lower elevations in Patagonia.

Phrygilus unicolor tucumanus Chapman

Phrygilus unicolor tucumanus Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 160, p. 4 — above Tafi del Valle, 9,500 ft., Tucumán, Argentina.

Mountains of Bolivia, in southern La Paz, Cochabamba, Oruro, Potosí, and Chuquisca, and northwestern Argentina, from Jujuy and Salta to La Roija and western Córdoba.

Phrygilus unicolor ultimus Ripley

Phrygilus unicolor ultimus Ripley, 1950, Postilla, Yale Univ., no. 3, p. 10 — Viamote, Río Grande, Tierra del Fuego, Argentina.

Known only from Argentine Tierra del Fuego.

PHRYGILUS DORSALIS

Phrygilus dorsalis Cabanis

Phrygilus dorsalis Cabanis, 1883, Journ. f. Ornith., 31, p. 109 — Cerro Vayo [= Bayo], near snow-line, Tucumán, Argentina.

Puna zone of Potosí, Bolivia, of Antofagasta, Chile, and of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, and Tucumán, Argentina.

PHRYGILUS ERYTHRONOTUS

Phrygilus erythronotus (Phillipi and Landbek)

Chlorospiza erythronotus Philippi and Landbek, 1861, Anal. Univ. Chile, **19**, p. 610 — Putre or "Parunicota" [= Parinocota], 10,000-17,000 ft., Arica, Chile.

Puna zone of Tacna and Arequipa, Peru, of Oruro and Potosí, Bolivia, and of adjacent Arica, and probably Tarapacá, Chile.

PHRYGILUS PLEBEJUS

Phrygilus plebejus ocularis Sclater

Phrygilus ocularis Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26** (1858), p. 454, pl. 145 — Cuenca, Ecuador.

Temperate zone of Ecuador and of Tumbes and Piura, extreme northern Peru.

Phrygilus plebejus plebejus Tschudi

Phrygilus plebejus Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**, p. 290 — no locality; highlands of Junín, Peru, suggested by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 358.

Puna zone of Peru (except extreme north), of Chile from Arica to Antofagasta, of Bolivia, and of Argentina from Jujuy to Mendoza.

PHRYGILUS CARBONARIUS

Phrygilus carbonarius (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)

Emberiza carbonaria Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 79 — Patagonia.

Pampas of central Argentina, apparently breeding from Córdoba and southern Buenos Aires south to Mendoza and Río Negro, and wintering north to Tucumán and Santiago del Estero.

PHRYGILUS ALAUDINUS

Phrygilus alaudinus bipartitus Zimmer

Phrygilus alaudinus bipartitus Zimmer, 1924, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **12**, p. 61 — Cajamarca, Peru.

Temperate zone from western Ecuador south in Peru through Cajamarca, Lima, Ica, and Ayacucho to Arequipa.

Phrygilus alaudinus humboldti Koepcke

Phrygilus alaudinus humboldti Koepcke, 1963, Beitr. Neotrop. Fauna, **3**, p. 11 — Quebrada El Chorillo, lat. 6°10′ S., long. 81°01′ W., 150 m., Cerro Illescas, Piura, Peru.

Coast of southern Ecuador and northern Peru, south to Piura.

Phrygilus alaudinus excelsus Berlepsch

Phrygilus alaudinus excelsus Berlepsch, 1906, in Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, **13**, p. 127 — Puno, Peru.

Puna zone of Puno, Peru, and of La Paz, Cochabamba, Oruro, Potosí, and Chuquisaca, Bolivia.

Phrygilus alaudinus alaudinus (Kittlitz)

Fringilla alaudina Kittlitz, 1833, Kupfert. Naturg. Vögel, pt. 2, p. 18, pl. 23, fig. 2 — Chile [= Valparaiso, by implication].

Temperate zone from Atacama to Valdivia, Chile.

Phrygilus alaudinus venturii Hartert

Phrygilus alaudinus venturii Hartert, 1909, in Hartert and Venturi, Novit. Zool., **16**, p. 180 — Lagunita, 3,000 m., Tucumán, Argentina.

Sawgrass areas of lower Andes from Jujuy and Salta to Tucumán, Catamarca, and western Córdoba, Argentina.

GENUS **MELANODERA** BONAPARTE[1]

Melanodera Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Av., **1** (1850), p. 470. Type, by tautonymy, *Emberiza melanodera* Quoy and Gaimard.

[1] Possibly congeneric with *Phrygilus*. — R.A.P., Jr.

MELANODERA MELANODERA

Melanodera melanodera princetoniana (Scott)

Phrygilus princetonianus Scott, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **10**, p. 64 — Cheike, Patagonia.

Llanos of Magallanes, Chile and southern Santa Cruz, Argentina; northern Tierra del Fuego.

Melanodera melanodera melanodera (Quoy and Gaimard)

Emberiza melanodera Quoy and Gaimard, 1824, in Freycinet, Voy. Uranie et Physicienne, Zool., **1**, livr. 3, p. 109 — "îles Malouines".

Falkland Islands.

MELANODERA XANTHOGRAMMA

Melanodera xanthogramma barrosi Chapman

Melanodera xanthogramma barrosi Chapman, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 96, p. 12 — Río Blanco, 9,500 ft., Aconcagua, Chile.

Mountains of Chile, from Aconcagua to the Strait of Magellan, and western Argentina from Neuquén to southern Santa Cruz.

Melanodera xanthogramma xanthogramma (Gray)

Chlorospiza (?) *xanthogramma* G. R. Gray, 1839, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, Birds, p. 96, pl. 33 — East Falkland Island and Tierra del Fuego.

Tierra del Fuego, islands of Cape Horn, and (? extinct) Falkland Islands.[1]

GENUS **HAPLOSPIZA** CABANIS

Haplospiza Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 147. Type, by original designation, *Haplospiza unicolor* Cabanis.

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[1] *Phrygilus malvinarum* Brooks, described from a single specimen from West Falkland Island, was thought by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 365-366, to be an immature of *M. melanodera*. The absence of any yellow, even on the tail, and the large bill lead me to believe the bird is an immature of *M. xanthogramma*.

Hybridism between *M. melanodera* and *M. xanthogramma* has been suggested (e.g. Bennett, 1926, Ibis, p. 332). This phenomenon could account for some of the plumage and distributional puzzles encountered in these species, but more specmiens and field observations may show the answers are simpler. — R.A.P., Jr.

Spodiornis Sclater, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 322. Type, by original designation, *Spodiornis jardinii* Sclater = *Phrygilus rusticus* Tschudi.

cf. Miller and Moore, 1954, Condor, **56**, pp. 310-311 (*H. rustica*).

HAPLOSPIZA RUSTICA

Haplospiza rustica uniformis Sclater and Salvin

Haplospiza uniformis Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Nomen. Av. Neotrop., p. 157 — Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico.

Highlands of Veracruz and Chiapas, Mexico.

Haplospiza rustica barrilesensis (Davidson)[1]

Spodiornis barrilesensis Davidson, 1932, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **45**, p. 167 — Barriles, 4,500 ft., Chiriquí, Panama.

Highlands of Honduras, Costa Rica, and Chiriquí, western Panama; rare.

Haplospiza rustica arcana (Wetmore and Phelps, Jr.)

Spodiornis rusticus arcanus Wetmore and Phelps, Jr., 1949, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., **39**, p. 378 — west side of Cerro Chimantá-tepui, 1,850 m., Bolívar, Venezuela.

Known only from type locality.

Haplospiza rustica rustica (Tschudi)

Phrygilus rusticus Tschudi (ex Lichtenstein MS), 1844, Archiv f. Naturg. **10**(1), p. 290 — Peru.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of northern Venezuela, Colombia (except Santa Marta region), Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

HAPLOSPIZA UNICOLOR[2]

Haplospiza unicolor Cabanis

Haplospiza unicolor Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 147 — Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil, from Espírito Santo and eastern Minas Gerais, south to Rio Grande do Sul; eastern Paraguay; and northeastern Argentina, in Misiones.

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[1] Probably not distinct from *H. r. uniformis.* —R.A.P., Jr.

[2] Possibly conspecific with *H. rustica.* — R.A.P., Jr.

GENUS ACANTHIDOPS RIDGWAY[1]

Acanthidops Ridgway, 1882, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 335. Type, by original designation, *Acanthidops bairdii* Ridgway.

ACANTHIDOPS BAIRDII

Acanthidops bairdii Ridgway

Acanthidops bairdii Ridgway, 1882, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 336 — Volcán de Irazú, Costa Rica.

Highlands of Costa Rica.

GENUS LOPHOSPINGUS CABANIS[2]

Lophospingus Cabanis, 1878, Journ. f. Ornith., 26, p. 195. Type, by original designation, *Gubernatrix pusilla* Burmeister.

LOPHOSPINGUS PUSILLUS

Lophospingus pusillus (Burmeister)

Gubernatrix pusilla Burmeister, 1860, Journ. f. Ornith., 8, p. 254 — Tucumán, Argentina.

Southern Bolivia in Santa Cruz, Cordillera, and Tarija, the Chaco of western Paraguay, and the Chaco of Argentina, from Jujuy, Salta, and Formosa to La Rioja, San Luis, and Córdoba.

LOPHOSPINGUS GRISEOCRISTATUS

Lophospingus griseocristatus (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)

lor 7 + *Emberiza griseo-cristata* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 79 — "Cochabamba, Grande-Vallée, Bolivia"; herewith restricted to Valle Grande, Santa Cruz.

Subtropical Bolivia in La Paz, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, and Santa Cruz, and northern Argentina in Salta.

GENUS DONACOSPIZA CABANIS[3]

Donacospiza Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, 1, p. 136. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia albifrons* Vieillot.

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[1] Close to, and possibly conspecific with, *Haplospiza*. These genera may be offshoots of *Phrygilus*. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] Affinities with *Phrygilus* seem possible. — R.A.P., Jr.

[3] See footnote under *Rowettia*, p. 112, for comments on affinities. — R.A.P., Jr.

DONACOSPIZA ALBIFRONS

Donacospiza albifrons (Vieillot)

Sylvia albifrons Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist Nat., nouv. éd., **11**, p. 276 — Paraguay.

Southeastern Brazil, from southeastern Minas Gerais south to Rio Grande do Sul, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northeastern Argentina, from Chaco south to northern Buenos Aires.

GENUS **ROWETTIA** LOWE[1]

Rowettia Lowe, 1923, Ibis, p. 512. Type, by monotypy, *Nesospiza goughensis* Clarke.

cf. Rand, 1955, Fieldiana: Zool. [Chicago], **37**, pp. 148-150 (generic affinities).

Elliott, 1957, Ibis, pp. 584-585 (behavior and plumage).

ROWETTIA GOUGHENSIS

Rowettia goughensis (Clarke)

Nesospiza goughensis Clarke, 1904, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **15**, p. 18 — Gough Island.

Nesospiza jessiae Clarke, 1904, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **15**, p. 18 — Gough Island.

Gough Island, South Atlantic Ocean.

GENUS **NESOSPIZA** CABANIS[1]

Nesospiza Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith., **21**, p. 154. Type, by monotypy, *Nesospiza acunhae* Cabanis.

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[1] *R. goughensis*, although considerably larger, is strikingly similar to *Donacospiza albifrons* in color, pattern, and acuminate tail feathers. The two species of *Nesospiza*, although smaller, also bear a strong resemblance to *Donacospiza albifrons*. A relationship between *Rowettia*, *Nesospiza*, and *Donacospiza* seems at least as plausible as any of the relationships suggested before (see summary in Rand, 1955, Fieldiana: Zool. [Chicago], 37, pp. 147-150). I am uncertain as to how, or if, these three genera fit in with *Melanodera*, which has been suggested as a likely ancestor for *Rowettia* and possibly also for *Nesospiza*. The three genera are placed near *Melanodera* in this sequence merely because I believe they all may have been derived from a single South American emberizine ancestor and *Melanodera* is a sufficiently unspecialized genus to have served as the stem stock. — R.A.P., Jr.

Crithagroides Roberts, 1948, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 21, p. 62. Type, by original designation, *Nesospiza wilkinsi* Lowe.

cf. Hagen, 1952, Results Norwegian Sci. Exp. Tristan da Cunha 1937-1938, no. 20, pp. 160-177 (systematics and biology).

Rand, 1955, Fieldiana: Zool. [Chicago], 37, pp. 139-166 (origin of taxa).

Elliott, 1957, Ibis, pp. 581-584 (field observations).

NESOSPIZA ACUNHAE

Nesospiza acunhae acunhae Cabanis

Nesospiza acunhae Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith., 21, p. 154, pl. 1, fig. 2 — Tristan da Cunha.

Tristan da Cunha (extinct) and Inaccessible Island, South Atlantic Ocean.

Nesospiza acunhae questi Lowe

Nesospiza acunhae questi Lowe, 1923, Ibis, p. 520 — Nightingale Island.

Nightingale Island, Tristan da Cunha group, South Atlantic Ocean.

NESOSPIZA WILKINSI

Nesospiza wilkinsi wilkinsi Lowe

Nesospiza wilkinsi Lowe, 1923, Ibis, p. 521 — Nightingale Island.

Nightingale Island, Tristan da Cunha group, South Atlantic Ocean.

Nesospiza wilkinsi dunnei Hagen

Nesospiza wilkinsi dunnei Hagen, 1952, Results Norwegian Sci. Exp. Tristan da Cunha 1937-1938, no. 20, p. 172 — Inaccessible Island.

Inaccessible Island, Tristan da Cunha group, South Atlantic Ocean.

GENUS DIUCA REICHENBACH

Diuca Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 78. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 79), *Emberiza speculifera* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny.

DIUCA SPECULIFERA[1]

Diuca speculifera magnirostris Carriker

Diuca speculifera magnirostris Carriker, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 87, p. 359 — Yánac, 15,000 ft., Ancash, Peru.

Puna zone of Ancash and Junín, Peru.

Diuca speculifera speculifera (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)

Emberiza speculifera Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 78 — "in summis Andibus, Bolivia".

Puna zone of southeastern Peru in Arequipa, Tacna, and Puno, Arica region of northern Chile, and La Paz, Cochabamba, and Yungas, northern Bolivia.

DIUCA DIUCA

Diuca diuca crassirostris Hellmayr

Diuca diuca crassirostris Hellmayr, 1932, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **19**, p. 74 — Ramadilla, Capiapó Valley, Atacama, Chile.

Temperate regions of Chile, from Antofagasta to northern Coquimbo, and of Argentina, in Jujuy, Salta, western Tucumán, Catamarca, and La Rioja.

Diuca diuca diuca (Molina)

Fringilla Diuca Molina, 1782, Saggio Stor. Nat. Chili, p. 249 — Chile.

Western base of the Andes, to 1,500 meters, in Chile from southern Coquimbo to Aysén, and on the eastern slopes in Argentina from Mendoza to Santa Cruz.

Diuca diuca chiloensis Philippi and Peña

Diuca diuca chiloensis Philippi and Peña, 1964, Aves de Chile, 2nd Supplement, p. 447 — eastern central coast of Isla Grande de Chiloé, Chile.

Known only from type locality.

Diuca diuca minor Bonaparte

Diuca minor Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 476 — Patagonia; restricted to Río Negro, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field. Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 339.

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[1] *D. speculifera* and *D. diuca* comprise a superspecies. — R.A.P., Jr.

Argentina from Córdoba, San Luis, southern Buenos Aires and eastern Mendoza to Santa Cruz (east of *D. d. diuca*); winters east and north to Santiago del Estero, Tucumán, and Entre Ríos and to (? formerly) Uruguay and contiguous southeastern Brazil.

GENUS **IDIOPSAR** CASSIN[1]

Idiopsar Cassin, 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 414. Type, by monotypy, *Idiopsar brachyurus* Cassin.

IDIOPSAR BRACHYURUS

Idiopsar brachyurus Cassin

Idiopsar brachyurus Cassin, 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 414 — "La Paz," Bolivia.

Puna zone of Puno, Peru, of La Paz and Cochabamba, Bolivia, and of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, and Tucumán, Argentina.

GENUS **PIEZORHINA** LAFRESNAYE

Piezorina Lefresnaye,[2] 1843, Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 5, cl. 2, pl. 30, pp. 1-2. Type, by original designation, *Guiraca cinerea* Lafresnaye.

PIEZORHINA CINEREA

Piezorhina cinerea (Lafresnaye)

Guiraca cinerea Lafresnaye, 1843, Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 5, cl. 2, pl. 30 — Galapagos Islands; emended to arid coastal regions of northwestern Peru by Bangs, 1930, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **70**, p. 370.

Arid coast of northwestern Peru from Tumbes to Libertad.

GENUS **XENOSPINGUS** CABANIS

Xenospingus Cabanis, 1867, Journ. f. Ornith., **15**, p. 347. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia concolor* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

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[1] Possibly congeneric with *Diuca*. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] As noted by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 169, "*Piezorina*" is doubtless a lapsus for *Piezorhina*. — R.A.P., Jr.

XENOSPINGUS CONCOLOR

Xenospingus concolor (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)
Sylvia concolor d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 20 — Arica, Peru [= Chile].
Pacific slope, from sea level to about 8,000 ft., of southern Peru, from Ica southward, and of northern Chile, south to northern Antofagasta.

GENUS INCASPIZA RIDGWAY[1]

Incaspiza Ridgway, 1898, Auk, 15, p. 224. Type, by original designation, *Haemophila pulchra* Sclater.

INCASPIZA PULCHRA

Incaspiza pulchra pulchra (Sclater)
Haemophila pulchra Sclater, 1886, Ibis, p. 259, pl. 8 — Matucana, upper Río Rímac valley, ca. 8,000 ft., Lima, Peru.
Lima and western Ancash, about 1,000-2,500 m., Peru.

Incaspiza pulchra personata (Salvin)
Haemophila personata Salvin, 1895, Novit. Zool., 2, p. 8 — near Cajamarca, 10,000 ft., Cajamarca, Peru.
Cajamarca, Libertad, eastern Ancash, and western Huánuco, about 1,500-2,000 m., Peru.

INCASPIZA ORTIZI

Incaspiza ortizi Zimmer
Incaspiza ortizi Zimmer, 1952, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., 42, p. 103 — near La Esperanza, 1,800 m., Cajamarca, Peru.
Known only from type locality.

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[1] *Incaspiza* bears a strong resemblance to the geographically distant red-backed forms of *Junco* and may belong near that genus. On the other hand, *Incaspiza* forms somewhat of a transition between the *Phrygilus*-like genera *Diuca, Idiopsar, Piezorhina,* and *Xenospiza* and the fairly distinctive genus *Poospiza.*

The relationships of the taxa of *Incaspiza* are poorly known: *pulchra* and *personata* may be full species; *I. ortizi,* here treated as monotypic, may be conspecific with *pulchra* and *personata,* or with one or the other. — R.A.P., Jr.

INCASPIZA LAETA

Incaspiza laeta (Salvin)

Haemophila laeta Salvin, 1895, Novit. Zool., 2, p. 8 — Cajabamba, 9,000 ft., Viña, 5,500 ft., Huamachuco; Chusgon, 8,500 ft., Huamachuco; Cajamarca, 9,000 ft., and Malea [= Malca], 8,000 ft., Cajabamba, Peru; type from Cajabamba, Cajamarca, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 538.

Cajamarca, Libertad, and northern Ancash, about 2,000-3,000 m., Peru.

INCASPIZA WATKINSI

Incaspiza watkinsi Chapman

Incaspiza watkinsi Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 160, p. 3 — Perico, Río Chinchipe, Cajamarca, Peru.

Eastern Cajamarca, about 700 m., Peru.

GENUS **POOSPIZA** CABANIS

Poospiza Cabanis, 1847, Archiv. f. Naturg., **13**, p. 349. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 75), *Emberiza nigrorufa* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Compsospiza Berlepsch, 1893, Ibis, p. 207. Type, by monotypy, *Compsospiza garleppi* Berlepsch.

Poospizopsis Berlepsch, 1893, Ibis, p. 208. Type, by original designation, *Poospiza caesar* Sclater and Salvin.

cf. Bond, 1951, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **103**, p. 84 (*Compsospiza* and *Poospizopsis* congeneric with *Poospiza*).

POOSPIZA THORACICA

Poospiza thoracica (Nordman)

Fringilla thoracica Nordman, 1835, in Erman, Reise um die Erde, Naturhist. Atlas, p. 10, pl. 4, fig. 1 — Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil, from Espírito Santo through Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo to Paraná.

POOSPIZA BOLIVIANA

Poospiza boliviana Sharpe

Poospiza boliviana Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 635, pl. 14 — Bolivia.

Temperate zone of central Bolivia, in Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, and Tarija.

POOSPIZA ALTICOLA

Poospiza alticola Salvin

Poospiza alticola Salvin, 1895, Novit. Zool., 2, p. 7 — Huamachuco, 10,400 ft., Libertad, Peru.

Temperate zone of Libertad and Ancash, northern Peru.

POOSPIZA HYPOCHONDRIA

Poospiza hypochondria hypochondria (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

Emberiza hypocondria (sic) d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye,[1] 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 80 — Sicasica and Palca, Bolivia; type from Sicasica, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 619.

Temperate zone of Bolivia.

Poospiza hypochondria affinis Berlepsch

Poospiza hypochondriaca affinis Berlepsch, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16**, p. 97 — Tucumán, 4,000 m. [= Lara, Tucumán, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 619], Argentina.

Temperate zone of Andes of Argentina, from Jujuy south to Mendoza.

POOSPIZA ERYTHROPHRYS

Poospiza erythrophrys cochabambae Gyldenstolpe

Poospiza erythrophrys cochabambae Gyldenstolpe, 1942, Arkiv. Zool., **33B**, no. 13, p. 3 — Liriuni, 3,136 m., Monte Tunari, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Temperate zone of Bolivia, in Cochabamba and Chuquisaca.

Poospiza erythrophrys erythrophrys Sclater

Poospiza erythrophrys Sclater, 1881, Ibis, p. 599, pl. 17, fig. 1 — Sierra de Totoral, Catamarca, Argentina.

Temperate zone of Bolivia, in Tarija, and of northwestern Argentina, in Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, and Tucumán.

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[1] The spelling "*hypocondria*" was a typographical error for "*hypochondria*"; the later use of "*hypochondriaca*" is an unjustified emendation. — R.A.P., Jr.

POOSPIZA ORNATA

Poospiza ornata (Leybold)

Phrygilus ornatus Leybold (ex Landböck MS), 1865, Journ. f. Ornith., 13, p. 405 — on road between guardhouse at Paso Portillo and Melocotón, Mendoza, Argentina.

Northwestern Argentina, in La Rioja, San Juan, San Luis, Mendoza, and western La Pampa, and possibly southwestern Buenos Aires; winters north to Salta, Tucumán, and Catamarca.

POOSPIZA NIGRORUFA

Poospiza nigrorufa nigrorufa (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

Emberiza nigro-rufa d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 81 — Santa Fe, Argentina.[1]

Southernmost Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; eastern Paraguay; northeastern Argentina, from Formosa and Misiones south to Buenos Aires and Río Negro.

Poospiza nigrorufa whitii Sclater

Poospiza whitii Sclater, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 43, pl. 9 — Cosquín, Córdoba, Argentina.

Subtropical zone of Bolivia, in Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca, and Tarija, and northwestern Argentina, in Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, Catamarca, and western Córdoba.

Poospiza nigrorufa wagneri Stolzmann

Poospiza wagneri Stolzmann, 1926, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., 5, p. 231 — Chulumaní, La Paz, Bolivia.

Known only from type locality (10,000 ft.).

POOSPIZA LATERALIS

Poospiza lateralis lateralis (Nordmann)

Fringilla lateralis Nordmann (ex Natterer MS), 1835, in Erman, Reise um die Erde, Naturhist. Atlas, p. 10 —

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[1] Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 11, p. 624, held that the describers merely named the bird called "Chipiu negro y canela" by Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, 1, p. 527, although they added a description of the immature plumage, and that the type locality, therefore, should be Paraguay. However, d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye clearly designated Santa Fe, Argentina. — R.A.P., Jr.

Brazil; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 629.
Southeastern Brazil, from southwestern Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo south to northern São Paulo.

Poospiza lateralis cabanisi Bonaparte
Poospiza cabanisi Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 473 — Paraguay; type from Bonpland, Misiones, Argentina, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 629.
Southeastern Brazil, from southern São Paulo southward, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northeastern Argentina, in Misiones, Entre Ríos, and northern Buenos Aires.

POOSPIZA RUBECULA

Poospiza rubecula Salvin
Poospiza rubecula Salvin, 1895, Novit. Zool., 2, p. 8 — Cajabamba, 9,000 ft., and Huamachuco, 10,400 ft., Libertad, Peru. Type from Huamachuco, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 627.
Temperate zone of northern Peru, from Libertad to Lima.

POOSPIZA GARLEPPI

Poospiza garleppi (Berlepsch)
Compsospiza garleppi Berlepsch, 1893, Ibis, p. 208, pl. 6 — Vacas, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Puna zone of Cochabamba, Bolivia.

POOSPIZA BAERI[1]

Poospiza baeri (Oustalet)
Buarremon baeri Oustalet, 1904, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **10**, p. 43 — Lagunita, Tucumán, Argentina.
Temperate zone of Tucumán, northwestern Argentina.

POOSPIZA CAESAR

Poospiza caesar Sclater and Salvin
Poospiza caesar Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 152, pl. 13 — Tinta, Cuzco, Peru.
Temperate zone of Cuzco and Puno, southeastern Peru.

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[1] Probably a well-differentiated race of *P. garleppi*. — R.A.P., Jr.

POOSPIZA HISPANIOLENSIS[1]

Poospiza hispaniolensis Bonaparte

Poospiza hispaniolensis Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 473 — "ex Ins. Sti. Domin."; error, type labeled "Pérou (?)", *vide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 620.

Arid tropical zone of southwestern Ecuador, including Isla La Plata, and along coast of Peru south to Ica.

POOSPIZA TORQUATA[2]

[illegible] **Poospiza torquata torquata** (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

Emberiza torquata d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 82 — Sicasica, La Paz, Bolivia.

?only Highlands of Bolivia, in Yungas, La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Chuquisaca.

Poospiza torquata pectoralis Todd

Poospiza pectoralis Todd, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 35, p. 89 — Guanacos, Cordillera, Santa Cruz, Bolivia. only?

Lowlands of southeastern Bolivia (Tarija); western Paraguay; northern and central Argentina south to Mendoza, La Pampa, and Buenos Aires, and east to Entre Ríos and the Río Paraná.

[illegible]

POOSPIZA CINEREA

Poospiza cinerea melanoleuca (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

Emberiza melanoleuca d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 82 — Chiquitos, Bolivia.

Lowlands and moderate elevations of eastern Bolivia; Paraguay; northern Argentina south to La Rioja, San Luis, Córdoba, and northern Buenos Aires; Uruguay; extreme southwestern Brazil in southern Mato Grosso.

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[1] *P. hispaniolensis*, *P. torquata*, and *P. cinerea* appear to be related to one another, but the generic allocation of the group is in need of study. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] The male is similar to that of *P. hispaniolensis*, but the female is markedly different. Bond and de Schauensee, 1941, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **94**, p. 391, proposed treating the two species as conspecific, but later Bond, 1951, *op. cit.*, **103**, pp. 83-84, pointed out the differences between the taxa and retained them as full species. — R.A.P., Jr.

Poospiza cinerea cinerea Bonaparte

Poospiza cinerea Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 473 — Brazil; type from Minas Gerais, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 623. [illegible]

Campos of central Brazil, in Mato Grosso, Goiás, Minas Gerais, and northern São Paulo.

GENUS **SICALIS** BOIE[1]

Sicalis Boie, 1828, Isis von Oken, **21**, col. 324. Type, by subsequent designation (Cabanis, in Tschudi, 1846, Unters. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 215), *Emberiza brasiliensis* Gmelin.

Gnathospiza Taczanowski, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 320. Type, by monotypy, *Gnathospiza raimondii* Taczanowski = *Sycalis taczanowskii* Sharpe.

cf. Koepcke, 1963, Beitr. Neotrop. Fauna, 3, pp. 14-17 (*luteola* and *raimondii* in Peru).

SICALIS CITRINA

Sicalis citrina browni Bangs

Sycalis browni Bangs, 1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **12**, p. 139 — Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 5,000 ft., Colombia.

Cundinamarca, Antioquia, and Santa Marta region, Colombia; Sierra de Perijá, mountains of north-central coast, Mount Duida in Amazonas, and "tepui" area of Bolívar, Venezuela, adjacent Guyana (British Guiana), and northernmost Brazil.

Sicalis citrina citrina Pelzeln

Sycalis citrina Pelzeln (ex Natterer MS), 1870, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 3, p. 232 — Jaguaraíba, Murungaba [, Paraná], and Itararé [, São Paulo], Brazil; type from 3

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[1] The species limits within *Sicalis* are poorly understood. Many forms have limited and disjunct distributions and most taxa are morphologically very similar, making it difficult to employ these two key taxonomic characters in separating the species. Voice, and probably behavior, appear distinctive but until a comparative study has been made of these characters there is little hope of improving the following arrangement, which closely follows that of Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, pp. 306-335, and of de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., pp. 513-516. — R.A.P., Jr.

Jaguaraíba, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 307.

Eastern Brazil from southern Pará, Goiás, and Piauí south to eastern Mato Grosso and Paraná.

Sicalis citrina occidentalis Carriker

Sicalis citrina occidentalis Carriker, 1932, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 83, p. 467 — Oconeque, 7,000 ft., Sándia, Puno, Peru.

Known only from type locality and possibly Tucumán, Argentina.[1]

SICALIS LUTEA

Sicalis lutea (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

Emberiza lutea d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 74 — summit of the Andes, Bolivia; type from "pampas d'Oruro", *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 309.

Puna zone of Cuzco, Arequipa, and Puno, Peru; Oruro and Potosí, Bolivia; and Jujuy and Salta, Argentina.

SICALIS UROPYGIALIS

Sicalis uropygialis sharpei (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)

Pseudochloris sharpei Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1894, Ibis, p. 386 — central Peru (Junín and Ingapirca); type from Ingapirca, Junín, *vide* Stolzmann and Domaniewski, 1927, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **6**, p. 175.

Puna zone of northern Peru, from Cajamarca south to Junín.

?Sicalis uropygialis connectens (Chapman)[2]

Pseudochloris uropygialis connectens Chapman, 1919, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **41**, p. 329 — La Raya,

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[1] If the Tucumán population is distinct from that of Brazil and resembles the Peruvian form, as suggested by Olrog, 1963, Opera Lilloana, Inst. Miguel Lillo, Univ. Nac. Tucumán, no. 9, p. 317, *occidentalis* will be a synonym of *pratensis* Sharpe (ex Cabinis MS), 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 779 — Tucumán. I have seen no Argentinean specimens. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] The original description and the comments by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, pp. 310-311, suggest that is poorly differentiated. — R.A.P., Jr.

14,000 ft., head of Urubamba Valley, Cuzco, Peru. [Specimens not examined.]

Known only from puna zone, upper Urubamba Valley, Cuzco, Peru.

Sicalis uropygialis uropygialis (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

Emberiza uropigyalis (sic) d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 75 — summit of the Andes, Bolivia.

High altitudes from Puno, southern Peru, through Bolivia to Tarapaca and Antofagasta, northern Chile, and Jujuy and Tucumán, northwestern Argentina.

SICALIS LUTEOCEPHALA

Sicalis luteocephala (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

Emberiza luteocephala d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 74 — Chuquisaca, Bolivia; type from Totora, near Mizque, Cochabamba, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 11, p. 312.

High altitudes in Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, and Potosí, central Bolivia.

SICALIS AURIVENTRIS

Sicalis auriventris Philippi and Landbeck

Sycalis auriventris Philippi and Landbeck, 1864, Archiv f. Naturg., 30, p. 49 — cordilleras of Santiago, Chile.

Andes, above 6,000 feet, from Antofagasta to Talca, Chile, and in adjacent Mendoza and Neuquén, Argentina.

SICALIS OLIVASCENS

Sicalis olivascens salvini (Chubb)

Pseudochloris salvini Chubb, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 39, p. 70 — Viña, 5,500 ft., Huamachuco, Libertad, Peru.

Andes of northern Peru, from Libertad south to Huánaco and possibly (race?) Junín and Ayacucho.

Sicalis olivascens chloris Tschudi

Sycalis chloris Tschudi (ex Cabanis MS), 1846, Unters. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 216 — Peru; restricted to Matucana, above Lima, by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 11, p. 314.

Temperate western slopes of Andes from Ancash, central Peru, south to Coquimbo, central Chile.

Sicalis olivascens olivascens (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

Emberiza olivascens d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 75 — La Paz, Bolivia.

Pseudochloris olivascens berlepschi Ménegaux, 1909, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, ser. 10, **1,** p. 212 — Pulacayo, 4,300 m., Oruro, Bolivia.

Pseudochloris olivascens sordida Chapman, 1919, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **41,** p. 330 — Ticara, 8,000 ft., Jujuy, Argentina.

High altitudes from Cuzco, southeastern Peru, through central and western Bolivia south to northern La Rioja, northwestern Argentina.

Sicalis olivascens mendozae (Sharpe)

Pseudochloris mendozae Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12,** p. 778 — Mendoza, Argentina.

Andes of western Argentina from San Juan and southern La Rioja to Mendoza and San Luis; migrates north to Salta.

Sicalis olivascens lebruni (Oustalet)[1]

Pseudochloris lebruni Oustalet, 1891, Mission Sci. Cap Horn, **6**(1), p. B98 — Misioneros, Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Northern Tierra del Fuego north to Río Negro, Argentina, and probably in Magallanes, Chile; presumably winters in north.

SICALIS COLUMBIANA[2]

Sicalis columbiana columbiana Cabanis

4 *Sycalis columbiana* Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1,** p. 147 — "Porto Cabello"; error, Ciudad Bolívar, Río Orinoco, Venezuela, designated by Hellmayr, 1938,

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[1] Often treated as a full species of uncertain affinities but seems likely to be an isolated and well-marked race of *P. olivascens.* — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] Apparently found only in open areas, which would explain its spotty and poorly-known distribution within the tropical forests of South America. — R.A.P., Jr.

Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 318.

Delta and basin of Río Orinoco in Venezuela and extreme eastern Colombia (Vichada); Trinidad (introduced?).

Sicalis columbiana leopoldinae Hellmayr

Sicalis columbiana leopoldinae Hellmayr, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16**, p. 85 — Leopoldina, Rio Araguaya, Goiás, Brazil.

Eastern central Brazil in Piauí, northern and western Bahia, and Goiás.

Sicalis columbiana goeldii Berlepsch

Sicalis goeldii Berlepsch, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16**, p. 97 — Santarém, lower Amazon; type from Paricatúba, south bank of Amazon, west of Río Tapajóz, Brazil, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 319.

Amazon basin from eastern Peru east in Brazil at least to western Pará (Santarém).

SICALIS FLAVEOLA

Sicalis flaveola flaveola (Linnaeus)

Fringilla flaveola Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 321 — no locality; Surinam designated by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 27.

Sycalis jamaicae Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 379 — Jamaica.

Lowlands of northern and eastern (Meta and doubtless elsewhere) Colombia; Caribbean lowlands of northern Venezuela and south of the Andes to Río Orinoco; coast of the Guianas; Trinidad. Introduced in Jamaica and central Panama; (?) race.

Sicalis flaveola valida Bangs and Penard

Sicalis flaveola valida Bangs and Penard, 1921, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **64**, p. 396 — Sullana, Piura, Peru.

Pacific lowlands and lower slopes from vicinity of Guayaquil, Ecuador, to Ancash, northwestern Peru.

Sicalis flaveola brasiliensis (Gmelin)

Emberiza brasiliensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1** (2), p. 872; based mainly on "Guiranheemgatu" of Marcgrave, 1648, Hist. Nat. Brasil., p. 211 (*vide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 323) — northeastern Brazil.

Sicalis flaveola holti W. deW. Miller, 1925, Auk, 42, p. 254 — Monte Serrat, 2,700 ft., Serra do Itatiaya, São Paulo.

Northeastern Brazil, from Maranhão, Minas Gerais, and São Paulo eastward.

Sicalis flaveola pelzelni Sclater

Sycalis pelzelni Sclater, 1872, Ibis, p. 42 — Cuyaba (Mato Grosso), Paraguay, and vicinity of Buenos Aires; type from Buenos Aires, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 11, p. 325.

?*Sicalis striata* Pereyra, 1937, Hornero, 6, p. 446 — "Nicolás Escribano, F. C. S. (prov. B. Aires)". [Specimens not examined.][1]

Southeastern Brazil from Mato Grosso and Santa Catarina southward; Bolivia east of the Andes; Paraguay and Uruguay; and northern Argentina, south to Mendoza, La Pampa, and Buenos Aires.

SICALIS LUTEOLA[2]

Sicalis luteola chrysops Sclater

Sycalis chrysops P. L. Sclater, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 376 — southern Mexico; restricted to Orizaba, Veracruz, by Brodkorb, 1943, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., 33, p. 34.

Caribbean slope in Veracruz and Chiapas, Mexico; Sacatepequez, Guatemala; and the Mosquitia of eastern Honduras and northeastern Nicaragua.

Sicalis luteola mexicana Brodkorb

Sicalis luteola mexicana Brodkorb, 1943, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., 33, p. 33 — Puente de Ixtla, Morelos, Mexico.

Pacific slope in Puebla and Morelos, Mexico; rare and local.

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[1] Based on two specimens collected 30 years ago and not reported since then. The description seems to be that of an immature (or possible aberrant) *S. flaveola.* — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] This could well represent three species (*vide*, e.g., de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., p. 516), *viz.* the *chrysops*, *mexicana*, *eisenmanni*, and *bogotensis* group; the *luteola*, *flavissima*, and *chapmani* group; and, finally, *luteoventris*. This complex is poorly known and it is possible that field study is the only way the relationships can be deciphered. — R.A.P., Jr.

?**Sicalis luteola eisenmanni** Wetmore

Sicalis luteola eisenmanni Wetmore, 1953, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 122(8), p. 9 — two miles east of Antón, Coclé, Panama. [Specimens not examined.]

Coclé, Panama and (? race) Guanacaste, Costa Rica.

Sicalis luteola bogotensis Chapman

Sicalis luteiventris bogotensis Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 143, p. 14 — savanna of Bogotá, Colombia.

Locally from eastern Andes of Colombia through highlands of Ecuador south to Arequipa, southern Peru, where descends to sea level (Ica); once near Mérida, Venezuela.

Sicalis luteola luteola (Sparrman)

Emberiza luteola Sparrman, 1789, Mus. Carlsonianum, fasc. 4, pl. 93 — no locality; Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 327, suggests Surinam, but no certain record of the species exists for there.

Scattered distribution in lower elevations of western Andes and Magdalena and Cauca valleys, Colombia; Falcón, Monagas, and Bolívar, Venezuela; Guyana (British Guiana); and Rio Branco region of adjacent Brazil. Introduced in Barbados, the Grenadines, St. Lucia, and Martinique.

Sicalis luteola flavissima Todd

Sicalis luteiventris flavissima Todd, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 35, p. 90 — Rocana, Pará, northern Brazil.[1] [Specimens not examined.]

Apparently confined to islands at mouth of the Amazon and a short distance upstream.

Sicalis luteola chapmani Ridgway

Sicalis chapmani Ridgway, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 37 — Diamantina [near Santarém], lower Amazon [= mouth of Rio Tapajóz], Brazil.

Known only from vicinity of Santarém, right bank of the Amazon.

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[1] *S. l. laetissima* of Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 328, is obviously a lapsus for *flavissima*. — R.A.P., Jr.

Sicalis luteola luteiventris (Meyen)

Fringilla luteiventris Meyen, 1834, Nov. Act. Acad. Leopoldino Car. Nat. Cur., **16**, suppl., p. 87, pl. 12, fig. 3[1] — near Api, Altos de Toledo, Puno, Peru.

Southern Peru in Cuzco, Puno, and Moquequa; lower elevations of Chile from Atacama south to Aysén; southern Brazil from Minas Gerais, Goías, and Mato Grosso south through eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern Argentina south to Río Negro. Southern Argentinean population migratory (*vide* Olrog, 1963, Opera Lilloana, Inst. Miguel Lillo, Univ. Nac. Tucumán, no. 9, p. 319), presumably wintering north to Peru and Brazil.

SICALIS RAIMONDII

Sicalis raimondii Taczanowskii

2? or 1

Sycalis raimondii Taczanowskii (ex Jelski MS), 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 133 — vicinity of Lima, Peru.

Western slopes of Andes from Cajamarca to Arequipa, Peru.

SICALIS TACZANOWSKII[2]

Sicalis taczanowskii Sharpe

Gnathospiza raimondii Taczanowski, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 320, pl. 36, fig. 1 — Tumbes, Peru.

Sycalis taczanowskii Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 385. New name for *Gnathospiza raimondii* Taczanowski, 1877, preoccupied by *Sycalis raimondii* Taczanowski, 1874.

Arid coast from southwestern Ecuador south to Libertad, northern Peru.

GENUS EMBERIZOIDES TEMMINCK

Emberizoides Temminck, 1822, Pl. Col., livr. 19, text to pl. 114. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List. Genera Birds, ed. 1, p. 43), *Emberizoides marginalis* Temminck = *Sylvia herbicola* Vieillot.

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[1] Spelt "*luteoventris*" on the plate. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] The species *S. taczanowskii* seems to be merely a dull-plumaged, large-billed *Sicalis*, not distinctive enough to be retained as the sole member of *Gnathospiza*. Its relationship to the other species of *Sicalis* is unknown. — R.A.P., Jr.

EMBERIZOIDES HERBICOLA

Emberizoides herbicola lucaris Bangs

Emberizoides sphenura lucaris Bangs, 1908, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 4, p. 34 — Boruca, Costa Rica.

Térraba area, southwestern Costa Rica.

Emberizoides herbicola hypochondriacus Hellmayr

Emberizoides herbicola hypochondriacus Hellmayr, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19**, p. 28 — Frances, 2,000 ft., Volcán de Chiriquí, Panama.

Locally in western and central Panama in foothills of Volcán de Chiriquí, Cerro Compana, and savannas east of Panama City.

?**Emberizoides herbicola floresae** Griscom

Emberizoides sphenurus floresae Griscom, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 141, p. 8 — Cerro Flores, 3,600 ft., eastern Chiriquí, Panama.

Known only from type locality.

Emberizoides herbicola apurensis Gilliard

Emberizoides herbicola apurensis Gilliard, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1071, p. 12 — Pedraza (Ciudad Bolivia), upper Apure Valley, Barinas, Venezuela.

Eastern lowlands of Colombia, in Meta (and doubtless northward), and in lowlands of western Venezuela, in Guárico, Portuguesa, Barinas, and Apure.

Emberizoides herbicola sphenurus (Vieillot)

Passerina sphenura Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 25 (1817), p. 25 — Cayenne.

Lowlands and moderate elevations of interior and northern Colombia, except northeastern llanos; Venezuela, except western lowlands and Cerro Duida; the Guianas; and northern Brazil, south to northern Maranhão.

Emberizoides herbicola duidae Chapman

Emberizoides duidae Chapman, 1929, Amer. Mus Novit., no. 380, p. 25 — savannah hills, 4,400 ft., Cerro Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela.

Cerro Duida, Amazonas, southern Venezuela.

Emberizoides herbicola herbicola (Vieillot)

Sylvia herbicola Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11**, p. 192 — Paraguay.

Eastern, central, and southern Brazil, from Pernambuco south to Rio Grande do Sul and west to Mato Grosso; eastern Bolivia, west in highlands to about 7,000 ft.; Paraguay; and northeastern Argentina, from Formosa and Misiones south to Entre Ríos and northern Santa Fe.

GENUS **EMBERNAGRA** LESSON

Embernagra Lesson, 1831, Traité d'Ornith., p. 465. Type, by virtual monotypy, *Tanagra dumetorum* Lesson = *Emberiza platensis* Gmelin.

EMBERNAGRA PLATENSIS

Embernagra platensis platensis (Gmelin)

Emberiza platensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 886 — Buenos Aires.

Southeastern Brazil, from Minas Gerais southward, eastern Paraguay, Uruguay, and eastern Argentina, from Misiones to extreme eastern Formosa through Chaco, Santa Fe, and La Pampa, to Río Negro.

Embernagra platensis olivascens d'Orbigny

Embernagra olivascens d'Orbigny, 1839, Voy. Amér. Mérid., **4**, p. 285 — Enquisivi, Sicasica; Palca, Ayupaya; and valley of Cochabamba, Bolivia; cotypes from Enquisivi and Palca, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 637.

?*Embernagra gossei* Chubb, 1918, Ibis, p. 9, pl. 1, fig. 2 — Lujan, Mendoza, Argentina.

Lowlands of southeastern Bolivia, western Paraguay, and northwestern Argentina, east to Formosa (except extreme east) and Córdoba and south to Mendoza and San Luis.

EMBERNAGRA LONGICAUDA[1]

Embernagra longicauda Strickland

Embernagra longicauda Strickland, 1844, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **13**, p. 420 — South America.

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[1] See Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 638, for discussion of this taxon, which may be a race of *E. platensis,* and also O'Brien, 1968, Auk, 85, p. 323, for notes on newly discovered specimens. — R.A.P., Jr.

Known only from the type, of unknown provenance, and three specimens from Morro do Chapéu (3,600 ft.), north-central Bahia, Brazil.

GENUS **VOLATINIA** REICHENBACH[1]

Volatinia Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 79. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 78), *Tanagra jacarinia* (sic) Linnaeus.

VOLATINIA JACARINA

Volatinia jacarina splendens (Vieillot)

Fringilla splendens Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **12**, p. 173; based on "Moineau de Cayenne" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 224, fig. 3 — Cayenne.

Volatinia jacarini diluta van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 130 — San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico.

Low to moderate elevations from southern Sonora and southern Tamaulipas, Mexico, south through Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, and the Amazon basin; Trinidad, Tobago, and Grenada.

Volatinia jacarina jacarina (Linnaeus)

Tanagra jacarina Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 314; based on "Jacarini" of Marcgrave, 1648, Hist. Nat. Brasil., p. 210 — northeastern Brazil.

Eastern and central Brazil, north to Maranhão and Mato Grosso, south to southeastern Peru, eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, and northern Argentina, south to Mendoza, Córdoba, and Buenos Aires; unreported from Uruguay.

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[1] The genera *Volatinia* through *Melanospiza*, which are usually placed next to one another, seem to be a convergent assemblage that may be broadly described as thick-billed, seed-eating ground birds. The diversity of ancestry is so great that some genera may even belong with the subfamily Cardinalinae. However, the phylogenetic relationships are obscure and I am unable to suggest a distribution of the genera within the Emberizinae (or Cardinalinae) which would have any more evolutionary meaning than the "traditional" grouping. — R.A.P., Jr.

Volatinia jacarina peruviensis (Peale)

Geospiza peruviensis Peale, 1848, U. S. Exploring Exped., ed. 1, 8, p. 115 — between Callao and Lima, Peru.

Arid Pacific slope from Ecuador through Peru to northernmost Chile.

GENUS **SPOROPHILA** CABANIS

Spermophila Swainson, 1827, Zool. Journ., 3, p. 348. Type, by subsequent designation (G.R. Gray, 1841, List Genera Birds, ed. 2, p. 63), *Pyrrhula falcirostris* Temminck.

Callyrhynchus Lesson, 1842, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 5, p. 209. Type, by monotypy, *Callyrhynchus peruvianus* Lesson.

Sporophila Cabanis, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 291. New name for *Spermophila* Swainson, 1827, preoccupied by *Spermophila* Richardson, 1825.

Neorhynchus P. L. Sclater, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 147. New name for "*Callirhynchus*" Lesson, 1842, as emended by Agassiz, 1846.[1]

cf. de Schauensee, 1952, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **104**, pp. 153-196 (revision of genus).

Gross, 1952, Auk, **69**, pp. 433-446 (life history of *S. americana*).

Skutch, 1954, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 31, pp. 19-37 (life histories of *S. americana* and *S. torqueola*).

Miller, 1959, Condor, **62**, pp. 121-123 (*S. intermedia*).

Sick, 1962, Bol. Mus. Nac. Brasil, Zool., no. 235, 23 pp. (*S. ardesiaca*).

Koepcke, 1963, Beitr. Neotrop. Fauna, 3, pp. 3-6 (*S. obscura* in Peru).

Sick, 1967, Anais Acad. Brasil. Ciênc., **39**, pp. 305-314 (*S. bouvreuil*).

Short, 1969, Wilson Bull., **81**, pp. 216-219 (*S. minuta-hypoxantha-hypochroma-ruficollis-cinnamomea* complex).

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[1] Agassiz, without justification, emended both *Callorynchus* Gronovius, 1763 (Pices), and *Callyrhynchus* Lesson, 1842, to *Callirhynchus*. Although *Callyrhynchus* Lesson is a senior synonym of *Sporophila*, it has lain unused for a century as a *nomen oblitum*. — R.A.P., Jr.

SPOROPHILA FRONTALIS

Sporophila frontalis (Verreaux)

Callirhynchus frontalis Verreaux, 1869, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. [Paris], 5, bull., p. 15, pl. 1, fig. 1 — Cayenne; error, vicinity of Rio de Janeiro suggested by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 173.

Southeastern Brazil from Espírito Santo south to Rio Grande do Sul, eastern Paraguay, and Misiones, extreme northeastern Argentina.

SPOROPHILA FALCIROSTRIS

Sporophila falcirostris (Temminck)

Pyrrhula falcirostris Temminck, 1820, Pl. Col., livr. 2, pl. 11, fig. 2 — Brazil.

Coast of southeastern Brazil from Bahia to São Paulo.

SPOROPHILA SCHISTACEA[1]

Sporophila schistacea subconcolor[2] Berlioz

Sporophila (?*schistacea*) *subconcolor* Berlioz, 1959, Oiseau, **29**, p. 41 — Palomares, 150 m., Oaxaca, Mexico. [Specimens not examined.]

Known from two specimens from Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Sporophila schistacea schistacea (Lawrence)

Spermophila schistacea Lawrence, 1862, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **7**, p. 474 — line of Panama Railroad, Atlantic side of Isthmus, New Grenada; Lion Hill, Panama, accepted as type locality *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 174.

?*Sporophila crissalis* Carriker, 1908, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **4**, p. 301 — Buenos Aires de Térraba, Costa Rica. [Topotypes not examined.]

Southwestern Costa Rica, through Panama, and across northern Colombia to western slope of Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander.

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[1] A forest species with a discontinuous distribution. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] See de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., p. 506 for comments on the specific identity of this bird. — R.A.P., Jr.

Sporophila schistacea incerta Riley

Sporophila incerta Riley, 1914, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 27, p. 213 — Gualia [= Gualea], Pichincha, Ecuador.

Pacific slopes of Andes from Caldas, Colombia, south to Pichincha, Ecuador.

Sporophila schistacea longipennis Chubb

Sporophila longipennis Chubb, 1921, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, **7**, p. 193 — Mt. Roraima, 3,500 ft., British Guiana [= Venezuela].

Eastern slope of Andes from Mérida, Venezuela, south to Meta, Colombia, east across southern Venezuela and northern Amazonas, Brazil, to the Guianas and Amapá and northern Pará, Brazil; Beni, northern Bolivia (? race).

SPOROPHILA INTERMEDIA

Sporophila intermedia intermedia Cabanis

Sporophila intermedia Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 149 — Venezuela; restricted to Puerto Cabello by Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1950, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **12**(75), p. 354.

Spermophila intermedia insularis Gilliard, 1946, Auk, **63**, p. 571 — Princetown, Trinidad.

Caribbean coast, lower Río Magdalena Valley, and llanos east of Eastern Andes of Colombia east through northern Venezuela to Guyana (British Guiana); Trinidad.

Sporophila intermedia bogotensis (Gilliard)

Spermophila intermedia bogotensis Gilliard, 1946, Auk, **63**, p. 572 — Las Lomitas, Cauca [= Valle], Colombia.

West slope of Western Andes of Colombia from San Juan and Dagua valleys east to Cauca Valley.

Sporophila intermedia agustini (de Schauensee)

Spermophila intermedia agustini de Schauensee, 1947, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **99**, p. 121 — San Agustín, Huila, Colombia.

Valley of Río Magdalena, Colombia, from about Honda south to head of valley, and on west slope of Western Andes in Cauca.

Sporophila intermedia anchicayae Miller

Sporophila intermedia anchicayae A. H. Miller, 1960, Condor, 62, p. 121 — Río Anchicayá, 950 ft., Valle, Colombia.

Valley of Río Anchicayá, Valle, Colombia.

SPOROPHILA PLUMBEA

Sporophila plumbea colombiana (Sharpe)

Spermophila plumbea colombiana Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 99 — "Bogotá"; Volador, 25 km. west of Simití, Bolívar, Colombia designated by de Schauensee, 1952, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **104**, p. 168.

Sierra Santa Marta and lower Magdalena Valley, Bolívar, Colombia.

Sporophila plumbea whiteleyana (Sharpe)

Spermophila plumbea whiteleyana Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 98 — Roraima, Guiana [= Venezuela].

Llanos of eastern Colombia through southern and eastern Venezuela and adjacent northernmost Brazil to the Guianas and mouth of the Amazon, Brazil.

Sporophila plumbea plumbea (Wied)

Fringilla plumbea Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, 3(2), p. 579 — Campo Geral of inner Brazil [= boundary between Bahia and Minas Gerais].

Eastern, central, and southern Brazil, from Piauí south to Paraná and west to Mato Grosso, through Paraguay and Misiones, northern Argentina; Beni, northwestern Bolivia.

SPOROPHILA AMERICANA

Sporophila americana corvina (Sclater)

Spermophila corvina P. L. Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 379 — Playa Vicente, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Caribbean slope from Veracruz through eastern Mexico, exclusive of Yucatán Peninsula, and south to western Panama; uncommon in north.

Sporophila americana aurita (Bonaparte)

Spermophila aurita Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 497 — Brazil; error, Panama Canal Zone suggested by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 191.

Pacific slope of Costa Rica east in Panama to beyond Canal Zone; intergrades with *corvina* and *chocoana* in Panama.

Sporophila americana chocoana (de Schauensee)
Spermophila aurita chocoana de Schauensee, 1950, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **102,** p. 138 — Nuquí, 300 ft., Chocó, Colombia.
Pacific slope of eastern Darién, Panama, and west of the Andes in Colombia south to Río Dagua.

Sporophila americana ophthalmica (Sclater)
Spermophila ophthalmica P. L. Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 276 — Babahoyo, Los Ríos, Ecuador.
Lowlands west of the Andes from Nariño, southwestern Colombia, through western Ecuador to Libertad, Peru.

Sporophila americana murallae Chapman
Sporophila aurita murallae Chapman, 1915, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 649 — La Muralla [= Morelia], 600 ft., Caquetá, Colombia.
Known only from type locality, east of the Andes, southeastern Colombia.[1]

Sporophila americana americana (Gmelin)
Loxia americana Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 863; based on "Blackbreasted Grosbeak" of Latham, 1783, Gen. Synop. Birds, **2**, p. 148 — some part of America; restricted to Cayenne by Hellmayr, 1904, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, **54**, p. 532.
Sucre, northeastern Venezuela, through the Guianas and region at mouth of the Amazon to Pará, northeastern Brazil; Tobago and Chacachacare Island, but not Trinidad.

?**Sporophila americana dispar** Todd
Sporophila americana dispar Todd, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **35**, p. 90 — Santarém, Brazil.
Middle Amazon region from about Santarém west to about Manacapurú on north bank and to Rio Juruá on south bank.

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[1] Specimens in the M.C.Z. from the mouth of the Río Curaray and Cotapino, eastern Ecuador and those cited by Traylor, 1958, Fieldiana: Zoology, 35, p. 136, from Pucallpa, Huánaco, eastern Peru, may be referable to *S. a. murallae.* — R.A.P., Jr.

SPOROPHILA TORQUEOLA

Sporophila torqueola sharpei Lawrence

Sporophila morelleti sharpei Lawrence, 1889, Auk, **6**, p. 53 — Lomita, Texas.

Lower Rio Grande valley, Texas and coastal plain of northeastern Mexico from Nuevo León and Tamaulipas through eastern San Luis Potosí to northern Veracruz.

Sporophila torqueola torqueola (Bonaparte)

Spermophila torqueola Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1**(1850), p. 495 — Mexico; type from Ciudad México, *fide* van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77**, p. 421.

Central and southwestern Mexico from interior Jalisco, Guanajuato, Mexico, and western Puebla south to southern Oaxaca.

Sporophila torqueola atriceps (Lawrence)

Spermophila atriceps Lawrence (ex Baird MS), 1867, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 479 — Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Pacific lowlands of Mexico from Sinaloa and western Durango to Nyarit and northern Jalisco.

Sporophila torqueola morelleti (Bonaparte)

Spermophila morelleti Bonaparte (ex Pucheran MS), 1851?, Consp. Avium **1**(1850), p. 497 — Guatemala; type from Petén, Guatemala, *fide* Salvin and Godman, 1885, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **1**, p. 353.

Northern Veracruz south through Caribbean slope of Mexico and Central America to extreme western Panama.

Sporophila torqueola mutanda Griscom

Sporophila morelleti mutanda Griscom, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 438, p. 7 — Hacienda California, near Ocos, Guatemala.

Pacific slope of Chiapas, Guatemala, and El Salvador.

SPOROPHILA COLLARIS

Sporophila collaris ochrascens Hellmayr

Sporophila melanocephala ochrascens Hellmayr, 1904, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, 54, p. 534—Rio Pananá, northern São Paulo, Brazil.

Beni, northern Bolivia, and northern Mato Grosso and western São Paulo, west-central Brazil.

Sporophila collaris collaris (Boddaert)

Loxia collaris Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Planches enlum., p. 40; based on "Gros-Bec d'Angola" of Buffon, 1775, Hist. Nat. Ois., **6**, p. 207, and of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., **4**, p. 180, pl. 659, fig. 2 — Angola; error, Rio de Janeiro designated by Hellmayr, 1904, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, **54**, p. 534.

Southern Goiás, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, and Rio de Janeiro, eastern Brazil.

Sporophila collaris melanocephala (Vieillot)

Coccothraustes melanocephala Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **13**, p. 542; based on "Pico grueso cejita blanca," no. 124, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **1**, p. 448 — Paraguay.

Southwestern Mato Grosso, Brazil through Paraguay to La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, and Buenos Aires, northwestern and north-central Argentina; one record from Uruguay (San José).

SPOROPHILA LINEOLA[1]

Sporophila lineola bouvronides (Lesson)

Pyrrhula bouvronides Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornith., p. 450 — no locality; Trinidad designated by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 211.

Trinidad and Tobago; morphologically similar birds occur on mainland within range of nominate *lineola* and are considered variants of that taxon.

Sporophila lineola restricta Todd

Sporophila lineola restricta Todd, 1917, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **30**, p. 128 — Gamarra, Magdalena, Colombia.

Lower Magdalena valley, in Bolívar, Magdalena, and Norte de Santander, Colombia.

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[1] For an analysis (and distribution map) of this vexing species, see de Schauensee, 1952, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **104**, pp. 175-181. — R.A.P., Jr.

Sporophila lineola lineola (Linnaeus)

Loxia lineola Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 174 — Asia; error, emended to Surinam by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 26; further emended to Bahia, Brazil, by de Schauensee, 1952, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **104**, p. 177.

Eastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru, and Acre, western Brazil, east across continent and south to Santa Cruz in eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, Tucumán and Santa Fe, north-central Argentina, and Mato Grosso and São Paulo, in southern Brazil; populations in northern range and in Amazon basin (except southeastern portion) morphologically variable.

SPOROPHILA LUCTUOSA

Sporophila luctuosa (Lafresnaye)

Spermophila luctuosa Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6**, p. 291 — Colombia; restricted to Bogotá by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 200.

Andes from Trujillo, western Venezuela, south through Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, to Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, northern Bolivia.

SPOROPHILA NIGRICOLLIS

Sporophila nigricollis nigricollis (Vieillot)

Pyrrhula nigricollis Vieillot, 1823, in Bonnaterre and Vieillot, 1823, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Ornith., **3**, livr. 93, p. 1027 — Brazil. [Reference not verified.]

Southern Costa Rica through Panama and Colombia, except extreme southwest, through northern, central, and eastern South America south to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, Mato Grosso and São Paulo, Brazil, and Misiones, Argentina; Carriacou, Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad.

Sporophila nigricollis vivida (Hellmayr)

Spermophila gutturalis olivacea Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 550 — Chimbo, Ecuador.

Sporophila nigricollis vivida Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 209. New name for *Spermophila gutturalis olivacea* Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1883, preoccupied by *Pyrrhula olivacea* Vieillot, 1823 = *P. nigricollis* Vieillot, 1823.

Nariño, southwestern Colombia through western Ecuador.

Sporophila nigricollis inconspicua Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Sporophila gutturalis inconspicua Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1906, Ornis, 13, p. 84 — Santa Ana, Urubamba Valley, Peru.

Western slopes of Andes of northwestern Peru south to Lambayeque and on eastern slopes from Cajamarca south to Cuzco.

SPOROPHILA ARDESIACA

Sporophila ardesiaca (Dubois)[1]

Spermophila ardesiaca Dubois, 1894, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 7, p. 399 — Brazil.

Southern Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

SPOROPHILA MELANOPS

Sporophila melanops (Pelzeln)

Spermophila melanops Pelzeln (ex Natterer MS), 1870, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 3, p. 224 — Porto do Rio Araguaia, Goiás, Brazil.

Known only from type locality.

SPOROPHILA-OBSCURA[2]

Sporophila obscura haplochroma Todd

Sporophila haplochroma Todd, 1912, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 200 — Cincinnati, Santa Marta district, Colombia.

Santa Marta region, northern Colombia, and northwestern Venezuela.

Sporophila obscura pauper (Berlepsch and Taczanowski)

Spermophila pauper Berlepsch and Taczanowski (ex

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[1] Possibly a race of *S. nigricollis* or a hybrid (*vide* Sick, 1962, Bol. Mus. Nac. Brasil, Zool., no. 235, pp. 1-23; 1963, Proc. 13th Intern. Ornith. Cong., Ithaca, 1962, pp. 161-170). — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] Paul Schwartz believes, *in litt.*, this may be a *Tiaris*; it builds a domed nest unlike the described nests of other *Sporophila*. — R.A.P., Jr.

Stolzmann MS), 1884, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 293 — Cayandeled, Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Cauca Valley, Colombia, south on western slopes of Andes through Ecuador and northwestern Peru to La Libertad, crossing to eastern slopes in northern Peru south to Cajamarca and easternmost La Libertad.

Sporophila obscura obscura (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

Emberiza obscura d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 81 — Chiquitos, Bolivia.

Eastern slopes of Andes from central Peru south through Bolivia to Tucumán, Argentina.

Sporophila obscura pacifica Koepcke

Sporophila obscura pacifica Koepcke, 1963, Beitr. Neotrop. Fauna, **3**, p. 3 — Lachay, 400 m., 90 km. north Lima, Peru.

Central coastal Peru from northern Lima south to northern Arequipa.

SPOROPHILA CAERULESCENS

Sporophila caerulescens caerulescens (Vieillot)

Pyrrhula caerulescens Vieillot, 1823, in Bonnaterre and Vieillot, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Ornith., 3, livr. 93, p. 1023 — Brazil [reference not verified]; restricted to vicinity of Rio de Janeiro by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 201.

Central and southeastern Brazil, from southeastern Pará, Goiás, Minas Gerais, and Espírito Santo south and southwest to Chaco of Bolivia and through Paraguay and Uruguay south to La Pampa, central Argentina; specimens from southern Loreto, eastern Peru, probably migrants (*vide* O'Neill, 1969, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Louisiana State Univ., no. 37, p. 10).

Sporophila caerulescens hellmayri Wolters

Sporophila caerulescens hellmayri Wolters, 1939, Ornith. Monatsb., **47**, p. 152. New name for *Fringilla ornata* Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 26 — Bahia, Brazil, preoccupied by *Fringilla ornata* Vieillot, 1817, and *F. ornata* Wied, 1821.

Known only from Bahia, Brazil.

Sporophila caerulescens yungae Gyldenstolpe

Sporophila caerulescens yungae Gyldenstolpe, 1941, Arkiv Zool., 33B, (13), p. 3 — Chulumani, 1,740 m., La Paz, Bolivia.

La Paz, Cochabamba, and Beni, northern Bolivia.

SPOROPHILA ALBOGULARIS

Sporophila albogularis (Spix)

Loxia albogularis Spix, 1825, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil., 2, p. 46, pl. 60, fig. 1 — Brazil; restricted to Bahia by Hellmayr, 1906, Abh. Bayern Akad. Wiss. Math.-phys. Kl., 22(3), p. 679.

Northeastern Brazil from Piauí and Ceará south to Bahia and Espírito Santo.

SPOROPHILA LEUCOPTERA

Sporophila leucoptera mexianae Hellmayr

Sporophila leucoptera mexianae Hellmayr, 1912, Abh. Bayern Akad. Wiss. Math.-phys. Kl., **26**, no. 2, p. 119. New name for *S. l. aequatorialis* Snethlage, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., **15**, p. 193 — Santa Maria, Mexiana Island, Brazil, preoccupied by *Spermophila aequatorialis* Salvadori and Festa, 1899.

Mexiana Island, mouth of the Amazon, Brazil.

Sporophila leucoptera cinereola (Temminck)

Pyrrhula cinereola Temminck, 1820, Pl. Col., livr. 2, pl. 11, fig. 1 — Brazil; restricted to Bahia by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 181.

Eastern Brazil from Maranhão south to Rio de Janeiro.

Sporophila leucoptera leucoptera (Vieillot)

Coccothraustes leucoptera Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **13**, p. 521; based on "Pico trigueño," no. 123, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **1**, p. 447 — Paraguay.

Central and southwestern Brazil, from Goiás and Minas Gerais to Mato Grosso, through Paraguay to Formosa, Chaco, and northern Santa Fe, northern Argentina.

Sporophila leucoptera bicolor (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)
Pyrrhula bicolor d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 86 — Moxos, Bolivia.
Beni and Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia.

SPOROPHILA PERUVIANA

Sporophila peruviana devronis (Verreaux)
Callirhynchus devronis Verreaux, 1852, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 4, p. 314 — no locality.
Arid coast from Manabí, central Ecuador, to Tumbes, northern Peru. nase

Sporophila peruviana peruviana (Lesson)
Callyrhynchus peruvianus Lesson, 1842, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 5, p. 209 — Callao, Peru.
Arid coast of Peru from Libertad south to Ica.

SPOROPHILA SIMPLEX

Sporophila simplex (Taczanowski)
Spermophila simplex Taczanowski (ex Jelski MS), 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 132 — Lima, Peru.
Upper Marañon Valley and from Libertad to Ica, Peru.

SPOROPHILA NIGRORUFA

Sporophila nigrorufa (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)
Pyrrhula nigro-rufa d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 87 — Chiquitos, Bolivia.
Western Mato Grosso, Brazil, and Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia.

SPOROPHILA BOUVREUIL

Sporophila bouvreuil bouvreuil (Müller)
Loxia bouvreuil P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 154; based on "Bouvreuil de l'Isle Bourbon" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 204, fig. 1 — "Ile de Bourbon"; error, Bahia, Brazil, designated by Hellmayr, 1904, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, 54, p. 520.
Mouth of the Amazon south through eastern Brazil to Rio de Janeiro and northeastern São Paulo and west to Goiás.

Sporophila bouvreuil crypta Sick
Sporophila bouvreuil crypta Sick, 1968, Beitr. Neotrop.

Fauna, 5, p. 153 — Farinha Sêca, Lagoa Feia, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Known only from near city of Rio de Janeiro.

Sporophila bouvreuil pileata (Sclater)

Spermophila pileata P. L. Sclater (ex Natterer MS), 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 607 — Borda do Mato, eastern São Paulo, Brazil.

Southern Brazil, from southern Mato Grosso and northern and central São Paulo, through eastern Paraguay to Corrientes and Misiones, northeastern Argentina.

Sporophila bouvreuil saturata Hellmayr

Sporophila saturata Hellmayr, 1904, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, 54, p. 520 — state of São Paulo, Brazil.

Known only from vicinity of city of São Paulo.

SPOROPHILA INSULATA

Sporophila insulata Chapman

Sporophila insulata Chapman, 1921, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 18, p. 12 — Tumaco, southwestern Colombia.

Known only from Tumaco Island, Nariño, southwestern Colombia.

SPOROPHILA MINUTA

Sporophila minuta parva (Lawrence)

Spermophila parva Lawrence, 1883, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 26 (1882), p. 382 — Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Arid Pacific lowlands from Nayarit, Mexico, south through Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras to Nicaragua.

Sporophila minuta centralis Bangs and Penard

Sporophila minuta centralis Bangs and Penard, 1918, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 90 — near Panama City, Panama.

Southwestern Costa Rica and Pacific slope of Panama.

Sporophila minuta minuta (Linnaeus)

Loxia minuta Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 176 — Surinam.

Northern South America from northwestern Ecuador through Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago, and the

Guianas, south to northern Amazonas and northern Pará, Brazil.

SPOROPHILA HYPOXANTHA[1]

Sporophila hypoxantha Cabanis

Sporophila hypoxantha Cabanis (ex Lichtenstein MS), 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1,** p. 150 — Montevideo [= Uruguay].

Southern Mato Grosso, southern Goiás, Paraná, and São Paulo, Brazil, through Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, and (?) Uruguay[2] to northeastern Argentina from Formosa and Misiones south to northern Santa Fe and Entre Ríos (possibly northern Buenos Aires).

SPOROPHILA HYPOCHROMA

Sporophila hypochroma Todd[3]

Sporophila hypochroma Todd, 1915, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 28, p. 79 — Buena Vista, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Santa Cruz and Beni, eastern Bolivia; one record from Corrientes, Argentina.[4]

SPOROPHILA RUFICOLLIS[5]

Sporophila ruficollis Cabanis

Sporophila ruficollis Cabanis (ex Lichtenstein MS), 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1,** p. 150 — Montevideo [= Uruguay].

Mato Grosso, southern Goiás, and São Paulo, southern Brazil, through Santa Cruz and Beni, eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, and northern Uruguay to northern Argentina from

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[1] See Short, 1969, Wilson Bull., 81, pp. 216-219, for reasons for treating *hypoxantha* as a full species, rather than as a race of *S. minuta.* — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] Last recorded in Uruguay in 1883 (Gibson, 1885, Ibis, p. 277). — R.A.P., Jr.

[3] Short, 1969, Wilson Bull., 81, pp. 218, presents a convincing case for considering *S. hypochroma rothi* Singh (1960, "Daily Argosy" [Georgetown, British Guiana], 25 Oct., p. 6 — Tauraculli, left bank of Abary River, Demerara, Guyana [British Guiana]) as a hybrid between *S. minuta* and *S. castaneiventris.* — R.A.P., Jr.

[4] Short, *loc. cit.* — R.A.P., Jr.

[5] Short, *loc. cit.*, suggests that *S. ruficollis* may be a color phase of *S. hypoxantha.* — R.A.P., Jr.

Salta, Chaco, and Entre Ríos south to Tucumán, Santiago del Estero, and Buenos Aires.

SPOROPHILA PALUSTRIS[1]

Sporophila palustris (Barrows)

Spermophila palustris Barrows, 1883, Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club, 8, p. 92 — near Concepción del Uruguay Entre Ríos, Argentina.

Western Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Entre Ríos, northeastern Argentina.

SPOROPHILA CASTANEIVENTRIS

Sporophila castaneiventris Cabanis

Sporophila castaneiventris Cabanis, 1849, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit.-Guiana, 3 (1848), p. 679 — Cumaka, coast of Guyana (British Guiana).

Amazon basin from northern Bolivia, eastern Peru, eastern Ecuador, southeastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south in Brazil to Acre, middle Rio Madeira, lower Rio Tapajós, and (?) mouth of the Amazon.

SPOROPHILA CINNAMOMEA

Sporophila cinnamomea (Lafresnaye)

Pyrrhula cinnamomea Lafresnaye, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 2, p. 96 — Rio Grande [= Rio Araguaia, Goiás], Brazil.

Goiás and southern Mato Grosso,[2] Brazil, and eastern Paraguay.

SPOROPHILA MELANOGASTER

Sporophila melanogaster (Pelzeln)

Spermophila melanogaster Pelzeln (ex Natterer MS), 1870, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 3, pp. 225, 332 — Itararé and Resacca (Borda do Mato) São Paulo, Brazil.

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[1] *Sporophila lorenzi* Hellmayr, 1904, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, 54, p. 522 — (?) Cayenne, which is known from the type only, is presumed to be an artifact, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 11, p. 220. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] To the scant list of localities from which this rare species has been recorded (*vide* de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., p. 511) may be added Tocanténia, Goiás (two specimens in M.C.Z.). — R.A.P., Jr.

Eastern Goiás, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, and Rio Grande do Sul, southeastern Brazil; apparently rare and local.

SPOROPHILA TELASCO

Sporophila telasco (Lesson)

Pyrrhula telasco Lesson, 1828, Voy. Coquille, Zool., **1**, livr. 8, pl. 15, fig. 3; *idem., op. cit.*, 1830, livr. 15, p. 663 — vicinity of Lima, Peru.

Isla Gorgona, southwestern Colombia (one specimen, (?) introduced); arid coast from northwestern Ecuador through Peru (extending to eastern slope of Andes in upper Rio Marañon valley, in vicinity of Jaén) to Arica, extreme northern Chile.

GENUS **ORYZOBORUS** CABANIS

Oryzoborus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 151. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 75), *Loxia torrida* Gmelin [= Scopoli].

cf. Sick, 1963, Proc. 13th Intern. Ornith. Cong., Ithaca, 1962, pp. 161-170 (hybrids between *Oryzoborus* and *Sporophila*).

ORYZOBORUS CRASSIROSTRIS

Oryzoborus crassirostris nuttingi Ridgway

Oryzoborus nuttingi Ridgway, 1884, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., **6**, p. 401 — Los Sábalos, Nicaragua.

Oryzoborus crassirostris loftini Wetmore, 1970, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 82, p. 774 — Almirante, Bocas del Toro, Panama. [Specimens not examined.]

Caribbean lowlands of Nicaragua and northern Costa Rica; western Panama.

Oryzoborus crassirostris crassirostris (Gmelin)

Loxia crassirostris Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 862; based on "Thickbilled Grosbeak" of Latham, 1783, Gen. Synop. Birds, **2**(1), p. 148 — no locality; Cayenne designated by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 25.

Eastern Colombia east of the Andes, through lowlands of Venezuela (except range of *magnirostris* along Orinoco), the Guianas, and northern Brazil, south to the Amazon.

Oryzoborus crassirostris magnirostris Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Oryzoborus crassirostris magnirostris Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **63**, p. 122 — Misión San Francisco de Guayo, sea level, Delta Amacuro, Venezuela.

Trinidad (rare) and Delta Amacuro and northern Bolívar, eastern Venezuela.

Oryzoborus crassirostris maximiliani (Cabanis)

Fringilla crassirostris Wied, 1830, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, 3(1), p. 564 — Rio Espírito Santo, Espírito Santo, and Caravellas, Bahia, Brazil.

Oryzoborus maximiliani Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 151. New name for *Fringilla crassirostris* Wied, 1830, preoccupied by *Loxia crassirostris* Gmelin, 1789.

Eastern and central Brazil from Goiás and Bahia south to São Paulo and central Mato Grosso.

Oryzoborus crassirostris occidentalis Sclater

Oryzoborus occidentalis P. L. Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 276 — Babahoyo, Los Ríos, Ecuador.

Colombia, in valleys of the Magdalena, Atrato, and Cauca, and lowlands of northwestern Ecuador.

Oryzoborus crassirostris atrirostris Sclater and Salvin

Oryzoborus atrirostris P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 136 — Moyobamba, San Martín, Peru.

Eastern slopes of the Andes in San Martín and Loreto, northern Peru.

Oryzoborus crassirostris gigantirostris Bond and de Schauensee

Oryzoborus atrirostris gigantirostris Bond and de Schauensee, 1939, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. **12**, p. 3 — Chatarona, 600 ft., Beni, Bolivia.

Beni, northern Bolivia.

ORYZOBORUS ANGOLENSIS

Oryzoborus angolensis funereus Sclater

Oryzoborus funereus P. L. Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 378 — Suchapam, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Caribbean lowlands from southeastern Mexico to Nicaragua, both slopes from Costa Rica to Panama, northern and western Colombia in Santa Maria region and on Pacific slope west of the Andes, and western Ecuador.

Oryzoborus angolensis torridus (Scopoli)

Loxia torrida Scopoli, 1769, Ann. I Hist.-Nat., p. 140 — live bird in Vienna zoo secured by Jacquin during his travels in West Indies and coastal northern South America; north coast of Venezuela designated by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 246.

Trinidad; lowlands of northeastern Peru, eastern Ecuador, eastern Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, and Amazonian Brazil.

Oryzoborus angolensis angolensis (Linnaeus)

Loxia angolensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 303; based on "The Black Gros-Beak" of Edwards, 1764, Glean. Nat. Hist., 3, p. 296, pl. 352 — "Angola;" error, eastern Brazil suggested by Hellmayr, 1906, Novit. Zool., **13**, p. 19.

Central and eastern Brazil from Mato Grosso, Goiás, and Piauí southward to Santa Cruz and Beni, western Bolivia, Paraguay, and Misiones, extreme northeastern Argentina.

GENUS **AMAUROSPIZA** CABANIS[1]

Amaurospiza Cabanis, 1861, Journ. f. Ornith., **9**, p. 3. Type, by original designation, *Amaurospiza concolor* Cabanis.

Amaurospizopsis Griscom, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **75**, p. 412. Type, by original designation, *Amaurospizopsis relictus* Griscom.

cf. Orr and Ray, 1945, Condor, **47**, pp. 225-228.

AMAUROSPIZA CONCOLOR

Amaurospiza concolor relicta (Griscom)

Amaurospizopsis relictus Griscom, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **75**, p. 412 — mountains above Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico.

Mountains of Guerrero, Morelos, and Oaxaca, Mexico.

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[1] Very possibly a cardinal-grosbeak close to, or conspecific with, *Passerina*. — R.A.P., Jr.

Amaurospiza concolor concolor Cabanis

Amaurospiza concolor Cabanis, 1861, Journ. f. Ornith., **9**, p. 3 — Costa Rica; restricted to Miravalles, Costa Rica, by Griscom, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **75**, p. 414.

Amaurospiza concolor grandior Griscom, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **75**, p. 414 — Peña Blanca, eastern Nicaragua.

Irregularly distributed in Chiapas, Mexico and in Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama; rare.

Amaurospiza concolor aequatorialis Sharpe

Amaurospiza aequatorialis Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 157 — Pallatanga, Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Nariño, southwestern Colombia and Chimborazo and Loja (specimen in Museum of Comparative Zoology), Ecuador; rare and local.

AMAUROSPIZA MOESTA

Amaurospiza moesta (Hartlaub)

Sporophila moesta Hartlaub, 1853, Journ. f. Ornith., **1**, p. 36 — Brazil.

Eastern Brazil from Maranhão to Paraná and northeastern Argentina in Misiones; rare and local.

GENUS MELOPYRRHA BONAPARTE

Melopyrrha Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **37**, p. 924. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 82), *Loxia nigra* Linnaeus.

MELOPYRRHA NIGRA

Melopyrrha nigra nigra (Linnaeus)

Loxia nigra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 175; based on "The Little Black Bullfinch" of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 68, pl. 68 and "The Black Bullfinch" of Albin, 1738, Nat. Hist. Birds, **3**, p. 65, pl. 69 — Mexico (from Catesby); emended to Cuba by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 168.

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Melopyrrha nigra taylori Hartert

Melopyrrha taylori Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3, p. 257 — Grand Cayman.

Grand Cayman.

GENUS **DOLOSPINGUS** ELLIOT

Dolospingus Elliot, 1871, Ibis, p. 402. Type, by monotypy, *Dolospingus nuchalis* Elliot = *Oryzoborus* (?) *fringilloides* Pelzeln.

DOLOSPINGUS FRINGILLOIDES

Dolospingus fringilloides (Pelzeln)

Oryzoborus (?) *fringilloides* Pelzeln, 1870, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 3, pp. 223, 329 — Rio Xié, upper Rio Negro, Brazil.

Amazonas, Venezuela and upper Rio Negro region, Amazonas, Brazil; very rare.

GENUS **CATAMENIA** BONAPARTE

Catamenia Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 493. Type, by subsequent designation, G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 78, *Linaria analis* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

CATAMENIA ANALIS

Catamenia analis alpica Bangs

Catamenia alpica Bangs, 1902, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 3, p. 89 — Páramo de Chiruqua, 15,000 ft., Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Catamenia analis schistaceifrons Chapman

Catamenia analoides schistaceifrons Chapman, 1915, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 649 — La Mar, 8,260 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia.

Eastern Andes of central Colombia.

Catamenia analis soederstromi Chapman

Catamenia analoides söderstromi Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 143, p. 9 — El Paso, 9,200 ft., Azuay, Ecuador.

Highlands of north-central Ecuador, from Imbabura south to Chimborazo.

Catamenia analis insignis Zimmer

Catamenia analis insignis Zimmer, 1930, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **17**, p. 460 — Cajamarca, Peru.

Eastern slope of Andes from Cajamarca south to Ancash, Peru.

Catamenia analis analoides (Lafresnaye)

Linaria analoïdes Lafresnaye, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **10**, p. 75 — Lima, Peru.

Western slope of Andes from Piura to Ayacucho, Peru.

Catamenia analis griseiventris Chapman

Catamenia analoides griseiventris Chapman, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **32**, p. 267 — Cuzco, Peru.

Cuzco, southeastern Peru.

Catamenia analis analis (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

Linaria analis d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 83 — Sicasica and Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Andes of Tarapaca, northern Chile, of central Bolivia from La Paz south to Tarija, and of northwestern Argentina from Jujuy and Salta south to Mendoza and east to western Córdoba; winters east to Buenos Aires.

?Catamenia analis subinsignis Carriker

Catamenia analis subinsignis Carriker, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **87**, p. 340 — Sandillani, 6,800 ft., La Paz, Bolivia.

Vicinity of city of La Paz, Bolivia; possibly not separable from nominate *analis*.

CATAMENIA INORNATA

Catamenia inornata mucuchiesi Phelps and Gilliard

Catamenia inornata mucuchiesi Phelps and Gilliard, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1153, p. 14 — Páramo Mucuchíes, Mérida, Venezuela.

Páramo of Mérida, Venezuela.

Catamenia inornata minor Berlepsch

Catamenia inornata minor Berlepsch, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 115 — Ceche, Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Táchira, extreme western Venezuela, through Eastern and Central Andes of Colombia and south through Ecuador to Junín, central Peru.

Catamenia inornata inornata (Lafresnaye)

Linaria inornata Lafresnaye, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **10,** p. 75 — Bolivia.

Andes of southeastern Peru, in Cuzco and Puno, through central Bolivia and northern western Argentina south to Mendoza and western Córdoba.

CATAMENIA HOMOCHROA

Catamenia homochroa homochroa Sclater

Catamenia homochroa P. L. Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 552 — Matos, *ca.* 15 miles north Riobamba, Ecuador.

Andes from western Venezuela (Mérida, Zulia) through Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru to Bolivia.

Catamenia homochroa duncani (Chubb)

Ducanula duncani Chubb, 1921, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, **7,** p. 193 — Mount Roraima, British Guiana [= Bolívar, Venezuela].

Mountains of Bolívar and Amazonas, Venezuela, and of adjacent northernmost Brazil.

CATAMENIA OREOPHILA[1]

Catamenia oreophila Todd

Catamenia oreophila Todd, 1913, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **26,** p. 169 — San Lorenzo, Santa Marta, Colombia.

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

GENUS **TIARIS** SWAINSON

Tiaris Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1,** p. 438. Type, by monotypy, *Tiaris pusillus* Swainson.

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[1] Known only from 6 specimens, none of which is an adult male, collected more than 50 years ago. Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 11, p. 235, and de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., p. 513, suggest that this is probably simply a race of *C. homochroa.* Although agreeing that the probability is strong, I hesitate to change the status of the taxon, not having seen a specimen. — R.A.P., Jr.

TIARIS CANORA

Tiaris canora (Gmelin)

Loxia canora Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 858; based on "The Brown-cheeked Grosbeak" of Brown, 1776, Nouv. Illus. Zool., p. 56, pl. 24, fig. 1 — "New Spain" [= Mexico; error, Cuba].

Cuba and (introduced?) Isle of Pines.

TIARIS OLIVACEA

Tiaris olivacea pusilla Swainson

Tiaris pusillus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, p. 438 — Tableland, Temascaltepec, and Real de Monte, Mexico.

Atlantic slope of Mexico locally through Central America to Colombia (west of the eastern Andes and excluding Santa Marta region) and western Venezuela.

?Tiaris olivacea ravida Wetmore

Tiaris olivacea ravida Wetmore, 1957, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **134**(9), p. 100 — Isla Coiba, Panama.

Isla Coiba, Veraguas, Panama.

Tiaris olivacea olivacea (Linnaeus)

Emberiza olivacea Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 309; based on "Le Bruant de S. Domingue" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 3, p. 300, pl. 13, fig. 5 — Dominica [= Hispaniola].

Fringilla lepida Linnaeus (ex Jacquin MS), 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 320 — Havana, Cuba.

Euetheia coryi Ridgway, 1890, Auk, **15**, p. 322 — Cayman Brac.

Cuba, Isle of Pines, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Cayman Islands.

Tiaris olivacea intermedia (Ridgway)

Euetheia olivacea intermedia Ridgway, 1885, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 3, p. 22 — Isla Cozumel, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Isla Cozumel, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Tiaris olivacea bryanti (Ridgway)

Euetheia bryanti Ridgway, 1898, Auk, **15**, p. 322 — Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico and neighboring islands.

TIARIS BICOLOR

Tiaris bicolor bicolor (Linnaeus)

Fringilla bicolor Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 324; based on "The Bahama Sparrow" of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 37, pl. 37 — America [= Bahamas].

Bahama Islands and cays off Las Villas Province, Cuba.

Tiaris bicolor marchii (Baird)

Phonipara marchii Baird, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 297 — Jamaica.

Jamaica and Hispaniola, including nearby islands.

Tiaris bicolor omissa Jardine

Tiaris omissa Jardine, 1847, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **20**, p. 332 — Tobago.

Puerto Rico east through Lesser Antilles to Tobago and on mainland from Guajira Peninsula and western Santander, Colombia, east through coastal Venezuela to Sucre and on Isla Margarita.

Tiaris bicolor huilae Miller

Tiaris bicolor huilae A. H. Miller, 1952, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **65**, p. 14 — five km. north of Villavieja 1,400 ft., Huila, Colombia.

Dry upper Magdalena valley, Colombia.

Tiaris bicolor grandior (Cory)

Euethia (sic) *grandior* Cory, 1887, Auk, **4**, p. 245 — Old Providence Island, Caribbean Sea.

Old Providence, Santa Catalina, and St. Andrew Islands, southwestern Caribbean.

Tiaris bicolor johnstonei (Lowe)

Euethia (sic) *johnstonei* Lowe, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19**, p. 6 — Isla La Blanquilla, Venezuela.

Isla La Blanquilla and Islas Los Hermanos, Venezuela.

Tiaris bicolor sharpei (Hartert)

Euetheia sharpei Hartert, 1893, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **1**, p. 37 — Bonaire, Curaçao, and Aruba; type from Curaçao, *fide* Hartert, 1919, Novit. Zool., **26**, p. 154.

Aruba, Curaçao, and Bonaire, Dutch West Indies.

Tiaris bicolor tortugensis Cory
Tiaris tortugensis Cory, 1909, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Ornith. Ser., **1**, p. 221 — Isla La Tortuga, Venezuela.
Isla La Tortuga, Venezuela.

TIARIS FULIGINOSA

Tiaris fuliginosa fumosa (Lawrence)
Phonipara fumosa Lawrence, 1874, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **10**, p. 396 — Trinidad.
Trinidad; coastal mountains from Carabobo to Sucre, Venezuela.

Tiaris fuliginosa zuliae Hostos and Ginés
Tiaris fuliginosa zuliae Hostos and Ginés, 1948, Mem. Soc. Cienc. Nat. La Salle [Caracas], **8**, no. 22, p. 107 — Cerro Ayapa, 1,010 m., Zulia, Venezuela.
Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela.

Tiaris fuliginosa fuliginosa (Wied)
Fringilla fuliginosa Wied, 1830, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, 3(1), p. 628 — Camamú, Bahia, Brazil.
Northeastern and central Brazil from Pernambuco south to São Paulo and west-central Mato Grosso.

Genus **LOXIPASSER** Bryant

Loxipasser Bryant, 1866, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **10**, p. 254. Type, by original designation, *Spermophila anoxantha* Gosse.

LOXIPASSER ANOXANTHUS

Loxipasser anoxanthus (Gosse)
Spermophila anoxantha Gosse, 1847, Birds Jamaica, p. 247 — Mount Edgecumbe, Jamaica.
Jamaica.

Genus **LOXIGILLA** Lesson

Loxigilla Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornith., p. 443. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 74), *Fringilla noctis* Linnaeus.

LOXIGILLA PORTORICENSIS

Loxigilla portoricensis portoricensis (Daudin)
Loxia portoricensis Daudin, 1800, Traité Ornith., **2**, p. 411 — Puerto Rico.
Puerto Rico.

Loxigilla portoricensis grandis Lawrence
Loxigilla portoricensis grandis Lawrence, 1881, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **4**, p. 204 — St. Christopher, Lesser Antilles.
St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Lesser Antilles; extinct.

LOXIGILLA VIOLACEA

Loxigilla violacea violacea (Linnaeus)
Loxia violacea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 176; based on "The Purple Gross-beak" of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 40, pl. 40 — America [= Bahamas].
Bahamas.

Loxigilla violacea maurella Wetmore
Loxigilla violacea maurella Wetmore, 1919, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **81** (13), p. 4 — Tortue Island.
Tortue, Gonave, and Saona islands, Hispaniola.[1]

Loxigilla violacea affinis (Ridgway)
Pyrrulagra affinis Ridgway, 1898, Auk, **15**, p. 322 — Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Hispaniola including Catalina Island off southern coast.

Loxigilla violacea parishi Wetmore
Loxigilla violacea parishi Wetmore, 1931, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **44**, p. 27 — Ile-à-Vache, Haiti.
Ile-à-Vache and Beata islands, off southern Hispaniola.

Loxigilla violacea ruficollis (Gmelin)
Tanagra ruficollis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1** (2), p. 894; based on "Rufous-throated Tanager" of Latham, 1783, Gen. Synop. Birds, **2** (1), p. 241 — Jamaica.
Jamaica.

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[1] Bond informs me (*in litt.*) that, although widely separated, populations from these three islands are virtually indistinguishable. — R.A.P., Jr.

LOXIGILLA NOCTIS

Loxigilla noctis coryi (Ridgway)

Pyrrhulagra coryi Ridgway, 1898, Auk, 15, p. 323 — St. Eustatius.

Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis, and Montserrat, Lesser Antilles.

Loxigilla noctis ridgwayi (Cory)

Pyrrhulagra noctis ridgwayi Cory, 1892, Cat. West Indian Birds, p. 150 — Antigua.

Loxigilla chazaliei Oustalet, 1895, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 20, p. 184 — Barbuda.

Anguilla, St. Martin, Barbuda, and Antigua, Lesser Antilles.

Loxigilla noctis desiradensis Danforth

Loxigilla noctis desiradensis Danforth, 1937, Journ. Agric. Univ. Puerto Rico, 21, p. 229 — Désirade.

Désirade, Lesser Antilles.

Loxigilla noctis dominicana (Ridgway)

Pyrrhulagra dominicana Ridgway, 1898, Auk, 15, p. 323 — Dominica.

Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Iles des Saintes, and Dominica, Lesser Antilles.

Loxigilla noctis noctis (Linnaeus)

Fringilla noctis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 320; primarily based on "Le Père Noir" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 3, p. 118, pl. 7, fig. 1 — Jamaica, Mexico, and Martinique.

Martinique, Lesser Antilles.

Loxigilla noctis sclateri Allen

Loxigilla noctis sclateri Allen, 1880, Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club, 5, p. 166 — St. Lucia.

St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

Loxigilla noctis crissalis (Ridgway)

Pyrrhulagra crissalis Ridgway, 1898, Auk, 15, p. 323 — Cumberland Valley, St. Vincent.

St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles.

Loxigilla noctis grenadensis (Cory)

Pyrrhulagra noctis grenadensis Cory, 1892, Cat. West Indian Birds, p. 150 — Grenada.

Loxigilla noctis propinqua Lawrence, 1878, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1**, p. 58 — Essequibo River and Berbice, British Guiana.[1]

Grenada, Lesser Antilles.

Loxigilla noctis barbadensis Cory

Loxigilla barbadensis Cory, 1886, Auk, 3, p. 382 — Barbados.

Barbados, Lesser Antilles.

GENUS **MELANOSPIZA** RIDGWAY

Melanospiza Ridgway, 1897, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **19** (1896), p. 466. Type, by original designation, *Loxigilla richardsoni* Cory.

MELANOSPIZA RICHARDSONI

Melanospiza richardsoni (Cory)

1044 *Loxigilla richardsoni* Cory, 1886, Auk, 3, p. 382 — mountains of St. Lucia.

St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

GENUS **GEOSPIZA** GOULD

Geospiza Gould, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5, p. 5. Type, by original designation, *Geospiza magnirostris* Gould.

cf. Swarth, 1931, Occas. Papers California Acad. Sci., **18**, pp. 1-299 (survey, synonomies, bibliography).

Lowe, 1941, Ibis, pp. 315-317 (evolution).

Lack, 1945, Occas. Papers California Acad. Sci., **21**, pp. 1-151 (field study, evolution, bibliography, black and white plates).

Lack, 1947, Darwin's Finches, 208 pp. (evolution, bibliography, colored plates).

Bowman, 1961, Univ. California Publ. Zool., 58, pp. 1-

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[1] The type and two additional specimens were collected by A. H. Alexander and said to have been obtained in British Guiana. They are indistinguishable from specimens from Grenada and are believed by Bond (*in litt.* and 1939, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 13, p. 5) to have been collected in Grenada while Alexander was enroute to British Guiana. — R.A.P., Jr.

302 (field study, morphology, evolution, black and white plates).

Bock, 1963, Auk, 80, pp. 202-207 (critique of Bowman, 1961).

Hamilton and Rubinoff, 1963, Evolution, 17, pp. 388-403 (evolution).

Curio and Kramer, 1965, Bird-banding, 36, pp. 27-44 (plumage variation).

GEOSPIZA MAGNIROSTRIS

Geospiza magnirostris Gould

Geospiza magnirostris Gould, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5, p. 5 — Galapagos Islands.[1] 6074

Geospiza strenua Gould, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5, p. 5 — Galapagos Islands.

Wenman, Genovesa (Tower), Pinta (Abingdon), Marchena (Bindloe), Santiago (James), Santa Cruz (Indefatigable), Isabela (Albemarle), Rábida (Jervis), Seymour, Pinzón (Duncan), Fernandina (Narborough), Santa Fé (Barrington), (? race) Santa María (Charles), and (? breeding) Culpepper, Galapagos Islands.

GEOSPIZA FORTIS

Geospiza fortis Gould

Geospiza fortis Gould, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5, p. 5 — Galapagos Islands.

Pinta (Abingdon), Marchena (Bindloe), Santiago (James), Santa Cruz (Indefatigable), Isabela (Albemarle), Fernandina (Narborough), Rábida (Jervis), Seymour, Pinzón (Duncan), Sante Fé (Barrington), San Cristóbal (Chatham), and Santa María (Charles), Galapagos Islands.

GEOSPIZA FULIGINOSA

Geospiza fuliginosa Gould

Geospiza fuliginosa Gould, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5, p. 5 — Galapagos Islands.

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[1] It seems likely that *G. magnirostris* applies to a large form from Santa María (Charles), probably now extinct. If this is the case, the species is polytypic and the subspecies occurring on the remaining islands is *G. m. strenua* (*vide* Lack, 1947, Darwin's Finches, p. 22). — R.A.P., Jr.

Geospiza fuliginosa minor Rothschild and Hartert, 1899, Novit. Zool., **6**, p. 162 — Bindloe and Abingdon, Galapagos Islands; type from Bindloe, *fide* Hartert, 1919, Novit. Zool., **26**, p. 152.

Pinta (Abingdon), Marchena (Bindloe), Santiago (James), Santa Cruz (Indefatigable), Isabela (Albemarle), Fernandina (Narborough), Santa Fé (Barrington), Rábida (Jervis), Seymour, Pinzón (Duncan), San Cristóbal (Chatham), Española (Hood), and Santa María (Charles), Galapagos Islands.

GEOSPIZA DIFFICILIS[1]

× \ vaid. subsp. (Lack.)

Geospiza difficilis difficilis Sharpe

Geospiza difficilis Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 12 — Abingdon and Charles, Galapagos Islands; corrected to Abingdon by Swarth, 1931, Occ. Papers Calif. Acad. Sci., **18**, p. 179.

70

Geospiza acutirostris Ridgway, 1894, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **17**, p. 363 — Tower, Galapagos Islands.

Genovesa (Tower) and Pinta (Abingdon), Galapagos Islands.

Geospiza difficilis debilirostris Ridgway

Geospiza debilirostris Ridgway, 1894, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **17**, p. 363 — James, Galapagos Islands.

Santiago (James), (? extinct) Santa Cruz (Indefatigable), (? breeding) Isabela (Albermarle), and Fernandina (Narborough), Galapagos Islands.

Geospiza difficilis septentrionalis Rothschild and Hartert

Geospiza scandens septentrionalis Rothschild and Hartert, 1899, Novit. Zool., **6**, p. 165 — Wenman, Galapagos Islands.

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Geospiza septentrionalis nigrescens Swarth, 1931, Occ. Papers California Acad. Sci., **18**, p. 185 — Culpepper, Galapagos Islands.

Culpepper and Wenman, Galapagos Islands.

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[1] *G. nebulosa* Gould, 1837, an extinct form known from two specimens, at least one of which came from Santa María (Charles), is believed by Lack (MS) to belong to this species. If this is accepted, the name *nebulosa* will be the specific name for this taxon. — R.A.P., Jr.

GEOSPIZA SCANDENS[1]

Geospiza scandens scandens (Gould)

60 only *Cactornis scandens* Gould, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5, p. 7 — Galapagos Islands; type from James Island, *fide* Swarth, 1931, Occ. Papers California Acad. Sci., 18, p. 190.

Santiago (James) and Rábida (Jervis), Galapagos Islands.

Geospiza scandens intermedia Ridgway

60 only *Geospiza intermedia* Ridgway, 1894, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 17, p. 361 — Charles, Galapagos Islands.

Santa Cruz (Indefatigable), Isabela (Albemarle), Seymour, Pinzón (Duncan), Santa Fé (Barrington), and Santa María (Charles), Galapagos Islands.

Geospiza scandens abingdoni (Sclater and Salvin)

20 only *Cactornis abingdoni* Sclater and Salvin, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 323, 326, fig. 5 — Abingdon, Galapagos Islands.

Pinta (Abingdon), Galapagos Islands.

Geospiza scandens rothschildi Heller and Snodgrass

Geospiza scandens rothschildi Heller and Snodgrass, 1901, Condor, 3, p. 75 — Bindloe, Galapagos Islands.

Marchena (Bindloe), Galapagos Islands.

GEOSPIZA CONIROSTRIS

Geospiza conirostris conirostris Ridgway

4 only *Geospiza conirostris* Ridgway, 1890, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 12 (1889), p. 106 — Hood, Galapagos Islands.

Española (Hood), Galapagos Islands.

Geospiza conirostris propinqua Ridgway

20 only *Geospiza propinqua* Ridgway, 1894, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 17, p. 361 — Tower, Galapagos Islands.

Genovesa (Tower), Galapagos Islands.

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[1] The small-billed population from San Cristóbal (Chatham) is unnamed, *vide* Lack, 1945, Occas. Papers California Acad. Sci., 21, p. 15. — R.A.P., Jr.

Geospiza conirostris darwini Rothschild and Hartert
Geospiza darwini Rothschild and Hartert, 1899, Novit. Zool., **6**, p. 158 — Culpepper, Galapagos Islands.
Culpepper, Galapagos Islands.

GENUS CAMARHYNCHUS GOULD

Camarhynchus Gould, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **5**, p. 6. Type, by original designation, *Camarhynchus psittacula* Gould.
Platyspiza Ridgway, 1897, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **19** (1896), p. 545. Type, by original designation, *Camarhynchus variegatus* Sclater and Salvin = *C. crassirostris* Gould.
Cactospiza Ridgway, 1897, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **19** (1896), p. 546. Type, by original designation, *Cactornis pallida.*
cf. See references under *Geospiza,* p. 160.

CAMARHYNCHUS CRASSIROSTRIS

Camarhynchus crassirostris Gould
Camarhynchus crassirostris Gould, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5, p. 6 — Galapagos Islands. [illegible]

Pinta (Abingdon), Marchena (Bindloe), Santiago (James), Santa Cruz (Indefatigable), Rábida (Jervis), Pinzón (Duncan), Isabela (Albemarle), Fernandina (Narborough), San Cristóbal (Chatham), and Santa María (Charles), Galapagos Islands.

CAMARHYNCHUS PSITTACULA

Camarhynchus psittacula habeli Sclater and Salvin
Camarhynchus habeli Sclater and Salvin, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 325 — Abingdon and Bindloe, Galapagos Islands.[1] [illegible]

Pinta (Abingdon) and Marchena (Bindloe), Galapagos Islands.

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[1] Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 138, states that the syntypes are from Abingdon, but Swarth, 1931, Occ. Papers California Acad. Sci., 18, pp. 219-220, lists four syntypes from Abingdon and one from Bindloe, and notes that the specimen from Bindloe bears a type label. — R.A.P., JR.

Camarhynchus psittacula psittacula Gould

2 only *Camarhynchus psittacula* Gould, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5, p. 6 — Galapagos Islands.

Santiago (James), Santa Cruz (Indefatigable), Rábida (Jervis), Seymour, (? race) Pinzón (Duncan), Fernandina (Barrington), and Santa María (Charles), Galapagos Islands.

Camarhynchus psittacula affinis Ridgway

1 only *Camarhynchus affinis* Ridgway, 1894, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **17**, p. 365 — Albemarle, Galapagos Islands.

Isabela (Albermarle) and Fernandia (Narborough), Galapagos Islands.

CAMARHYNCHUS PAUPER

Camarhynchus pauper Ridgway

Camarhynchus pauper Ridgway, 1890, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **12** (1889), p. 111 — Charles, Galapagos Islands.

Santa María (Charles), Galapagos Islands.

CAMARHYNCHUS PARVULUS[1]

Camarhynchus parvulus parvulus (Gould)

4 only *Geospiza parvula* Gould, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5, p. 6 — Galapagos Islands; restricted to James by Gould, 1841, Voy. Beagle, Birds, pt. 3, p. 102.

Santiago (James), Santa Cruz (Indefatigable), Isabela (Albemarle), Rábida (Jervis), Seymour, Pinzón (Duncan), Fernandina (Narborough), Santa Fé (Barrington), Santa María (Charles), and Pinta (Abingdon), Galapagos Islands.

Camarhynchus parvulus salvini Ridgway

3 only *Camarhynchus salvini* Ridgway, 1894, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **17**, p. 364 — Chatham, Galapagos Islands.

San Cristóbal (Chatham), Galapagos Islands.

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[1] *Camarhynchus conjunctus* Swarth, 1929, Proc. California Acad. Sci., ser. 4, 18, p. 33 — Charles, and *C. aureus* Swarth, ibid., p. 32 — Chatham, the former known from two specimens and the latter from one, are probably hybrids between *C. parvulus* and *Certhidea olivaceus*, *fide* Lack, 1947, Darwin's Finches, p. 98. — R.A.P., Jr.

CAMARHYNCHUS PALLIDUS[1]

Camarhynchus pallidus pallidus (Sclater and Salvin)
Cactornis pallida Sclater and Salvin, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 327 — Indefatigable, Galapagos Islands.
Santiago (James), Santa Cruz (Indefatigable), Rábida (Jervis), Seymour, Pinzón (Duncan), and (? breeding) Santa María (Charles), Galapagos Islands.

Camarhynchus pallidus productus Ridgway
1 only
Camarhynchus productus Ridgway, 1894, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **17**, p. 364 — Albermale, Galapagos Islands.
Isabela (Albemarle) and Fernandina (Narborough), Galapagos Islands.

Camarhynchus pallidus striatipectus (Swarth)
Cactospiza pallida striatipecta Swarth, 1931, Occas. Papers California Acad. Sci., **18**, p. 245 — Chatham, Galapagos Islands.
San Cristóbal (Chatham), Galapagos Islands.

CAMARHYNCHUS HELIOBATES

Camarhynchus heliobates (Snodgrass and Heller)
Geospiza heliobates Snodgrass and Heller, 1901, Condor, **3**, p. 96 — Tagus Cove, Albemarle, Galapagos Islands.
Isabela (Albemarle) and Fernandina (Narborough), Galapagos Islands.

GENUS CERTHIDEA GOULD

Certhidea Gould, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **5**, p. 7. Type, by monotypy, *Certhidea olivacea*.
cf. See references under *Geospiza*, p. 160.

CERTHIDEA OLIVACEA

Certhidea olivacea becki Rothschild
2 only
Certhidea becki Rothschild, 1898, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **7**, p. 53 — Wenman, Galapagos Island.
Culpepper and Wenman, Galapagos Islands.

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[1] *Cactospiza giffordi* Swarth, 1929, Proc. California Acad. Sci., ser. 4, **18**, p. 32 — Indefatigable, known only from the type specimen, may be a dwarf *C. pallidus* or a hybrid between *C. pallidus* and *Certhidea olivacea, fide* Lack, 1947, Darwin's Finches, p. 98. — R.A.P., Jr.

Certhidea olivacea mentalis Ridgway

Certhidea mentalis Ridgway, 1894, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 1 only 17, p. 359 — Tower, Galapagos Islands.

Genovesa (Tower), Galapagos Islands.

Certhidea olivacea fusca Sclater and Salvin

Certhidea fusca Sclater and Salvin, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. 4 only London, pp. 323-324 — Abingdon and Bindloe, Galapagos Islands; type from Abingdon, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 11, p. 143.

Pinta (Abingdon) and Marchena (Bindloe), Galapagos Islands.

Certhidea olivacea olivacea Gould

Certhidea olivacea Gould, 1837, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 9 only 5, p. 7 — Galapagos Islands; restricted to James by Swarth, 1931, Occas. Papers California Acad. Sci., 18, p. 255.

Santiago (James), Santa Cruz (Indefatigable), Isabela (Albemarle), Rábida (Jervis) Seymour, Pinzón (Duncan), and Fernandina (Narborough), Galapagos Islands.

Certhidea olivacea bifasciata Ridgway

1 only *Certhidea bifasciata* Ridgway, 1894, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 17, p. 359 — Barrington, Galapagos Islands.

Santa Fé (Barrington), Galapagos Islands.

Certhidea olivacea luteola Ridgway

4 only *Certhidea luteola* Ridgway, 1894, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 17, p. 360 — Chatham, Galapagos Islands.

San Cristóbal (Chatham) Galapagos Islands.

Certhidea olivacea cinerascens Ridgway

Certhidea cinerascens Ridgway, 1890, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 12 (1889) p. 105 — Hood, Galapagos Islands.

Española (Hood), Galapagos Islands.

Certhidea olivacea ridgwayi Rothschild and Hartert

Certhidea olivacea ridgwayi Rothschild and Hartert, 1899, Novit. Zool., 6, p. 149 — Charles, Galapagos Islands.

Santa María (Charles), Galapagos Islands.

GENUS PINAROLOXIAS SHARPE

Pinaroloxias Sharpe, 1885, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **10**, p. 52. Type, by monotypy, *Cactornis inornata* Gould.

cf. See references under *Geospiza*, p. 160.

PINAROLOXIAS INORNATA

Pinaroloxias inornata (Gould)

Cactornis inornatus Gould, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **11**, p. 104 — Bow Island, Low Archipelago, Polynesia; corrected to Cocos Island by Richmond, 1902, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **15**, pp. 247-248.

Cocos Island, between Galapagos archipelago and Costa Rica.

GENUS PIPILO VIEILLOT[1]

Pipilo Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 32. Type, by monotypy, "Pinson aux yeux rouges" of Buffon = *Fringilla erythrophthalma* Linnaeus.

Chlorura P. L. Sclater, 1862, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 117. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla chlorura* Audubon. Not *Chlorurus* Swainson, 1839.

Oberholseria Richmond, 1915, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **28**, p. 180. New name for *Oreospiza* Ridgway, 1896, preoccupied by *Oreospiza* Keitel, 1857. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla chlorura* Audubon.

cf. Sibley, 1950, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **50**, pp. 109-194 (hybridization and distribution of *P. erythrophthalmus* and *P. ocai* in Mexico; color plate of hybrids of *P. ocai* in Jalisco).

Davis, 1951, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **52**, pp. 1-120 (distribution and variation of *P. fuscus, P. aberti*, and *P. albicollis*).

Dickinson, 1952, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **107**, pp. 273-352 (races in eastern United States).

Sibley, 1954, Evolution, **8**, pp. 252-290 (hybridization of *P. erythrophthalmus* and *P. ocai* in Mexico).

Sibley, 1955, Auk, **72**, pp. 420-23 (generic allocation of *P. chlorurus*).

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[1] The genera *Pipilo* through *Urothraupis* form a fairly clear-cut, presumably closely related, group. — R.A.P., Jr.

Sibley and West, 1958, Condor, **60**, pp. 85-104 (hybridization of *P. erythrophthalmus* and *P. ocai* in eastern plateau of Mexico).
Sibley and West, 1959, Auk, **76**, pp. 326-338 (intergradation of *P. e. erythrophthalmus* and *P. e. arcticus*).
Marshall, 1960, Condor, **62**, pp. 49-64 (sympatric relations between *P. aberti* and *P. fuscus mesoleucus*).
Marshall, 1964, Condor, **66**, pp. 345-356 (voice and relations of *P. aberti, P. fuscus,* and *P. albicollis*).
Sibley and Sibley, 1964, Auk, **81**, pp. 479-504 (hybridization of *P. erythrophthalmus* and *P. ocai* in southeastern plateau of Mexico).

PIPILO CHLORURUS

Pipilo chlorurus (Audubon)

Fringilla chlorura Audubon, 1839, Ornith. Biogr., 5, p. 336 — no locality [= Ross' Creek, *ca.* 20 miles southwest Blackfoot, Bingham County, Idaho, *fide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **221**, p. 631].

Higher elevations from southeastern Washington, southern Idaho, southwestern Montana, and southeastern Wyoming south to interior southern California, central Arizona, and southern New Mexico; winters from southern California, southern Arizona, and western and southern Texas south in Mexico to Baja California, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Morelos, Hidalgo, and Nuevo León; on migration in western Kansas and western Oklahoma.

PIPILO OCAI[1]

Pipilo ocai alticola (Salvin and Godman)

Chamaeospiza alticola Salvin and Godman, 1889, Ibis, p. 381 — Sierra Nevada de Colima, Mexico.

Mountains of western Jalisco and extreme northeastern Colima, Mexico; hybridizes with *P. erythrophthalmus griseipygius* in central Jalisco and Michoacán.

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[1] *Pipilo torquatus* Du Bus, 1847, is a hybrid between *P. ocai* and *P. erythrophthalmus, vide* van Rossem, 1940, Wilson Bull., 52, pp. 173-174; Sibley, 1950, Univ. California Publ. Zool., 50, p. 145. Whether *P. ocai* should be kept as a species, in view of its extensive hybridization with *P. erythrophthalmus* in part of its range, is debatable. — R.A.P., Jr.

Pipilo ocai nigrescens (Salvin and Godman)

2only

Chamaeospiza nigrescens Salvin and Godman, 1889, Ibis, p. 381 — Patzcuaro, Michoacán, Mexico.

Mountains of north-central Michoacán, east to 10 miles east of Morelia (*fide* Sibley, 1950, Univ. California Publ. Zool., 50, p. 176), Mexico; hybridizes with *P. erythrophthalmus macronyx*.

?**Pipilo ocai guerrerensis** van Rossem

Pipilo torquatus guerrerensis van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 131 — Omilteme, Guerrero, Mexico.

Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero, Mexico.

?**Pipilo ocai brunnescens** van Rossem

Pipilo torquatus brunnescens van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 131 — Totontepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Mountains of central Oaxaca, Mexico; sympatric with *P. erythrophthalmus oaxacae* on Cerro Felipe and Mount Zempoaltepec.

Pipilo ocai ocai (Lawrence)

Buarremon ocai Lawrence, 1867, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 126 — no locality; restricted to Jalapa [= vicinity of Jalapa], Veracruz, by van Rossem, 1940, Wilson Bull., 52, p. 174; amended to Las Vigas, northern base of Cofre de Perote, west of Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico, by Sibley, 1950, Univ. California Publ. Zool., 50, p. 144.

?*Pipilo erythrophthalmus sympatricus* Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 86, p. 153 — Río Guajolote, 2,000 m., southwest of San Miguel Suchixtepec, Miahuatlán, Oaxaca. [Specimens not examined.]

Mountains of eastern Puebla and west-central Veracruz, Mexico; limited hybridization with *P. erythrophthalmus maculatus*.

PIPILO ERYTHROPHTHALMUS

Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus (Linnaeus)

Fringilla erythrophthalma Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 180; based on "the Towhe-Bird" of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, 1, p. 34, pl. 34 — South Carolina.

Southern Manitoba, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, southern Ontario, New York, Vermont, central New Hampshire, and southwestern Maine south to northern Oklahoma, northern Arkansas, Tennessee, northeastern Georgia, northwestern South Carolina, central North Carolina, and Virginia. Winters from Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, Pennsylvania, southern New York and southern Massachusetts south to southern Texas, Gulf Coast, and south-central Florida.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus rileyi Koelz

Pipilo alleni rileyi Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 52, p. 121 — Brunswick, Georgia.

Southeastern Virginia southward through coastal North and South Carolina and west through central Georgia and southeastern Alabama to Walton County, northwestern Florida south to Wakulla and Madison Counties, western Florida, and southeastern Georgia; winters from near northern limits of breeding range south to mid-peninsular Florida.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni Coues

Pipilo alleni Coues, 1871, Amer. Naturalist, 5, p. 366 — Dummitts Grove, Indian River, Brevard County, Florida, *vide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 221, p. 635.

Flordia from southern limits of *rileyi* south through all but extreme tip of the peninsula.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus canaster Howell

only

Pipilo erythrophthalmus canaster A. H. Howell, 1913, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 26, p. 202 — Spring Hill, near Mobile, Alabama.

Northeastern and central southern Louisiana, east through Mississippi, extreme southwestern Tennessee, Alabama, extreme northwestern Florida, northern and north-central Georgia, and central South Carolina to central southern North Carolina; winters within breeding range and southward to coastal South Carolina, southeastern Georgia, and western Florida.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus arcticus (Swainson)

Pyrgita (*Pipilo*) *arctica* Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., 2(1831), p. 260, pls. 51, 52 — Carlton House, plains of Saskatchewan.

Central Alberta east through central Saskatchewan to north-central North Dakota and southward, east of Rocky Mountains, to southeastern Wyoming, northeastern Colorado, and southern Nebraska; winters from central Colorado and northeastern Kansas south to eastern Arizona (rare), southwestern New Mexico, central Chihuahua, central Nuevo León and southern Texas.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus montanus Swarth

Pipilo maculatus montanus Swarth, 1905, Condor, 7, p. 172 — Miller Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.

Southern Great Basin and Rocky Mountain regions from southeastern California, east through southeastern Nevada and northern Utah to north-central Colorado south to south-central Arizona, northeastern Sonora, northwestern Chihuahua and northeastern New Mexico. Winters from slightly south of northern limits of breeding range south to northern Sonora, central Chihuahua, and central-southern Texas.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus gaigei van Tyne and Sutton

Pipilo maculatus gaigei van Tyne and Sutton, 1937, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 37, p. 102 — southeast of Boot Spring, 6,800 ft., Chisos Mountains, Brewster County, Texas.

Mountains of eastern and southeastern New Mexico, western Texas, and northern Coahuila.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus curtatus Grinnell

Pipilo maculatus curtatus Grinnell, 1911, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **7**, p. 309 — Big Creek Ranch, 4,350 ft., base of Pine Forest Mountains, Humboldt County, Nevada.

Northern Great Basin from interior of southern British Columbia and northern Idaho south to Mono County, in northeastern California, central Nevada and southeastern Idaho; winters in breeding range and south to southeastern California and southeastern Arizona.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus oregonus Bell

Pipilo oregonus Bell, 1849, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 5, p. 6 — Oregon Territory [= vicinity of Fort Vancouver, Clark County, Washington, *vide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **221**, p. 631].

Pacific coast from southwestern British Columbia south to southwestern Oregon; winters in breeding range and south to southern California.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus falcinellus Swarth

2 only *Pipilo maculatus falcinellus* Swarth, 1913, Condor, 15, p. 172 — Marysville Buttes, 500 ft., four miles northwest of Sutter, Sutter County, California.

Interior of southwestern Oregon south through western and southeastern slopes of Sierra Nevada and Great Valley of California.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus falcifer McGregor

2 only *Pipilo maculatus falcifer* McGregor, 1900, Condor, 2, p. 43 — Palo Alto, California.

Coastal northern California from Del Norte County south to Santa Cruz and San Benito Counties.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus megalonyx Baird

Pipilo megalonyx Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pacific, 9, p. 515 — Fort Tejon, Kern County, California, *vide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 221, p. 632.

Coastal southern California, including Santa Cruz Island, from Monterey and Kern Counties southward and in northwestern Baja California to about lat. 32° N.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus clementae Grinnell

Pipilo clementae Grinnell, 1897, Auk, 14, p. 294 — Smuggler's Cover, San Clemente Island, California.

Santa Rosa, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente Islands, southwestern California.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus umbraticola Grinnell and Swarth

Pipilo maculatus umbraticola Grinnell and Swarth, 1926, 1 only Condor, 28, p. 131 — Colnett, lat. 31° N., Baja California.

Northwestern Baja California from lat. 32° N. to lat. 30° N.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus consobrinus Ridgway

Pipilo maculatus consobrinus Ridgway, 1876, Bull. U. S. 2 only Geol. Geogr. Surv. Terr., 2, p. 189 — Isla Guadalupe, Baja California.

Isla Guadalupe, Baja California. Extinct.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus magnirostris Brewster

Pipilo maculatus magnirostris Brewster, 1891, Auk, 8, p. 146 — Sierra de la Laguna, Baja California.

Mountains of southern Baja California.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus griseipygius van Rossem

Pipilo maculatus griseipygius van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77**, p. 482 — Jesús María, Chihuahua, Mexico. 10

Sierra Madre Occidental of Mexico, from southwestern Chihuahua (*ca.* lat. 29° N.), south through eastern Sinaloa, western Durango, northeastern Nayarit, and western Zacatecas; hybridizes with *P. ocai alticola* in central Jalisco and Michoacán.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus orientalis Sibley

Pipilo erythrophthalmus orientalis Sibley, 1950, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **50**, p. 128 — 8 miles southeast of Galeana, 6,000 ft., Nuevo León, Mexico.

Sierra Madre Oriental of Mexico, in southern Coahuila, central Nuevo León, southwestern Tamaulipas, central and eastern San Luis Potosí, northeastern Guanajuato, Querétaro, and northern Hidalgo.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus maculatus Swainson

3 *Pipilo maculata* Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, p. 434 — Real del Monte [, Hidalgo], Mexico.

Eastern highlands of Mexico in Hidalgo, southeastern Tlaxcala, west-central Veracruz, and eastern Puebla; limited hybridization with *P. ocai ocai* throughout; sympatric with *P. ocai* on Mount Orizaba with very limited hybridization.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus macronyx Swainson

Pipilo macronyx Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new. ser., **1**, p. 434 — Real del Monte [, Hidalgo]. Temiscaltipec [= Temascaltepec, México]; restricted to western slope of Volcán de Toluca, México, Mexico, by Sibley, 1950, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **50**, p. 142. 30

Pipilo virescens Hartlaub, 1863, Journ. f. Ornith., **11**, p. 228 — Mexico.

Mountains on west and southwestern side of Valley of México, in eastern Michoacán (hybridizes with *P. ocai nigrescens*), México, northwestern Morelos, and Distrito Federal.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus vulcanorum Sibley

Pipilo erythrophthalmus vulcanorum Sibley, 1951, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **50**, p. 140 — northwestern side of Mount Popocatépetl, 9,700 ft., México, Mexico. 22

Mountains on southeastern side of Valley of México, in México, northeastern Morelos, southwestern Tlaxcala, and western Puebla.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus oaxacae Sibley

Pipilo erythrophthalmus oaxacae Sibley, 1950, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **50,** p. 134 — La Cumbre, 9,000 ft., five miles northwest of Cerro San Felipe, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Highlands of northern and central Oaxaca; sympatric with *P. ocai brunnescens* on Cerro San Felipe, Mount Zempoaltepec, and Cerro Yucuyacua, but without hybridization.

?**Pipilo erythrophthalmus chiapensis** van Rossem

Pipilo maculatus chiapensis van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **58,** p. 130 — San Cristóbal, Chiapas, Mexico.

Mountains of central Chiapas; possibly not distinguishable from *oaxacae.*

Pipilo erythrophthalmus repetens Griscom

Pipilo maculatus repetens Griscom, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 438, p. 12 — Zanzón, 8,000 ft., Guatemala.

Volcán Tacaná, southeastern Chiapas, Mexico, and Pacific cordillera of Guatemala.

PIPILO SOCORROENSIS[1]

Pipilo socorroensis Grayson

Pipilo socorroensis Grayson, 1867, California Farmer Journ. Useful Sci., **28,** no. 16, p. 127 — Isla Socorro, Islas Revilla Gigedo, Mexico.

4 only

Pipilo carmani Lawrence, 1871, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **10,** p. 7 — Isla Socorro, Islas Revilla Gigedo, Mexico.

Isla Socorro, Islas Revilla Gigedo, Mexico.

PIPILO FUSCUS

Pipilo fuscus bullatus Grinnell and Swarth

Pipilo fuscus bullatus Grinnell and Swarth, 1926, Univ.

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[1] *P. erythrophthalmus* and *P. socorroensis* form a superspecies. — R.A.P., Jr.

California Publ. Zool., 21, p. 431 — Eagle Point, Jackson County, Oregon.

Southwestern Oregon and extreme north-central California.

Pipilo fuscus carolae McGregor

Pipilo fuscus carolae McGregor, 1899, Bull. Cooper Ornith. Club, **1**, p. 11 — Battle Creek [boundary between Shasta and Tehama counties], California.

Pipilo fuscus kernensis Grinnell and Behle, 1937, Condor, 39, p. 177 — two miles north Sorrell Ranch, 4,500 ft., Kelso Valley, Kern County, California.

Interior California from Humboldt County south to Napa County and east to foothills of the Cascades and Sierra Nevada, south on eastern side of San Joaquin Valley to Kern County.

Pipilo fuscus petulans Grinnell and Swarth

Pipilo fuscus petulans Grinnell and Swarth, 1926, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **21**, p. 430 — Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California.

North-central coastal California from Humboldt County south to Santa Cruz County and east to edge of San Joaquin Valley.

Pipilo fuscus crissalis (Vigors)

Fringilla crissalis Vigors, 1839, in Zool. Beechey's Voyage "Blossom," p. 19 — no locality; type from Monterey, Monterey County, California, *fide* Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 754.

Oriturus wrangeli Bonaparte (ex Brandt MS), 1851?, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 470 — "*ex As. s. maxime or.*"[1]

Central coastal California from northern Monterey County east to western edge of San Joaquin Valley and south to western Kern County and Ventura County.

Pipilo fuscus eremophilus van Rossem

Pipilo fuscus eremophilus van Rossem, 1935, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 8, p. 70 — Lang Spring, 5,500 ft., Mountain Springs Canyon, Argus Mountains, Inyo County, California.

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[1] See Davis, 1951, Univ. California Publ. Zool., 52, pp. 104-105, for reasons for considering this name to be a synonym of *P. f. crissalis* rather than an earlier name for *petulans*. — R.A.P., Jr.

Argus Mountains of southwestern Inyo County, and northwestern San Bernardino County, east-central California.

Pipilo fuscus senicula Anthony

Pipilo fuscus senicula Anthony, 1895, Auk, **12**, p. 111 — San Fernando, Baja California, Mexico.

South coastal California from limits of *crissalis* and *carolae,* west of the deserts, southward, west of coniferous forests, to lat. 29° 20′ N. in northwestern Baja California; (?) accidental on Todos Santos Island.

Pipilo fuscus aripolius Oberholser

S o'ly *Pipilo fuscus aripolius* Oberholser, 1919, Condor, **21**, p. 210 — San Pablo, Baja California, Mexico.

Central Baja California, Mexico, from lat. 28° 55′ N. south to lat. 26° 35′ N.

Pipilo fuscus albigula Baird

Pipilo albigula Baird, 1860, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **11**(1859), p. 305 — Cape San Lucas, Baja California, Mexico.

Cape district of Baja California, Mexico, south of *aripolius.*

Pipilo fuscus mesoleucus Baird

Pipilo mesoleucus Baird, 1854, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **7**, p. 119 — no locality; type probably from Big Sandy River, south of lat. 35° N., Mohave County, Arizona, *fide* Davis, 1951, Univ. California Publ. Zool., 52, p. 106.

Pipilo fuscus relictus van Rossem, 1946, Auk, **63**, p. 561 — north slope of Harquahala Mountains, 3,500 ft., Yuma County, Arizona.

Arizona east through New Mexico, except northeast, and extreme western Texas, southward in Sonora to lat. 30° N., and in northwestern Chihuahua to lat. 31° N.

Pipilo fuscus intermedius Nelson

S only *Pipilo fuscus intermedius* Nelson, 1899, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **13**, p. 27 — Alamos, Sonora, Mexico.

Sonora, south of lat. 30° N., and northern Sinaloa, to about lat. 27° N., Mexico.

Pipilo fuscus jamesi Townsend

Pipilo fuscus jamesi Townsend, 1923, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 48, p. 20 — Tiburón Island, Sonora, Mexico.

Tiburón Island, Sonora, Mexico.

Pipilo fuscus mesatus Oberholser

Pipilo fuscus mesatus Oberholser, 1937, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 50, p. 118 — Gaume's Ranch, 4,600 ft., northwestern corner of Baca County, Colorado.

Southeastern Colorado, northeastern New Mexico, and extreme northwestern Oklahoma.

Pipilo fuscus texanus van Rossem

60ny *Pipilo fuscus texanus* van Rossem, 1934, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, p. 371 — Kerrville, Kerr County, Texas.

Plateau and mountainous regions of western and central Texas (Reeves and Tom Green counties east to Kerr County and south to Brewster and Val Verde Counties), south to northwestern Coahuila, Mexico.

Pipilo fuscus perpallidus van Rossem

Pipilo fuscus perpallidus van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, p. 483 — Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Sierra Madre Occidental and eastern foothills from Chihuahua through Durango, to western Zacatecas; intergrades with *fuscus* in western Nayarit, northernmost Jalisco, and southwestern Zacatecas.

Pipilo fuscus fuscus Swainson

10ny *Pipilo fusca* Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, p. 434 — Temiscaltipec [= Temascaltepec], México, Mexico.

Pipilo fuscus tenebrosus van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 132 — Zapotlán [= Ciudad Guzmán], Jalisco, Mexico.

Nayarit, Jalisco (except northeast), Colima, and Michoacán east through México, and north-central Guerrero to Morelos, and Distrito Federal; intergrades with *perpallidus* in western Nayarit, northernmost Jalisco, and southwestern Zacatecas.

Pipilo fuscus potosinus Ridgway

Pipilo fuscus potosinus Ridgway, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 254 — Guanajuato, Guanajuato, Mexico.

Northern Coahuila, western Nuevo León, and southwestern Tamaulipas south through eastern Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, northeastern Jalisco, central and western San Luis Potosí, Guanajuato, and central and southern Querétaro.

Pipilo fuscus campoi Moore

Pipilo fuscus campoi Moore, 1949, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **62**, p. 101 — Metztitlán, Hidalgo, Mexico.

Hidalgo, Mexico; intergrades with *fuscus* in adjacent areas of Puebla and Veracruz.

Pipilo fuscus toroi Moore

Pipilo fuscus toroi Moore, 1942, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 55, p. 46 — Mitla, Oaxaca [= Tepeaca, Puebla, *fide* Marshall, 1964, Condor, **66**, p. 353], Mexico.

Tlaxcala east to west-central Veracruz and south through Puebla to northern Oaxaca; intergrades with *campoi* in northeastern Puebla and contiguous area of Veracruz.

PIPILO ABERTI

Pipilo aberti aberti Baird

Pipilo aberti Baird, 1852, in Baird and Stansbury, Explor. Great Salt Lake of Utah, p. 325 — "New Mexico"; restricted to vicinity of Gila Bend, Maricopa County, Arizona, by Phillips, 1962, Anal. Inst. Biol. Mexico, 33, p. 366.

Pipilo aberti dumeticolus van Rossem, 1946, Condor, 48, p. 81 — three miles northwest of Calexico, altitude minus 3 ft., Imperial County, California.

Virgin River Valley, southwestern Utah, southward through lower Colorado River Valley in southwestern Nevada, southeastern California (north to Salton Basin), Baja California, and northwestern Sonora, and eastward along Gila River to near Phoenix, Arizona; population of Big Sandy River Valley variable.

Pipilo aberti vorhiesi Phillips

Pipilo aberti vorhiesi Phillips, 1962, Anal. Inst. Biol. Mexico, 33, p. 367 — *ca.* fifteen kilometers south of Tucson, Arizona.

Vicinity of Tucson, Arizona, and probably along upper Gila River and San Pedro River to their junction; extreme southwestern New Mexico.

PIPILO ALBICOLLIS[1] [2]

Pipilo albicollis albicollis Sclater

Pipilo albicollis P. L. Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26**, p. 304 — San Miguel de las Peras, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Southern Puebla and eastern Guerrero (central Guerrero once), south to central Oaxaca, Mexico.

?Pipilo albicollis parvirostris Davis

Pipilo rutilus parvirostris Davis, 1951, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **52**, p. 84 — Moctum, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Vicinity of Mount Zempoaltepec, Oaxaca, Mexico; possibly not separable, *fide* Davis, 1954, Condor, **56**, p. 148.

GENUS **MELOZONE** REICHENBACH

Melozone Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 79 [, fig. 10]. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 731), *Pyrgita biarcuata* Prévost and Des Murs.

MELOZONE KIENERI

Melozone kieneri grisior van Rossem

Melozone rubricatum grisior van Rossem, 1933, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **7**, p. 283 — Hacienda de San Rafael, Sonora, Mexico.

Extreme southeastern Sonora and northern Sinaloa, Mexico.

Melozone kieneri kieneri (Bonaparte)

Pyrgisoma kieneri Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Av., **1** (1850), p. 486 — *"ex Am. occ."*; restricted to San Blas,

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[1] This species and *P. aberti* are believed to have arisen from *P. fuscus*; in a nonlinear arrangement the two would be placed adjacent to *fuscus*, *vide* Davis, 1951, Univ. California Publ. Zool., 52, pp. 96-100. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] *P. rutilus* W. Deppe, which has been applied to this taxon, is a synonym of *P. fuscus*, *vide* Stresemann, 1954, Condor, 56, p. 91. — R.A.P., Jr.

Nayarit, by van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, p. 423.

Western Mexico in central Sinaloa, western Durango, Nayarit, western Jalisco, and Colima.

Melozone kieneri rubricatum (Cabanis)

Atlapetes rubricatum Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 140 — "Real–Arriba" [= Real de Arriba], México, Mexico.

?*Melozone kieneri obscurior* Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86**, p. 154 — near crossroads in juniper-lava association, 1,740 m., southwest of Sola de Vega, *ca.* lat. 16° 28′ N., long. 97° 02′ W., southwestern Oaxaca, Mexico. [Unique specimen not examined].

Central and southwestern Mexico in Guanajuato, México, Michoacán, southwestern Puebla, Morelos, Guerrero, and western Oaxaca.

MELOZONE BIARCUATUM

Melozone biarcuatum hartwegi Brodkorb

Melozone biarcuatum hartwegi Brodkorb, 1938, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 369, p. 6 — Finca Esperanaza, 150 m., Chiapas, Mexico.

Chiapas, Mexico.

Melozone biarcuatum biarcuatum (Prévost and Des Murs)

Pyrgita biarcuata Prevost and Des Murs, 1846, Voy. Vénus, Atlas, Ois., pl. 6 — no locality; "California" and Guatemala designated by Prévost and Des Murs, 1849, Voy. Vénus, 5, p. 216.

Highlands of Guatemala, El Salvador, and western Honduras.

Melozone biarcuatum cabanisi (Sclater and Salvin)

Pyrgisoma cabanisi Sclater and Salvin, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 324 — San José, Costa Rica.

Highlands of central Costa Rica.

MELOZONE LEUCOTIS

Melozone leucotis occipitalis (Salvin)

Pyrgisoma occipitale Salvin, 1878, Ibis, p. 446 — Volcán de Fuego, Guatemala.

Highlands of southeastern Chiapas, Mexico, and in Guatemala and El Salvador.

Melozone leucotis nigrior Miller and Griscom

Melozone leucotis nigrior W. Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 184, p. 4 — Matagalpa, 2,300 ft., Nicaragua.

North-central highlands of Nicaragua.

Melozone leucotis leucotis Cabanis

Melozone leucotis Cabanis, 1860, Journ. f. Ornith., 8, p. 413 — Costa Rica.

Highlands of central Costa Rica.

GENUS **ARREMON** VIEILLOT

Arremon Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 32. Type, by monotypy, "L'Oiseau Silencieux" of Buffon = *Tanagra taciturna* Hermann.

cf. Skutch, 1954, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 31, pp. 94-100 (life history of *aurantiirostris*).

ARREMON TACITURNUS

Arremon taciturnus axillaris Sclater

2 only *Arremon axillaris* Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 22(1854), p. 97 — "in Nova Grenada."

Colombia, east of base of Eastern Andes in Casanare, Boyacá, and Meta, and western Venezuela in Portuguesa, Barinas, and eastern Táchira.

Arremon taciturnus taciturnus (Hermann) silens

Tanagra taciturna Hermann, 1783, Tab. Aff. Anim., p. 214; based on "L'Oiseau Silencieux" of Buffon, 1770-86 Hist. Nat. Ois., 4, p. 304, and of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum; pl. 742 — Cayenne (*vide* Stresemann, 1920, Novit. Zool., 27, p. 328).

Extreme eastern Colombia (vicinity of the Orinoco); Bolívar and Amazonas, southeastern Venezuela; Guyana (British Guiana); Surinam; French Guiana; central and eastern northern Brazil, west to Amazonas and Mato Grosso, and south to Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo; El Beni, northeastern Bolivia.

Arremon taciturnus semitorquatus Swainson

3 only *Arremon semitorquatus* Swainson, 1838, Anim. Menag., p. 357 — Brazil; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Ber-

lepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr. Berlin, p. 1106.
Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, east-central Brazil.

Arremon taciturnus nigrirostris Sclater
Arremon nigrirostris Sclater, 1886, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **11,** p. 276 — Cosñipata, Cuzco, Peru.
Tropical zone of southeastern Peru, in Cuzco and Puno, and of northern Bolivia, in La Paz and Cochabamba.

ARREMON FLAVIROSTRIS

Arremon flavirostris flavirostris Swainson
Arremon flavirostris Swainson, 1838, Anim. Menag., p. 347 — Brazil; restricted to interior of Bahia, by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 11, p. 429.
Central eastern Brazil, in Bahia, extreme southern Goiás, western Minas Gerais, northern and central São Paulo, and extreme southeastern Mato Grosso (Paranaíba); range poorly known.

Arremon flavirostris dorbignii Sclater
Arremon d'orbignii Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24, p. 81 — Yungas, Bolivia.
Lowlands of eastern Bolivia, in Cochabamba, Santa Cruz (except extreme east), Chuquisaca, and Tarija, and northwestern Argentina, in Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, and Catamarca.

Arremon flavirostris devillii Des Murs
Arremon devillii Des Murs (ex Bonaparte MS), 1856, in Castelnau, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Zool., **1,** Ois. (1855), p. 69, pl. 20, fig. 1 — no locality; Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** p. 430, cites type in Paris Museum marked "Province de Goyas," which is possibly erroneous.
Western São Paulo, probably south-central Mato Grosso, and adjacent Goiás, Brazil; Chiquitas District, Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia; limits poorly known.

Arremon flavirostris polionotus Bonaparte
Arremon polionotus Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, 1 (1850), p. 488 — Corrientes, Argentina.
Misiones, Corrientes, eastern Formosa, and eastern Chaco,

Argentina; Paraguay; western Paraná and adjacent southern Mato Grosso, Brazil; limits poorly known.

ARREMON AURANTIIROSTRIS

Arremon aurantiirostris saturatus Cherrie

Arremon aurantiirostris saturatus Cherrie, 1891, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **14**, p. 345 — Choctum, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.

Caribbean slope of southeastern Mexico, in southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, northeastern Chiapas, and Tabasco; eastern Guatemala, in Petén, Alta Verapaz, and Izabel; British Honduras.

Arremon aurantiirostris rufidorsalis Cassin

Arremon rufidorsalis Cassin, 1865, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 170 — Turrialba, Costa Rica.

Caribbean slope of Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and extreme northwestern Panama.

Arremon aurantiirostris aurantiirostris Lafresnaye

Arremon aurantiirostris Lafresnaye, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **10**, p. 72 — Panama.

Pacific slope of Costa Rica east on both slopes to vicinity of Canal Zone, Panama.

Arremon aurantiirostris strictocollaris Todd

Arremon aurantiirostris strictocollaris Todd, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 35, p. 90 — Sautatá, Río Atrato, Chocó, Colombia.

Extreme eastern Panama (both slopes) and adjacent northern Chocó, northwestern Colombia.

Arremon aurantiirostris occidentalis Hellmayr

Arremon aurantiirostris occidentalis Hellmayr, 1911, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 1118 — Condoto, 150 ft., Río Condoto, Chocó, Colombia.

7°N

x3?.

Pacific slope of western Colombia, from middle Atrato Valley southward, and of northwestern Ecuador.

Arremon aurantiirostris erythrorhynchus Sclater

Arremon erythrorhynchus Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 23, p. 83, pl. 89 — "in Nova Grenada, Bogotá."

Northern Colombia, in middle Magdalena, lower Cauca, and upper Sinú Valleys.

Arremon aurantiirostris spectabilis Sclater

Arremon spectabilis Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 22(1854), p. 114, pl. 67 — [Río?] Quijos, Ecuador.

Putumayo, southeastern Colombia, southward through eastern Ecuador, to San Martín, north-central Peru.

Arremon aurantiirostris santarosae Chapman

Arremon aurantiirostris santarosae Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 160, p. 6 — Santa Rosa, El Oro, Ecuador.

4only

Southwestern Ecuador, from Chimbo Valley southward.

ARREMON SCHLEGELI

Arremon schlegeli fratruelis Wetmore

Arremon schlegeli fratruelis Wetmore, 1946, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **106**(16), p. 13 — near Nazaret, 1,500-2,000 ft., Serranía de Macuira, Guajira, Colombia.

Serranía de Macuira, Guajira Peninsula, northern Colombia.

Arremon schlegeli canidorsum Zimmer

Arremon schlegeli canidorsum Zimmer, 1941, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **54**, p. 133 — San Gil, south of Bucaramanga, Santander, Colombia.

Río Fonce Valley on western slope of the Eastern Andes, Santander, Colombia.

Arremon schlegeli schlegeli Bonaparte

Arremon schlegeli Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 488 — "ex Am. m.;" type from either Santa Marta, Colombia, *fide* Berlepsch, 1911, Verh. V. Intern. Ornith. Kongr. Berlin, p. 1107 or Caracas, Venezuela, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11 p. 428.

Caribbean coast of Colombia, except Serranía de Macuira in Guajira, from Bolívar eastward and of Venezuela from Zulia to Distrito Federal.

ARREMON ABEILLEI

Arremon abeillei abeillei Lesson

Arremon abeillei Lesson, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 7, p. 435 — Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Southwestern Ecuador, from Manabí southward, and northwestern Peru on Pacific slope south to Cajamarca.

Arremon abeillei nigriceps Taczanowski

Arremon nigriceps Taczanowski, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 196 — Callacate, Cajamarca, Peru.

Upper Marañón Valley, eastern Cajamarca, northwestern Peru.

GENUS **ARREMONOPS** RIDGWAY[1]

Arremonops Ridgway, 1896, Manual North Amer. Birds, ed. 2, pp. 434, 605. Type, by original designation, *Embernagra rufivirgata* Lawrence.

cf. Skutch, 1954, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 31, pp. 101-118 (life history of *conirostris*).

Moynihan, 1963, Auk, **80**, pp. 116-144 (behavior of *conirostris*).

Monroe, 1963, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 28, pp. 1-12 (review; map).

ARREMONOPS RUFIVIRGATUS

Arremonops rufivirgatus rufivirgatus (Lawrence)

Embernagra rufivirgata Lawrence, 1851, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **5**, p. 112, pl. 5, fig. 2 — Rio Grande in Texas; type from Brownsville, Texas, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 439.

Southern Texas and northeastern Mexico, from eastern

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[1] This genus is very similar to *Arremon* and distinguished only by slight, but distinct, differences in color pattern. The two genera might be merged, as was done by Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1950, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **12**(75), p. 370, and de Schauensee, 1951, Caldasia (Inst. Cienc. Nat. U. Nac. Colombia), **5**(25), p. 1108 (but not by de Schauensee, 1966, Birds South Amer., pp. 524-526). However, if these slight color differences are not considered to be of generic value, one is forced to question the significance of minor differences in wing-tail proportions which are now used to separate generically some similarly patterned forms of *Atlapetes* and *Arremon*. From here one is led to question the validity of maintaining *Pezopetes*, *Oreothraupis*, and *Pselliophorus* as distinct from *Atlapetes*, and thence on to questioning the generic rank of *Pipilo* and a host of other genera in the Emberizinae. There is little doubt that the Emberizinae are oversplit generically, but wholesale merging must be deferred until the Central and South American forms are better known as living birds, rather than almost exclusively as museum specimens. — R.A.P., Jr.

Coahuila and Nuevo León south to southern coastal Tamaulipas.

Arremonops rufivirgatus ridgwayi (Sutton and Burleigh)
Arremon rufivirgatus ridgwayi Sutton and Burleigh, 1941, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, p. 184 — La Placita, 5,500 ft., near Jacala, Hidalgo, Mexico.
Southern interior Tamaulipas, eastern San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, and northern Veracruz, Mexico.

Arremonops rufivirgatus crassirostris (Ridgway)
[*Embernagra rufivirgata*] β *crassirostris* Ridgway (ex
6 only
Baird MS), 1878, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1**, pp. 248-249 — Córdoba and Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.
Atlantic coast of southeastern Mexico from central Veracruz, eastern Puebla, and northern Oaxaca, to southern Veracruz.

Arremonops rufivirgatus verticalis (Ridgway)
[*Embernagra rufivirgata*] *verticalis* Ridgway, 1878, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1**, pp. 248-249 — Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico.
Mexico in eastern Tabasco (once) and on Yucatán Peninsula in Yucatán, Campeche, and Quintana Roo; northern Guatemala in Petén; northern British Honduras.

Arremonops rufivirgatus sinaloae Nelson
Arremonops superciliosa sinaloae Nelson, 1899, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **13**, p. 28 — vicinity of Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico.
Coastal plain from central Sinaloa south to Nayarit, Mexico.

Arremonops rufivirgatus sumichrasti (Sharpe)
Embernagra sumichrasti Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit.
5 only
Mus., **12**, p. 762 — Huamela, Tehuantepec [= Huamelula, Oaxaca], Mexico.
Pacific coast of southwestern Mexico, from Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, and Guerrero to Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca.

Arremonops rufivirgatus chiapensis Nelson
Arremonops superciliosus chiapensis Nelson, 1904, Proc.
1 only
Biol. Soc. Washington, **17**, p. 152 — San Bartolomé, Chiapas, Mexico.
Central Valley of Chiapas, Mexico.

Arremonops rufivirgatus superciliosus (Salvin)

Embernagra superciliosa Salvin, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 582 — "Costa Rica (Nicoya);" type from Bebedéro, Guanacaste, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 443.

Pacific coast of Costa Rica from Nicaragua border south to Santo Domingo.

ARREMONOPS TOCUYENSIS

Arremonops tocuyensis Todd

only *Arremonops tocuyensis* Todd, 1912, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **8**, p. 198 — Tocuyo, Lara, Venezuela.

Northeastern Colombia, on Guajira Peninsula, and northwestern Venezuela, in Zulia (Guajira Peninsula), Falcón (sympatric with *A. conirostris* at Mirimire), and northern Lara.

ARREMONOPS CHLORONOTUS

Arremonops chloronotus chloronotus (Salvin)

Embernagra chloronota Salvin, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 202 — "In Prov. Verae Pacis regione calida;" type from Choctum, Guatemala, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 450.

Caribbean slope of Mexico, in Tabasco, northern Chiapas, Campeche, southern Yucatán, and Quintana Roo; northern Guatemala, in Petén and Alto Verapaz; British Honduras; and northwestern Honduras.

Arremonops chloronotus twomeyi Monroe

Arremonops chloronota twomeyi Monroe, 1963, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Louisiana State Univ., no. 28, p. 8 — Coyoles, Yoro, Honduras.

Yoro and Olancho, north-central Honduras.

ARREMONOPS CONIROSTRIS

Arremonops conirostris richmondi Ridgway

only *Arremonops richmondi* Ridgway, 1898, Auk, **15**, p. 228 — Greytown, Nicaragua.

+ types only *Arremonops conirostris centratus* Bangs, 1903, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **39**, p. 156 — Ceiba, sea level, Honduras.

Tropical Zone from eastern Honduras through Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to western Panama.

Arremonops conirostris striaticeps (Lafresnaye)

Embernagra striaticeps Lafresnaye, 1853, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **5**, p. 61 — Panama.

Embernagra chrysoma Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28**, p. 275 — Ecuador; type from Babahoyo, Los Ríos, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 444.

Central and eastern Panama (both slopes) through Pacific slope of Colombia to western Ecuador.

?Arremonops conirostris viridicatus Wetmore

Arremonops conirostris viridicata Wetmore, 1957, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **134**(9), p. 104 — Isla Coiba, off Veraguas, Panama.

Known only from type locality.

Arremonops conirostris inexpectatus Chapman

Arremonops conirostris inexpectatus Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33**, p. 184 — western slope 2047 of Eastern Andes below Andalucia, 3,000 ft., sources of the Río Magdalena, Huila, Colombia.

Arid tropical and subtropical zones of upper Magdalena Valley, Colombia.

Arremonops conirostris conirostris (Bonaparte)

Arremon conirostris Bonaparte, 1815?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 488 — "Brazil" [= Colombia, *vide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 445].

Caribbean coast of Colombia from upper Sinú Valley, Bolívar, east to foothills of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, and south in Magdalena Valley (except extreme upper portion); also east slopes of Eastern Andes in Arauca and Boyaca. Northern Venezuela from Falcón and Lara east to Sucre and south to southeastern Táchira, Apure, Guárica, and northern Bolívar, south of the Orinoco. Rio Branco region, northern Brazil (specimens Museum Comparative Zoology).

Arremonops conirostris umbrinus Todd

Arremonops conirostris umbrinus Todd, 1923, Proc. Biol. 1047 Soc. Washington, **36**, p. 38 — Santa Elena, Mérida, Venezuela.

Norte de Santander, Colombia, and south and west of

Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela, from western Zulia to western Mérida and south to northern Táchira.

GENUS ATLAPETES WAGLER[1]

Atlapetes Wagler, 1831, Isis, p. 526. Type, by monotypy, *Atlapetes pileatus* Wagler.

cf. Dwight and Griscom, 1921, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 16, pp. 1-4 (*albinucha*).
Chapman, 1923, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **48**, pp. 243-278 (*brunneinucha; torquatus; atricapillus*).
Bond, 1951, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **103**, pp. 76-78 (relationships of *seebohmi* complex, *pallidiceps* to *albiceps*, and *flaviceps* to *fuscoolivaceus*).
Parkes, 1954, Condor, **56**, pp. 129-138 (revision of *brunneinucha*).
Paynter, 1964, Auk, **81**, pp. 223-224 (*gutteralis* conspecific with *albinucha*).

ATLAPETES ALBINUCHA

Atlapetes albinucha albinucha (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)
Embernagra albinucha Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1838, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **1**, p. 165 — Cartagena, Colombia; error, amended to Caribbean slope of Mexico by Paynter, 1964, Auk, **81**, p. 223.

Caribbean slope of Mexico in Puebla, Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas; doubtful record from Valley of Mexico; unverified sight record from San Luis Potosí.

Atlapetes albinucha griseipectus Dwight and Griscom
Atlapetes gutturalis griseipectus Dwight and Griscom, 1921, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 16, p. 3 — Quezaltenango, 8,500 ft., Guatemala.

Pacific slope of southwestern Chiapas through highlands of western Guatemala to adjacent El Salvador.

Atlapetes albinucha fuscipygius Dwight and Griscom
Atlapetes gutturalis fuscipygius Dwight and Griscom, 1921, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 16, p. 3 — San Rafael del Norte, 4,000 ft., Nicaragua.

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[1] The arrangement of the species and comments on their relationships (footnotes) are based on my partially completed revision of *Atlapetes*. — R.A.P., Jr.

Highlands of Honduras, northwestern El Salvador (Los Esesmiles; intermediate with *griseipectus*), and northwestern Nicaragua.

Atlapetes albinucha parvirostris Dwight and Griscom

Atlapetes gutturalis parvirostris Dwight and Griscom, 1921, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 16, p. 3 — Aquinares, 4,500 ft., Costa Rica.

Subtropical zone of Costa Rica.

Atlapetes albinucha brunnescens Chapman

Atlapetes gutturalis brunnescens Chapman, 1915, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 387 — Boquete, Chiriquí, Panama.

Subtropical zone of western Chiriquí, Panama.

Atlapetes albinucha coloratus Griscom

Atlapetes gutturalis coloratus Griscom, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 141, p. 9 — Cerro Flores, 3,600 ft., eastern Chiriquí, Panama.

Subtropical zone of eastern Chiriquí and Veraguas, Panama.

?Atlapetes albinucha azuerensis Aldrich

Atlapetes gutturalis azuerensis Aldrich, 1937, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 7, p. 138 — Cerro Viejo, 3,000 ft., between headwaters of Ríos Negro and Mariato, 18 mi. east of Montijo Bay, Veraguas, Panama.

Known only from type locality on Azuero Peninsula, western Panama.

Atlapetes albinucha gutturalis (Lafresnaye)

Arremon gutturalis Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 6, p. 98 — Bolivia; error, amended to Colombia by Bangs, 1930, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, p. 391.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of Colombia, exclusive of Nariño and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

ATLAPETES PALLIDINUCHA

Atlapetes pallidinucha pallidinucha (Boissonneau)

Tanagra (*Arremon*) *pallidinucha* Boisonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 68 — Santa Fe de Bogotá, Colombia.

Páramo of Táchira, southwestern Venezuela and upper subtropical and temperate zones of Eastern Andes of Colombia, from Norte de Santander to Cundinamarca.

Atlapetes pallidinucha papallactae Hellmayr

Atlapetes pallidinucha papallactae Hellmayr, 1913, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **11**, p. 318 — Papallacta, Napo, Ecuador.

Temperate zone of Central Andes of Colombia, from Caldas southward, and of Ecuador.

ATLAPETES RUFINUCHA

Atlapetes rufinucha phelpsi nom. nov.

Atlapetes rufinucha nigrifrons Phelps and Gilliard, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1100, p. 7 — La Sabana, 1,300 m., Río Negro, Perijá District, Zulia, Venezuela. Preoccupied by *Buarremon assimilis nigrifrons* Chapman, 1923.

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Subtropical zone of Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela, and of Magdalena, Colombia.

Altapetes rufinucha elaeoprorus (Sclater and Salvin)

Buarremon elaeoprorus Sclater and Salvin, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 504 — Medellin and Santa Elena, Antioquia, Colombia.

Subtropical zone of Antioquia in northern Central Andes, Colombia.

Atlapetes rufinucha simplex (Berlepsch)

Buarremon simplex Berlepsch, 1888, Ibis, p. 128 — "Bogotá," Colombia.

Known only from native "Bogotá" specimens; probably from Eastern Andes of Colombia.

Atlapetes rufinucha caucae Chapman

Atlapetes latinuchus caucae Chapman, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 250, p. 6 — Cerro Munchique, 8,325 ft., Western Andes, Cauca, Colombia.

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Subtropical zone on eastern slope of Western Andes and on western slope at southern end of Central Andes, Valle and Cauca, Colombia.

Atlapetes rufinucha spodionotus (Sclater and Salvin)

Buarremon spodionotus Sclater and Salvin, 1879, Ibis, p. 425 — Guápulo [, Pichincha], Calacali [, Pichincha], and Sical [= (?) Sicalapa, Chimborazo], Ecuador.

Upper subtropical and temperate zones in Nariño, Colombia, and in northern Ecuador.

Atlapetes rufinucha comptus (Sclater and Salvin)
Buarremon comptus Sclater and Salvin, 1879, Ibis, p. 426 — Maraviña, Azuay, Ecuador.
Subtropical zone of southwestern Ecuador, from Cañar southwestward through western Loja, to adjacent Piura, Peru.

Atlapetes rufinucha latinuchus (Du Bus)
Buarremon latinuchus Du Bus, 1855, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux-Arts Belg., 22 (pt. 1), p. 154 — Colombia and Peru.
Southeastern Ecuador, from eastern Azuay and eastern Loja, to Amazonas, northeastern Peru.

Atlapetes rufinucha chugurensis Chapman
Atlapetes latinuchus chugurensis Chapman, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 250, p. 5 — Chugur, 9,000 ft., 40 mi. northwest of Cajamarca, Peru.
Pacific slope of Cajamarca, northwestern Peru.

Atlapetes rufinucha baroni (Salvin)
Buarremon baroni Salvin, 1895, Novit. Zool., 2, p. 5, pl. 1, fig. 1 — Cajabamba, 9,000 ft., and Huamachuco, 10,400 ft., Peru.
Subtropical zone of upper Marañón Valley, in Cajamarca and Libertad, northern Peru.

Atlapetes rufinucha melanolaemus (Sclater and Salvin)
Buarremon melanolaemus Sclater and Salvin, 1879, Ibis, p. 425, pl. 10, fig. 2 — Khachupata [= Cchachupata], Cuzco, Peru.
Subtropical zone of Cuzco and Puno, southeastern Peru.

Atlapetes rufinucha rufinucha (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)
Embernagra rufi-nucha Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 35 — Yungas, La Paz, Bolivia.
Subtropical zone of La Paz and Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Atlapetes rufinucha carrikeri Bond and de Schauensee
Atlapetes rufinucha carrikeri Bond and de Schauensee, 1939, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 12, p. 5 — Samaipata, 5,500 ft., Santa Cruz, Bolivia.
Known only from type locality, eastern Bolivia.

ATLAPETES LEUCOPIS[1]

Atlapetes leucopis (Sclater and Salvin)

Buarremon leucopis Sclater and Salvin, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 439 — "Yanayaca" [= ? Yanayacu, ? province], Ecuador.

Subtropical zone at head of Magdalena Valley in Huila and on eastern slope of extreme southern Nariño, Colombia, and (with certainty) on eastern slope of Azuay, Ecuador; apparently rare and local.

ATLAPETES PILEATUS

Atlapetes pileatus dilutus Ridgway

Atlapetes pileatus dilutus Ridgway, 1898, Auk, **15**, p. 228 — Jesús María, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Northern Mexican plateau, in Chihuahua, Durango, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and San Luis Potosí.

Atlapetes pileatus pileatus Wagler

Atlapetes pileatus Wagler, 1831, Isis von Oken, col. 526 — Mexico.

Atlapetes pileatus canescens van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 126 — Omilteme, Guerrero, Mexico.

Southern Mexican plateau, and mountains of Guerrero, from Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, and Veracruz south to Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Puebla.

ATLAPETES MELANOCEPHALUS

Atlapetes melanocephalus (Salvin and Godman)

Buarremon melanocephalus Salvin and Godman, 1880, Ibis, p. 121 — San Sebastian, Colombia.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

ATLAPETES FLAVICEPS

Atlapetes flaviceps Chapman

Atlapetes flaviceps Chapman, 1912, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat.

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[1] Seems close to *A. rufinucha.* Except for its larger size, white eye stripe, and green (rather than yellow) underparts it is notably similar to *A. rufinucha melanolaemus*, even to the presence of a mottled throat, black tail, and velvety-black back. — R.A.P., Jr.

Hist., 31, p. 162 — Río Toche, 6,800 ft., Quindío trail, Central Andes, Tolima, Colombia.

East slope of Central Andes, northern Tolima, Colombia.

ATLAPETES FUSCOOLIVACEUS

Atlapetes fuscoolivaceus Chapman

Atlapetes fusco-olivaceus Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 185 — San Agustín, 5,000 ft., Huila, Colombia.

Subtropical zone of upper Magdalena Valley, Huila, Colombia.

ATLAPETES TRICOLOR

Atlapetes tricolor crassus Bangs

Atlapetes crassus Bangs, 1908, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 21, p. 161 — San Antonio, 5,800 ft., Valle, Colombia.

Andes of Colombia, in Caldas, Valle, and Nariño, and of Ecuador, in Pichincha and El Oro; great morphological variation; (?) additional races.

Atlapetes tricolor tricolor (Taczanowski)

Buarremon tricolor Taczanowski, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 516, pl. 65 — Chilpes, Paltaypampa, Ninabamba, Pumarca, and "Tempobata," Junín, Peru; restricted to Chilpes by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V. Intern. Ornith. Kongr. Berlin, p. 1100.

Andes of Libertad and Junín, central Peru.

ATLAPETES ALBOFRENATUS

Atlapetes albofrenatus meridae (Sclater and Salvin)

Buarremon meridae Sclater and Salvin, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 785 — near Mérida, Venezuela.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Andes of eastern Táchira and Mérida, Venezuela.

Atlapetes albofrenatus albofrenatus (Boissonneau)

Tanagra (*Arremon*) *albo-frenatus* Boissonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 68 — Santa Fe de Bogotá, Colombia.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of eastern Andes of Colombia, from Norte de Santander to Cundinamarca.

ATLAPETES SCHISTACEUS[1]

Atlapetes schistaceus castaneifrons (Sclater and Salvin)

Buarremon castaneifrons Sclater and Salvin, 1875, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 235, pl. 35, fig. 1 — "upper wood-region of the Páramo de la Culata, Mérida," Venezuela.

Andes of Trujillo, Mérida, and central and eastern Táchira, Venezuela.

Atlapetes schistaceus tamae Cory

Atlaptes (sic) *castaneifrons tamae* Cory, 1913, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Ornith. Ser., **1**, p. 292 — Páramo de Tamá, 6,000-7,000 ft., Táchira, Venezuela.

Southwestern Táchira, Venezuela and adjacent Norte de Santander, Colombia.

Atlapetes schistaceus fumidus Wetmore and Phelps

Atlapetes schistaceus fumidus Wetmore and Phelps, 1953, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **66**, p. 13 — Cerro Tetari, 2,900 m., Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela.

Sierra de Perijá of Zulia, Venezuela, and Magdalena, Colombia.

Atlapetes schistaceus schistaceus (Boissonneau)

Tanagra (*Arremon*) *schistaceus* Boissonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 69 — Santa Fe de Bogotá, Colombia.

Andes of Colombia, except eastern range from Norte de Santander northward, and of Ecuador (? southern limits).

Atlapetes schistaceus taczanowskii (Sclater and Salvin)

Buarremon mystacalis Taczanowski, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 515 — Maraynioc, Higos, and Sillapata, Peru.[2]

Buarremon taczanowskii Sclater and Salvin, 1875, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 236, pl. 35, fig. 2. New name for *B. mystacalis* Taczanowski, 1874, preoccupied by

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[1] When more fully studied, there is a good possibility that *A. schistaceus* and *A. nationi* will be treated as conspecific. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 405, states that the type, now lost, was from Maraynioc, citing Stolzmann and Domaniewski, 1927, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **6**, p. 176. However, these authors did not restrict the type locality. — R.A.P., Jr.

Arremon mysticalis Sclater, 1852, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 4, p. 8 = *A. a. albofrenatus* (Boissonneau).

Andes of Huánuco and Junín, central Peru.

Atlapetes schistaceus canigenis Chapman

Atlapetes canigenis Chapman, 1919, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **41**, p. 330 — Torontoy, 9,500 ft., Urubamba Canyon, Cuzco, Peru.

Cuzco, central eastern Peru.

ATLAPETES NATIONI[1]

Atlapetes nationi celicae Chapman[2]

Atlapetes celicae Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 160, p. 7 — Celica, 6,900 ft., Loja, Ecuador.

Known only from type specimen from western Loja, southern Ecuador.

Atlapetes nationi simonsi (Sharpe)

Buarremon simonsi Sharpe, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11**, p. 2 — Loja, Prov. Loja, Ecuador.

Eastern and central Loja, southern Ecuador.

Atlapetes nationi seebohmi (Taczanowski)

Carenochrous seebohmi Taczanowski, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 70 — Cajacay, Cajatambo, Ancash, Peru.

Pacific slope of Andes of northwestern Peru, from Libertad to Ancash.

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[1] I agree with Koepcke, 1957, Scientia, 4, pp. 41-42, that *A. seebohmi* should be merged with *A. nationi* rather than with *A. schistaceus*, as suggested by de Schauensee, 1966, Birds South Amer., p. 522. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] Very similar to *A. n. simonsi*. The presence of another race so near to *simonsi*, with no marked geographical features to provide isolation, is suspect. The type may be an atypical specimen of *simonsi*. In 1965 the type locality and surrounding area was searched for a week, but *A. nationi* was not found. *A. n. simonsi* had been discovered and studied beforehand at nearby Gonzanama (alt. 2,300 m.), providing information on habitat requirements and the behavior of the species, which should have facilitated finding *celicae*. However, the species is elusive and apparently very local; it may yet be rediscovered near Celica. — R.A.P., Jr.

Atlapetes nationi nationi (Sclater)

Buarremon nationi Sclater, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 485, pl. 46 — western Andes of Peru, 10,000-14,000 ft., above Lima; new name for *Pipilo mystacalis* Taczanowski, 1874 preoccupied.

Andes of Lima, western Peru.

Atlapetes nationi brunneiceps (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)

Pogonospiza mystacalis brunneiceps Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1906, Ornis, 13, p. 67 — Pauza and Coracora, Ayacucho, Peru.

Ica and Ayacucho, southwestern Peru.

ATLAPETES LEUCOPTERUS[1]

Atlapetes leucopterus leucopterus (Jardine)

Arremon leucopterus Jardine, 1856, Edinburgh New Philos. Journ., n.s., 3, p. 92 — "Eastern Cordillera of Ecuador."[2]

Western Andes of Ecuador, south to Chimbo Valley.

Atlapetes leucopterus dresseri (Taczanowski)

Carenochrous dresseri Taczanowski, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 70 — Montaña de Nancho, Cajamarca, Peru.

Andes of southwestern Ecuador, in El Oro and Loja, and of northwestern Peru, from Tumbes to Cajamarca.

ATLAPETES ALBICEPS[3]

Atlapetes albiceps (Taczanowski)

Buarremon albiceps Taczanowski, 1884, Orn. Pérou, 2, p. 533 — Paucal, Cajamarca, Peru.

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[1] *A. leucopterus* appears quite closely related to the *A. schistaceus-A. nationi* complex. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] "Eastern" was probably a *lapsus* for "western," although the species might occasionally occur there (*vide* de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., p. 522). — R.A.P., Jr.

[3] It has been suggested by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 11, p. 411, and by de Schauensee, 1966, Birds South Amer., p. 522, that *A. albiceps* and *A. pallidiceps* may be conspecific. However, I prefer to retain them as full species because the taxa occur only a short distance from one another and they are morphologically quite distinct.

Both species, which are arid region forms, seem to have been derived from the *A. schistaceus-A. nationi* complex, but are not so close to it as is *A. leucopterus*. — R.A.P., Jr.

Loja, southeastern Ecuador, and Piura, Lambayeque, and Cajamarca, northwestern Peru.

ATLAPETES PALLIDICEPS

Atlapetes pallidiceps (Sharpe)

Buarremon pallidiceps Sharpe, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11**, p. 2 — Oña, Ecuador; type from Guishapa, Oña, Azuay, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 411.

Mountains of Azuay, southern Ecuador.

ATLAPETES RUFIGENIS[1]

Atlapetes rufigenis rufigenis (Salvin)

Buarremon rufigenis Salvin, 1895, Novit. Zool., 2, p. 5, pl. 1, fig. 1 — Huamachuca, 10,400 ft., Libertad, and Cajabamba, 11,000 ft., Cajamarca, Peru.

Cajamarca, Libertad, Ancash, and Huánuco, northwestern Peru.

Atlapetes rufigenis forbesi Morrison

Atlapetes rufigenis forbesi Morrison, 1947, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **67**, p. 88 — Pomayaco, 9,100 ft., Pampas River valley, 80 mi. southeast of Ayacucho, Apurimac, Peru.

Apurimac and Cuzco, central southern Peru.

ATLAPETES SEMIRUFUS

Atlapetes semirufus denisei (Hellmayr)

Buarremon semirufus denisei Hellmayr, 1911, Rev. Franç. Ornith., 2, p. 24 — Andes of Cumaná, Sucre, Venezuela.

Mountains from Sucre and Monagas west to Aragua and Carabobo, Venezuela.

Atlapetes semirufus benedettii Phelps and Gilliard

Atlapetes semirufus benedettii Phelps and Gilliard, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1153, p. 16 — Sierra de San Luis, 1,200 m., above San Luis, Falcón, Venezuela.

Mountains of Falcón, Lara, and Trujillo, Venezuela.

Atlapetes semirufus albigula Zimmer and Phelps

Atlapetes semirufus albigula Zimmer and Phelps, 1946,

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[1] In a two-dimensional, rather than linear, arrangement, *A. leucopterus*, *A. albiceps*, *A. pallidiceps*, and *A. rufigenis* would be shown as offshoots of the *A. schistaceus*-*A. nationi* complex. — R.A.P., Jr.

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1312, p. 21 — Seboruco, 1,300 m., Táchira, Venezuela.

Known only from type locality in northeastern Táchira, Venezuela.

Atlapetes semirufus zimmeri de Schauensee

Atlapetes semirufus zimmeri de Schauensee, 1947, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 99, p. 123 — Río Negro, Boyacá, Colombia.

Andes of Táchira (except northeast), Venezuela, and on eastern slope of Eastern Andes in southern Norte de Santander and extreme northeastern Boyacá, Colombia.

Atlapetes semirufus majusculus Todd

Atlapetes semirufus majusculus Todd, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 113 — Peña Blanca, Santander [= Boyacá], Colombia.

Eastern slope of northern Boyacá (south of *zimmeri*), Colombia.

Atlapetes semirufus semirufus (Boissonneau)

Tanagra (*Arremon*) *semirufus* Boisonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 69 — Santa Fe de Bogotá, Colombia.

Eastern slope of Eastern Andes in Cundinamarca, Colombia.

ATLAPETES PERSONATUS

Atlapetes personatus personatus (Cabanis)

Arremon personatus personatus Cabanis, 1848, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit.-Guiana, 3, p. 678 — Roraima, 6,500 ft., British Guiana [= Bolívar, Venezuela].

Mount Roraima and nearby "tepuis" of southeastern Bolívar, Venezuela.

Atlapetes personatus collaris Chapman

Atlapetes personatus collaris Chapman, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1051, p. 13 — Auyan-tepui, 1,850 m., Bolívar, Venezuela.

Known only from type locality, on Gran Sabana, southeastern Bolívar, Venezuela.

Atlapetes personatus duidae Chapman

Atlapetes duidae Chapman, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 380, p. 26 — Cerros de Savanna, 4,700 ft., tableland of Mount Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela.

Cerro Duida, Amazonas and Cerro Guaiquinima, central Bolívar, Venezuela.

Atlapetes personatus parui Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Atlapetes personatus parui Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 63, p. 46 — Cerro Parú, 1,200 m., Amazonas, Venezuela.

Known only from type locality, northern Amazonas, Venezuela.

Atlapetes personatus paraquensis Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Atlapetes personatus paraquensis Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1946, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat, 10(67), p. 237 — Cerro Paraque, 1,400 m., Amazonas, Venezuela.

Cerro Paraque and Cerro Yavi, northwestern Amazonas, Venezuela.

Atlapetes personatus jugularis Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Atlapetes personatus jugularis Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1955, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 68, p. 121 — Cerro de la Neblina, 1,800 m., headwaters of Río Yatúa, Amazonas, Venezuela.

Known only from vicinity of type locality, in southeastern Amazonas, Venezuela, and adjacent Brazil (Cerro La Neblina).

ATLAPETES FULVICEPS

Atlapetes fulviceps (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)

Emberiza fulviceps Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 77 — Tacora [=Totora], Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Subtropical zone of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Chuquisaca, Bolivia and northern Jujuy and Salta, northwestern Argentina.

ATLAPETES CITRINELLUS

Atlapetes citrinellus (Cabanis)

Buarremon (*Atlapetes*) *citrinellus* Cabanis, 1883, Journ. f. Ornith., 31, p. 109, pl. 1, fig. 1 — near Chaquevil and San Xavier, Tucumán, Argentina.

Andes of Jujuy, Salta, and Tucumán, Argentina; (?) accidental in northern Paraguay.

ATLAPETES BRUNNEINUCHA

Atlapetes brunneinucha brunneinucha (Lafresnaye)

Embernagra brunnei-nucha Lafresnaye, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 2, p. 97 — Mexico; restricted to Jalapa, Veracruz by Parkes, 1954, Condor, **56**, p. 131.

?*Atlapetes brunnei-nucha parkesi* Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86**, p. 153 — La Gloria, 900 m., 16 km. southwest Presido, Veracruz. [Specimens not examined.]

Subtropical zone of eastern Mexico from San Luis Potosí and Veracruz to northeastern Oaxaca.

Atlapetes brunneinucha apertus Wetmore

Atlapetes apertus Wetmore, 1942, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 55, p. 108 — Cerro de Tuxtla, 2,500 ft., Sierra de Tuxtla, Veracruz, Mexico.

Sierra de Tuxtla, southern Veracruz.

Atlapetes brunneinucha suttoni Parkes

Atlapetes brunnei-nucha suttoni Parkes, 1954, Condor, **56**, p. 132 — Cumbre, 9,000 ft., 5 mi. northeast Cerro San Felipe, Oaxaca, Mexico.

?*Atlapetes brunnei-nucha nigrilatera* Rowley, 1968, Occas. Papers Western Found. Vert. Zool. [Los Angeles], no. 1, p. 7 — Cerro Baúl, above Rancho Vicente, lat. 16°37′ N., long. 94°10′ W., 4,500 ft., Oaxaca. [Specimens not examined.]

Mountains from Guerrero to central Oaxaca, Mexico.

Atlapetes brunneinucha macrourus Parkes

Atlapetes brunnei-nucha macrourus Parkes, 1954, Condor, **56**, p. 133 — Volcán Tajumulco, 9,200 ft., San Marcos, Guatemala.

Mountains of Chiapas, Mexico and southwestern Guatemala.

Atlapetes brunneinucha alleni Parkes

Atlapetes brunnei-nucha alleni Parkes, 1954, Condor, **56**, p. 134 — San Juancito, 6,500 ft., Honduras.

Mountains of northern El Salvador, Honduras, and western Nicaragua.

Atlapetes brunneinucha elsae Parkes

Atlapetes brunnei-nucha elsae Parkes, 1954, Condor, **56**, p. 135 — Volcán de Irazú, 8,000 to 10,000 ft., Costa Rica.

Mountains of Costa Rica and western and central Panama.

Atlapetes brunneinucha frontalis (Tschudi)

Arremon frontalis Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 289 — Peru; restricted to "eastern wooded region between lat. 8° and 9° S. and Jaen de Bracamoras, Peru" by Friedmann and Deignan, 1942, Zoologica [New York], **27**, p. 53; amended to vicinity of Río Vitoc and Río Tulumayo, by Parkes 1954, Condor, **56**, p. 135.

Buarremon xanthogenys Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 141 — Caracas, Venezuela.

Mountains of extreme eastern Panama, Colombia, northern and western Venezuela (except range of *allinornatus*), Ecuador (except range of *inornatus*), and Peru.

Atlapetes brunneinucha allinornatus Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Atlapetes brunnei-nucha allinornatus Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1949, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **62**, p. 120 — San Luis, 1,360 m., Falcón, Venezuela.

Sierra de San Luis, Falcón and Sierra de Aroa, Yaracuy, northwestern Venezuela.

Atlapetes brunneinucha inornatus (Sclater and Salvin)

Buarremon inornatus Sclater and Salvin, 1879, Ibis, p. 427 — Pallatanga, Chimborazo, and Jima [, (?) province],[1] Ecuador.

Known with certainty only from vicinity of the Ríos Chimbo and Chanchan, central western Ecuador.

ATLAPETES TORQUATUS

Atlapetes torquatus verecundus (Moore)

Buarremon virenticeps verecundus Moore, 1938, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **51**, p. 70 — Rancho Batel, 5,650 ft., 5 mi. north of Santa Lucia, Sinaloa.

Mountains of southern Sinaloa, northern Nayarit, and southern Durango, Mexico.

Atlapetes torquatus virenticeps (Bonaparte)

Buarremon virenticeps Bonaparte, 1855, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **41**, p. 657 — Mexico; restricted to Desierto de los Leones, near México, D.F., by Moore, 1938, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **51**, p. 71.

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[1] The location of "Jima" is unknown; it is almost certainly not the town by that name on the eastern slopes near Girón, Azuay. — R.A.P., Jr.

?*Buarremon virenticeps colimae* van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 125 — Sierra Nevada de Colima, Jalisco.

Mountains of Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, México, Morelos, Distrito Federal, and western Puebla, Mexico.

Atlapetes torquatus costaricensis (Bangs)

Buarremon costaricensis Bangs, 1907, Auk, 24, p. 310 — Boruca, Costa Rica.

Lower subtropical and upper tropical zones of southwestern Costa Rica and Chiriquí, western Panama.

Atlapetes torquatus tacarcunae (Chapman)

Buarremon atricapillus tacarcunae Chapman, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 67, p. 11 — Mount Tacarcuna, *ca.* 3,500 ft., eastern Panama.

Lower subtropical zone of eastern Panama from Panama province eastward.

Atlapetes torquatus atricapillus (Lawrence)[1]

Buarremon atricapillus Lawrence, 1874, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **10**, p. 396 — "Bogotá," Colombia.

Tropical and subtropical zones on west slope of the Eastern Andes and on both slopes of the Central Andes, northern Colombia.

Atlapetes torquatus basilicus (Bangs)

Buarremon basilicus Bangs, 1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 159 — Pueblo Viejo, 8,000 ft., Magdalena, Colombia.

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, above 600 meters, Magdalena, Colombia.

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[1] Hellmayr (*loc. cit.*, p. 422) treated black-headed, thick-billed *A. t. atricapillus* as a species (with *tacarcunae* as a race) because its range was poorly known and it might prove to be sympatric with black and gray-headed, slender-billed *A. t. assimilis*. The distribution of the two forms remains obscure, but it seems that *atricapillus* is restricted to a more northerly range and that intergradation between the two forms may occur on the west slope of the Western Andes, where neither taxon has yet been found. Furthermore, *tacarunae* seems to exhibit intermediate characters and is very near *costaricensis*, which Hellmayr placed in *A. torquatus*. There is the possibility that there may exist a complex situation with two or more sympatric species, but for the present it seems better to treat the groups as conspecific. — R.A.P., Jr.

Atlapetes torquatus perijanus Phelps and Gilliard
Atlapetes torquatus perijanus Phelps and Gilliard, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1100, p. 6 — La Sabana, 1,200 m., Río Negro, Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela.

Eastern slope of the Andes of Norte de Santander and Magdalena, Colombia, and of Zulia, Venezuela.

Atlapetes torquatus larensis Phelps and Phelps, Jr.
Atlapetes torquatus larensis Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1949, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **62**, p. 121 — Cerro El Cogollal, 1,400 m., Quebrada Arriba, Lara, Venezuela.

Mountains of western Lara and western Táchira, Venezuela.

Atlapetes torquatus phaeopleurus (Sclater)
Buarremon phaeopleurus Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **24**, p. 85 — Caracas, Venezuela.

Mountains of northern Venezuela in Aragua, Miranda, and the Distrito Federal.

Atlapetes torquatus phygas (Berlepsch)
Buarremon torquatus phygas Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V. Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, p. 1102 — Los Palmales, Sucre, Venezuela.

Mountains of northeastern Venezuela, in Anzoátegui, Monagas, and Sucre.

Atlapetes torquatus assimilis (Boissonneau)
Tanagra (*Arremon* Vieillot; *Embernagra* Lesson) *assimilis* Boissonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 67 — Santa Fe de Bogotá, Colombia.

Temperate zone of Andes of Mérida, Venezuela; the Eastern, Central, and Western Andes of Colombia (but not western slope of the Western Andes) from Cudinamarca and Antioquia (Medellín) southward; Andes of Ecuador, except southwest; and Andes of northwestern Peru, in Amazonas and Cajamarca.

Atlapetes torquatus nigrifrons (Chapman)
Buarremon assimilis nigrifrons Chapman, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 67, p. 11 — Las Piñas, 3,600 ft., Alamor Mountains, Loja, Ecuador.

Subtropical zone of southwestern Ecuador, in El Oro and Loja, and of northwestern Peru, from Piura to Libertad.

Atlapetes torquatus poliophrys (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)
Buarremon poliophrys Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 347 — Maraynioc, Junín, Peru.
Temperate zone of central and southeastern Peru, in Huánuco, Junín, and Cuzco.

Atlapetes torquatus torquatus (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)
Embernagra torquata Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 34 — Yungas, Bolivia; type from Carcuata, *vide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 421.
Subtropical and temperate zones of La Paz and western Cochabamba, northwestern Bolivia.

Atlapetes torquatus fimbriatus (Chapman)
Buarremon fimbriatus Chapman, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novit., **67**, p. 11 — Tujma, 8,200 ft., near Mizque, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Subtropical zone of eastern Cochabamba, western Santa Cruz, and Chuquisaca, Bolivia.

Atlapetes torquatus borelli (Salvadori)
Buarremon borelli Salvadori, 1897, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, **12**, p. 6 — San Lorenzo, Jujuy, Argentina.
Chuquisaca (at lower altitudes, 1,300 to 4,000 ft., than *fimbriatus*) and Tarija, Bolivia, and in Jujuy and Salta, Argentina.

Genus **PEZOPETES** Cabanis[1]

Pezopetes Cabanis, 1860, Journ. f. Ornith., 8, p. 415. Type, by monotypy, *Pezopetes capitalis* Cabanis.
cf. Skutch, 1967, Publ. Nuttall Ornith. Club, no. 7, pp. 184-186 (life history).

PEZOPETES CAPITALIS

Pezopetes capitalis Cabanis
Pezopetes capitalis Cabanis, 1860, Journ. f. Ornith., 8, p. 415 — Costa Rica.
Mountains of Costa Rica and Chiriquí, western Panama.

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[1] Possibly congeneric with *Atlapetes*. — R.A.P., Jr.

GENUS OREOTHRAUPIS SCLATER[1]

Oreothraupis Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24, p. 80. Type, by monotypy, *Saltator arremonops* Jardine [= Sclater].

cf. Storer, 1958, Auk. 75, pp. 352-354 (subfamilial affinities).

OREOTHRAUPIS ARREMONOPS

Oreothraupis arremonops (Sclater)

Saltator arremonops Sclater, 1855 (June), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 23, p. 84, pl. 92 — eastern (*sic*?) range of the cordilleras north of Quito, Ecuador.

Subtropical zone of southwestern Colombia, in Antioquia, Cauca, and probably Nariño, and of northwestern Ecuador, in Pichincha.

GENUS PSELLIOPHORUS RIDGWAY[1]

Pselliophorus Ridgway, 1898, Auk, 15, p. 225. Type, by original designation, *Tachyphonus tibialis* Lawrence.

PSELLIOPHORUS TIBIALIS

Pselliophorus tibialis (Lawrence)

Tachyphonus tibialis Lawrence, 1864, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 41 — San José, Costa Rica.

Mountains of Costa Rica and western Chiriquí, western Panama.

PSELLIOPHORUS LUTEOVIRIDIS

Pselliophorus luteoviridis Griscom[2]

Pselliphorus luteoviridis Griscom, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 141, p. 10 — Cerro Flores, 6,000 ft., eastern Chiriquí, Panama.

Known only from type specimen.

GENUS LYSURUS RIDGWAY

Lysurus Ridgway, 1898, Auk, 15, p. 225. Type, by original designation, *Buarremon crassirostris* Cassin.

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[1] Possibly congeneric with *Atlapetes*. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] Probably a subspecies of *P. tibialis*. — R.A.P., Jr.

LYSURUS CASTANEICEPS

Lysurus castaneiceps crassirostris (Cassin)

Buarremon crassirostris Cassin, 1865, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 170 — Barranca, Costa Rica.

?*Lysurus crassirostris eurous* Wetmore, 1967, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 80, p. 240 — near head of north fork of Río Pucro, 1,250 m., Cerro Tacarcuna, Darién, Panama. (Unique specimen not examined.)

Subtropical zone of Costa Rica and Panama.

Lysurus castaneiceps castaneiceps (Sclater)

Buarremon castaneiceps Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, p. 441 — Río Napo, Ecuador.

West slope of Western Andes of Colombia from Antioquia southward, and on east slope in Nariño; both slopes of Ecuador; Marcapata Valley, Cuzco, southeastern Peru.

GENUS **UROTHRAUPIS** TACZANOWSKI AND BERLEPSCH

Urothraupis Taczanowski and Berlepsch, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 83. Type, by monotypy, *Urothraupis stolzmanni* Taczanowski and Berlepsch.

UROTHRAUPIS STOLZMANNI

Urothraupis stolzmanni Taczanowski and Berlepsch

Urothraupis stolzmanni Taczanowski and Berlepsch, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 83 — Hacienda San Rafael, 9,000 ft., eastern slope of Volcán Tungurahua, Ecuador.

Moderate altitudes from Caldas, central Colombia, south to Tungurahua, central Ecuador.

GENUS **CHARITOSPIZA** OBERHOLSER[1]

Charitospiza Oberholser, 1905, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 48(1), p. 67. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla ornata* Wied (not of Vieillot, 1817) = *Charitospiza eucosma* Oberholser.

CHARITOSPIZA EUCOSMA

Charitospiza eucosma Oberholser

Fringilla ornata Wied, 1821, Reise Brasilien, 2, p. 191 —

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[1] Relationship with other genera of Emberizinae unknown. — R.A.P., Jr.

Fazenda Valo [= Geral do Valo], near frontier of Minas Gerais, Bahia.

Charitospiza eucosma Oberholser, 1905, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 48 (1), p. 67. New name for *Fringilla ornata* Wied, 1821, preoccupied by *Fringilla ornata* Vieillot, 1817.

Southern Maranhão and Piauí to São Paulo, Goiás, and Mato Grosso, central and eastern Brazil and Misiones, northeastern Argentina.

GENUS CORYPHASPIZA GRAY[1]

Coryphaspiza G. R. Gray, 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 47. New name for *Leptonyx* Swainson, 1837, preoccupied. Type, by original designation, *Leptonyx melanotis* Swainson = *Emberizoides melanotis* Temminck.

CORYPHASPIZA MELANOTIS

Coryphaspiza melanotis marajoara Sick

Coryphaspiza melanotis marajoara Sick, 1967, Journ. f. Ornith., **108**, p. 219 — Fazenda Maria Paña, Ilha Marajó, Pará, Brazil.

Ilha Marajó, mouth of the Amazon, Pará, Brazil.

Coryphaspiza melanotis melanotis (Temminck)

Emberizoides melanotis Temminck, 1822, Pl. Col., livr. 19, pl. 114, fig. 2 — Paraguay and Brazil; type from Ipanema, São Paulo, Brazil, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 614.

Central and east-central Brazil, in Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, and São Paulo; eastern Bolivia, in El Bení; Paraguay; and northeastern Argentina, in Misiones, eastern Chaco, and northern Santa Fe.

GENUS SALTATRICULA BURMEISTER[1]

Saltatricula Burmeister, 1861, Reise La Plata-Staaten, 2, p. 481. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Saltator multicolor* Burmeister.

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[1] Relationship with other genera of Emberizinae unknown. — R.A.P., Jr.

SALTATRICULA MULTICOLOR

Saltatricula multicolor (Burmeister)

Saltator multicolor Burmeister, 1860, Journ. f. Ornith., 8, p. 254 — Paraná, Entre Ríos, Argentina.

Southeastern Bolivia, western Paraguay, western Uruguay (Paysandú), and chaco of northern Argentina (except Misiones) south to La Rioja, Córdoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Ríos.

GENUS **GUBERNATRIX** LESSON[1]

Gubernatrix Lesson, 1837, Compl. Buffon, 8, p. 295. Type, by monotypy, *Emberiza gubernatrix* Temminck = *Coccothraustes cristata* Vieillot. [Reference not verified.]

GUBERNATRIX CRISTATA

Gubernatrix cristata (Vieillot)

Coccothraustes cristata Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **13**, p. 531; based on "Crestudo amarillo" of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **1**, p. 464 — lat. 29° S., Argentina; types from Corrientes, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 57.

Extreme southeastern Brazil in Rio Grande do Sul, Uruguay, and northeastern and eastern Argentina, from Tucumán (occasionally), Santa Fe, and Corrientes south to Río Negro.

GENUS **CORYPHOSPINGUS** CABANIS[2]

Coryphospingus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 145. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 73), *Fringilla cristata* Gmelin = *Fringilla cucullata* Müller.

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[1] Position within the Emberizinae uncertain but I agree with Tordoff, 1954, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 81, p. 30, that this is not a member of the Cardinalinae. *Paroaria* and *Gubernatrix* are usually placed adjacent to one another but I do not believe they are closely related — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] Possibly a tanager. — R.A.P., Jr.

CORYPHOSPINGUS PILEATUS[1]

Coryphospingus pileatus rostratus Miller
Coryphospingus pileatus rostratus Miller, 1947, Auk, 64, p. 377 — Villavieja, 435 m., Huila, Colombia.
Arid upper Magdalena Valley, Colombia.

Coryphospingus pileatus brevicaudus Cory
Coryphospingus pileatus brevicaudus Cory, 1916, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Ornith. Ser., 1, p. 345 — Isla de Margarita, Venezuela.
Northern Venezuela, including Isla de Margarita, from Zulia to Sucre and southward on plains of Portuguesa, Cojedes, Guáciro, and Anzoátegui to northern Bolívar; northern Colombia on eastern slopes of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

Coryphospingus pileatus pileatus (Wied)
Fringilla pileata Wied, 1821, Reise Brasilien, 2, p. 160 — Barra da Vareda, Rio Pardo, southern Bahia, Brazil.
Eastern central Brazil from Ceará, Piauí, and southern Maranhão south to Goiás, eastern Minas Gerais, and Rio de Janeiro.

CORYPHOSPINGUS CUCULLATUS

Coryphospingus cucullatus cucullatus (Müller)
Fringilla cucullata P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 166 — Cayenne.
Guyana (British Guiana), Surinam, French Guiana, and eastern Pará, Brazil.

Coryphospingus cucullatus rubescens (Swainson)
Tachyphonus rubescens Swainson, 1825, Quart. Journ. Sci. Litt. Arts Roy. Inst. [London], 20 (39), p. 64 — "sent from Rio de Janeiro".
Central and southern Brazil from Mato Grosso, southern

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[1] Although differing markedly in color, *C. pileatus* may prove conspecific with *C. cucullatus* when the distribution of the two forms is better understood. The ranges, as now known, seem to overlap slightly in east-central Brazil, whereas in eastern Venezuela and Guyana (British Guiana) and in northeastern Brazil, they seem to be allopatric. — R.A.P., Jr.

Goiás, western Minas Gerais and São Paulo southward; eastern Paraguay; Uruguay; probably eastern Argentina east of Río Paraná.

Coryphospingus cucullatus fargoi Brodkorb

Coryphospingus cucullatus fargoi Brodkorb, 1938, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, no. 367, p. 4 — 265 km. west of Puerto Casado, Paraguay.

Upper Marañon Valley and Urubamba Valley, Peru; Beni, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Tarija, Bolivia; northern Argentina, probably west of Río Paraná, south to La Rioja, San Luis, La Pampa, and Buenos Aires;[1] pampas of western Paraguay.

GENUS **RHODOSPINGUS** SHARPE[2]

Rhodospingus Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **12**, p. 808. Type by virtual monotypy, *Tiaris cruenta* [sic] Lesson.

RHODOSPINGUS CRUENTUS

Rhodospingus cruentus (Lesson)

Tiaris cruentus Lesson, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **7**, p. 435 — "les provinces baignées par l'Océan Pacifique et notamment celle de Guayaquil," Ecuador.

Arid tropical zone of Ecuador and of Tumbes and Piura, Peru.

GENUS **PAROARIA** BONAPARTE[3]

Paroaria Bonaparte, 1831, Giorn. Arcad. Sci. Lett. Arti [Rome], 52, p. 206. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla cucullata* Vieillot = *Loxia coronata* Miller.

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[1] The distribution of *fargoi* and *rubescens* is poorly known in northeastern Argentina.

[2] It is very likely that this will be found to be a tanager. — R.A.P., Jr.

[3] Treated as a cardinal-grosbeak by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 58 but as an emberizine by Tordoff, 1954, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, No. 81, p. 30. It may even be a tanager. Placed here at the end of the Emberizinae to emphasize its uncertain allocation. — R.A.P., Jr.

PAROARIA CORONATA

Paroaria coronata (Miller)

Loxia coronata J. F. Miller, 1776, Var. Subj. Nat. Hist., pt. 1, pl. 2 — no type locality [reference not verified]; Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, designated by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 602.

Paroaria cristata schulzei Brodkorb, 1937, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 345, p. 2 — 265 km. west of Puerto Casado, Paraguay.

Extreme southeastern Brazil in southwestern Mato Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul, eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina south to Mendoza, La Pampa, and Buenos Aires; introduced in Hawaii.

PAROARIA DOMINICANA

Paroaria dominicana (Linnaeus)

Loxia dominicana Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 172 — Brazil.

Paroaria humberti Angelina,[1] 1901, Boll. Soc. Zool. Ital., ser. 2, 2, p. 17 — South America.

Northeastern Brazil, from southern Maranhão south to northern Minas Gerais.

PAROARIA GULARIS[2]

Paroaria gularis nigrogenis (Lafresnaye)

Nemosia nigro-genis Lafresnaye, 1846, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 9, p. 273 — mouth of the Orinoco, Venezuela.

Trinidad (rare and local), eastern Colombia from Arauca south to northern Meta, and Venezuela from Barinas and Apure east to Delta Amacuro.

Paroaria gularis gularis (Linnaeus)

Tanagra gularis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, p. 316; based on "Le Cardinal d'Amérique" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 6, suppl., p. 67, pl. 4, fig. 4 — America;

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[1] Named from a single cage-bird, possibly a melanistic example of *P. dominicana*, *vide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 11, p. 61 — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] *P. gularis*, *P. baeri*, and *P. capitata*, all of which are allopatric, may be conspecific. — R.A.P., Jr.

Cayenne designated by Berlepsch, 1908, Novit. Zool., **15**, p. 122.

Eastern Colombia from southern Meta to Amazonas, southern Venezuela in western Amazonas and southern Bolívar, the Guianas, eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru, and northern, central, and eastern Brazil in Amazon basin.

Paroaria gularis cervicalis Sclater

Paroaria cervicalis P. L. Sclater, 1862, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 108 — Bolivia.

Eastern and northeastern Bolivia and adjacent Mato Grosso, Brazil.

PAROARIA BAERI

Paroaria baeri baeri Hellmayr

Paroaria baeri Hellmayr, 1907, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **19**, p. 43 — Rio Araguaya [near Leopoldina, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. **11**, p. 65], Goiás.

Western Goiás and adjacent northeastern Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Paroaria baeri xinguensis Sick

Paroaria baeri xinguensis Sick, 1950, Rev. Brasil. Biol., **10**, p. 465 — Camp Iauarun, lat. 11°25′ S., long. 53°7′ W., upper Rio Xingú, Mato Grosso.

Vicinity of upper Rio Xingú, northern Mato Grosso, Brazil.

PAROARIA CAPITATA

Paroaria capitata capitata (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

Tachyphonus capitatus d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 29 — Corrientes, Argentina.

Southwestern Mato Grosso, Brazil, Paraguay, and northern Argentina, except Misiones, south to Salto, Tucumán, Santiago del Estero, Santa Fe, and northern Buenos Aires.

Paroaria capitata fuscipes Bond and de Schauensee

Paroaria capitata fuscipes Bond and de Schauensee, 1939, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 12, p. 2 — Fortin Campero, 1,150 ft., Tarija, Bolivia.

Known only from type locality, southeastern Bolivia.

SUBFAMILY CATAMBLYRHYNCHINAE[1]

RAYMOND A. PAYNTER, JR.

cf. Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, pp. 4-6.
Zimmer, 1949, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, pp. 1-2 (Peru).

GENUS CATAMBLYRHYNCHUS LAFRESNAYE

Catamblyrhynchus Lafresnaye, 1842, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 5, p. 301. Type, by monotypy, *Catamblyrhynchus diadema* Lafresnaye.

CATAMBLYRHYNCHUS DIADEMA

Catamblyrhynchus diadema federalis Phelps and Phelps, Jr.
Catamblyrhynchus diadema federalis Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1953, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **66**, p. 141 — El Junquito, 2,000 m., Distrito Federal, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of coastal mountains of Aragua and Distrito Federal, northern Venezuela.

Catamblyrhynchus diadema diadema Lafresnaye
Catamblyrhynchus diadema Lafresnaye, 1842, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 5, p. 301 — Colombia; type from "Bogotá", *fide* Bangs, 1930, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **70**, p. 368.

Andes of northwestern Venezuela, in Zulia, Mérida, Trujillo, and Táchira, through Colombia, including Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, to Loja, southern Ecuador.

Catamblyrhynchus diadema citrinifrons Berlepsch and Stolzmann
Catamblyrhynchus diadema citrinifrons Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 350 — Maraynioc, Junín, Peru.

Andes of Piura, Lambayeque, Junín, and Puno, Peru, of La Paz and Cochabamba, north-central Bolivia, and of Jujuy, northwestern Argentina; apparently rare and local.

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[1] Affinities of this subfamily uncertain. Sometimes considered close to the Thraupinae but I feel, without any more evidence than has been available to others, that this may be a modified Emberizine. — R.A.P., Jr.

SUBFAMILY **CARDINALINAE**[1]

RAYMOND A. PAYNTER, JR.

cf. Ridgway, 1901, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, pt. 1, pp. 170-175; 580-603; 606-672 (North and Middle America).

Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, pp. 6-56; 67-114; 128-130 (North and South America).

Amer. Ornith. Union, 1957, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 5, pp. 546-555.

Miller, Friedmann, Griscom and Moore, 1957, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 33, pp. 323-340 (Mexico).

de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., pp. 498-504.

Bent *et al.*, 1968, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **237**, pp. 1-155; 158 (life histories).

GENUS **SPIZA** BONAPARTE[2,3]

Spiza Bonaparte, 1824, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 4, p. 45. Type, by subsequent designation (Bonaparte, 1827, Specchio Comp. Ornith. Roma Filadelfia, p. 47), *Emberiza americana* Gmelin.

SPIZA AMERICANA

Spiza americana (Gmelin)

Emberiza americana Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 872; based on "Blackthroated Bunting," of Pennant, 1785, Arctic Zool., **2**, p. 364, pl. 17 — New York.

Eastern North America from Montana, southern Manitoba, northern Wisconsin, and southern Ontario south, east of the Rockies, to central Colorado, western Oklahoma, southern Texas, southern Louisiana, central Alabama, and central Georgia; formerly (still occasionally) east to Massachusetts and south on coastal plain to South Carolina; winters from central Mexico (uncommon) through Central America to Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, and Trinidad.

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[1] MS read by J. Bond, R. M. de Schauensee, and E. Eisenmann.

[2] The affinities of this genus are uncertain. Tordoff, 1954, Auk, **71**, p. 280, considers the Dickcissel to be an aberrant cardinal-grosbeak while Beecher, 1951, Auk, **68**, p. 431, believes it is an icterid. — R.A.P., Jr.

[3] *Emberiza townsendii* Audubon, 1834, Ornith. Biog., **2**, p. 183— New Garden, Chester County, Pennsylvania, based on a unique specimen, is generally conceded to be a *Spiza*, but whether it represents an extinct species or a hybrid is unknown. — R.A.P., Jr.

GENUS **PHEUCTICUS** REICHENBACH

Pheucticus Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 78. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 75), *Pitylus aureoventris*.

Hedymeles Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 162. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds), *Loxia ludoviciana* Linnaeus.

PHEUCTICUS CHRYSOPEPLUS

Pheucticus chrysopeplus dilutus van Rossem

Pheucticus chrysopeplus dilutus van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., p. 479 — La Trompa, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Breeds in northwestern Mexico in southern Sonora, southwestern Chihuahua, and northern Sinaloa; winter range unknown.

Pheucticus chrysopeplus chrysopeplus (Vigors)

Coccothraustes chrysopeplus Vigors, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Comm. Sci. Corresp., pt. 2, p. 4 — Mexico; restricted to San Blas, Nayarit, by van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77**, p. 480.

Pheucticus chrysopeplus rarissimus Meise, 1938, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg., **14**, p. 1 — Chietla, Puebla, Mexico.

Western Mexico from central Sinaloa and western Durango south on Pacific slope through Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, and Guerrero to southwestern Puebla.

Pheucticus chrysopeplus aurantiacus Salvin and Godman

Pheucticus aurantiacus Salvin and Godman, 1891, Ibis, p. 272 — Volcán de Santa Maria, near Quezaltenango, Guatemala.

Highlands of southern Chiapas and Guatemala; local.

Pheucticus chrysopeplus tibialis Lawrence

Pheucticus tibialis Lawrence (ex Baird MS), 1867, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 478 — Eervantes [= Cervántes], Costa Rica.

Highlands of central Costa Rica and western Panama.

Pheucticus chrysopeplus laubmanni Hellmayr and Seilern

Pheucticus chrysopeplus laubmanni Hellmayr and Seilern, 1915, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **12**, p. 160 — Galipán, 2,000 m., Cerro del Avila, Dept. Federal, Venezuela.

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, northern Colombia and Sierra de Perijá and coastal range of northern Venezuela from Zulia east to Sucre and Monagas.

Pheucticus chrysopeplus chrysogaster (Lesson)

Pitylus chrysogaster Lesson, 1832, Cent. Zool., p. 204, pl. 67 — Chile; error, Quito, Ecuador substituted by Hellmayr and Seilern, 1915, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **12**, p. 160.

Andes from Nariño, southwestern Colombia, through Ecuador to Arequipa and Puno, southern Peru.

PHEUCTICUS AUREOVENTRIS

Pheucticus aureoventris meridensis Riley

Pheucticus uropygialis meridensis Riley, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18**, p. 220 — Pedregosa, 2,500 m., Mérida, Venezuela.

Andes of Mérida, Venezuela.

Pheucticus aureoventris uropygialis Sclater and Salvin

Pheucticus uropygialis P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 840 — Bogotá, Colombia.

Colombia in Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander south to Cundinamarca and in Central Andes in Cauca and Huila.

Pheucticus aureoventris crissalis Sclater and Salvin

Pheucticus crissalis P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 19 — Riobamba and Sical, Ecuador.

Andes from Nariño, southwestern Colombia, through Ecuador.

Pheucticus aureoventris terminalis Chapman

Pheucticus uropygialis terminalis Chapman, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 266 — San Miguel Bridge, 5,000 ft., Urubamba Canyon, Cuzco, Peru.

Known only from lower Andes of Amazonas and Cuzco, Peru.

Pheucticus aureoventris aureoventris d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye

Pitylus aureoventris d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 84 — Yungas, Sicasica, Bolivia.

Puno, southern Peru, La Paz south to Tarija, eastern Bolivia, western Mato Grosso, Brazil, northern Paraguay, and Jujuy south to Tucumán and Catamarca, northwestern Argentina.

PHEUCTICUS LUDOVICIANUS[1]

Pheucticus ludovicianus (Linnaeus)

Loxia ludoviciana Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 306, based on "Le Gros-bec de la Louisiane," of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 3, p. 247, pl. 12, fig. 2 — Louisiana.

Northeastern British Columbia southeast to southern Ontario and east to Nova Scotia, south to southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, the Great Plains states south to Kansas and Missouri, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, extending south in the Appalachians to northern Georgia; winters from central Mexico and Central America to northern and western South America from Venezuela and northern Colombia through eastern Colombia and eastern Ecuador to central eastern Peru.

PHEUCTICUS MELANOCEPHALUS

Pheucticus melanocephalus melanocephalus (Swainson)

Guiraca melanocephalus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, p. 438 — Tableland, Temiscaltipec [= Temascaltepec, México], Mexico.

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[1] *P. ludovicianus* and *P. melanocephalus* hybridize where their ranges overlap in the Great Plains. The taxa are sometimes considered conspecific but because interbreeding appears non-random it seems best to treat them as full species which are members of a superspecies. — R.A.P., Jr.

Southeastern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan, and northwestern North Dakota south, through Rockies, western Great Plains, and Mexican Plateau to Oaxaca; winters within Mexican breeding range.

Pheucticus melanocephalus maculatus (Audubon)[1]

Fringilla maculata Audubon, 1837, Birds Amer. (folio), 4, pl. 373, figs. 2, 3, 4 — Columbia River, Oregon.

Pacific coast from southwestern British Columbia south to northern Baja California; winters in southern Baja California and within Mexican breeding range of nominate *melanocephalus*, and casually east to northeastern United States.

GENUS **CARDINALIS** BONAPARTE

Cardinalis Bonaparte, 1838,[2] Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5 (1837), p. 111. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, p. 43), *Cardinalis virginianus* Bonaparte = *Loxia cardinalis* Linnaeus.

Pyrrhuloxia Bonaparte,[3] 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 500. Type, by monotypy, *Cardinalis sinuatus* Bonaparte.

Richmondena Mathews and Iredale, 1918, Austral Avian Rec., 3, p. 145. Type, by original designation, *Loxia cardinalis* Linnaeus.

CARDINALIS CARDINALIS[4]

Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis (Linnaeus)

Loxia cardinalis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 172; based mainly on "The Red-Bird" of Catesby,

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[1] A very weak race. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] *Cardinalis* Bonaparte is No. 1728 on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology (Opinion 784, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., 23, pp. 201-209, 1966). — R.A.P., Jr.

[3] For precedents in considering *Pyrrhuloxia* and *Cardinalis* congeneric, see, e.g., Mayr and Amadon, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1496, p. 27; Bond, 1956, Check-list Birds West Indies, Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, ed. 4, p. 198; and Gould, 1961, Condor, 63, p. 246. — R.A.P., Jr.

[4] Cardinals of various races have been introduced in Bermuda, Hawaii, southern California, and elsewhere. — R.A.P., Jr.

1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, 1, p. 38, pl. 38 — northern America; restricted to South Carolina by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 312.

Southeastern South Dakota, Minnesota, western and southern Ontario, central New York, and Massachusetts (occasionally farther north), western Kansas and western Arkansas and south to northeastern Texas, central Louisiana, southern Mississippi and Alabama, western Florida, and southwestern and central Georgia.

Cardinalis cardinalis floridanus Ridgway

Cardinalis cardinalis floridanus, Ridgway, 1896, Manual North Amer. Birds, ed. 2, p. 606 — Enterprise, Florida.

Southeastern Georgia and peninsular Florida.

Cardinalis cardinalis magnirostris Bangs

Cardinalis cardinalis magnirostris Bangs, 1903, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 4, p. 6 — West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana.

Southeastern Texas and southern Louisiana.

Cardinalis cardinalis canicaudus Chapman

Cardinalis cardinalis canicaudus Chapman, 1891, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 3, p. 324 — 30 miles west of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Richmondena cardinalis planicola Stevenson, 1940, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 53, p. 16 — Palo Duro Canyon, Elkins Ranch, Randall County, Texas.

Western Oklahoma south through central and western Texas and at moderate and low elevations in central and eastern Mexico from Coahuila and Tamaulipas south to eastern Jalisco, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, and central San Luis Potosí.

Cardinalis cardinalis coccineus Ridgway

Cardinalis virginianus coccineus Ridgway, 1873, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 3, 5, p. 39 — Atlantic coast of middle America from Xalápa to Honduras; Yucatán; restricted to Hacienda Mirador, near Veracruz.[1]

Atlantic slope of eastern Mexico in eastern San Luis

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[1] For a discussion of the uncertainties concerning the restricted type locality, see Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 221, pp. 595-596. — R.A.P., Jr.

Potosí, Veracruz (except extreme south), northeastern Puebla, and northern Oaxaca.

Cardinalis cardinalis littoralis Nelson

Cardinalis cardinalis littoralis Nelson, 1897, Auk, **14,** p. 64 — Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, Mexico.

Lowlands of southern Veracruz and Tabasco.

Cardinalis cardinalis yucatanicus Ridgway

Cardinalis cardinalis yucatanicus Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 443 — Mérida, Yucatán.

Yucatán Peninsula in Yucatán, Campeche, and northern Quintana Roo.

Cardinalis cardinalis flammigerus Peters

Cardinalis cardinalis flammiger (sic) Peters, 1913, Auk, **30,** p. 380 — Xcopen, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Richmondena cardinalis petenensis Taibel, 1955, Atti Soc. Italiana Sci. Nat. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat., Milano, **94,** p. 66 — Flores, Petén, Guatemala.

Central and southern Quintana Roo, northeastern British Honduras, and Petén, northern Guatemala.

Cardinalis cardinalis saturatus Ridgway

Cardinalis saturatus Ridgway, 1885, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **3,** p. 24 — Cozumel Island, Yucatán [= Quintana Roo].

Isla Cozumel, Quintana Roo.

Cardinalis cardinalis superbus Ridgway

Cardinalis cardinalis superbus Ridgway, 1885, Auk. **2,** p. 344 — Fuller's Ranch [, a few miles east of Camp Lowell], Arizona.

Extreme southeastern California east through central Arizona to southwestern New Mexico and south to northern Sonora.

Cardinalis cardinalis townsendi (van Rossem)

Richmondena cardinalis townsendi van Rossem, 1932, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. **7,** p. 142 — south end of Tiburón Island, Sonora.

Isla Tiburón and adjacent coast of central Sonora.

Cardinalis cardinalis affinis Nelson

Cardinalis cardinalis affinis Nelson, 1899, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **13**, p. 28 — Alamos, Sonora.

Cardinalis cardinalis sinaloensis Nelson, 1899, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **13**, p. 28 — Culiacan, Sinaloa.

Central western Mexico in southeastern Sonora, southwestern Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and western Durango.

Cardinalis cardinalis mariae Nelson

Cardinalis cardinalis mariae Nelson, 1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **12**, p. 10 — Maria Madre Island, Tres Marias group, Mexico.

Islas Tres Marias, Nayarit.

Cardinalis cardinalis carneus (Lesson)

Coccothraustes (*Cardinalis*) *carneus* Lesson, 1842, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **5**, p. 210 — Acapulco [, Guerrero, Mexico,] and Realejo [, ? Mexico].[1]

Western Mexico on Pacific coast from Colima to Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca.

Cardinalis cardinalis seftoni (Huey)

Richmondena cardinalis seftoni Huey, 1940, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **9**, p. 216 — Santa Gertrudis Mission, Baja California.

Central Baja California from about lat. 28° N. south to about lat. 27° N.

Cardinalis cardinalis igneus Baird

Cardinalis igneus Baird, 1860, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1859, p. 305 — Cape San Lucas, Baja California.

Baja California, south of about lat. 27° N.

?Cardinalis cardinalis clintoni (Banks)

Richmondena cardinalis clintoni Banks, 1963, Occas. Papers California Acad. Sci., no. 37, p. 3 — Cerralvo Island, Baja California, Mexico.

Isla Cerralvo, Baja California.

[1] In the original description the taxon was said to come from "Acapulco at Realejo." Presumably "Realejo" is one of the several towns of that name in Mexico and not in Nicaragua as surmised by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 11, p. 74. — R.A.P., Jr.

CARDINALIS PHOENICEUS[1]

Cardinalis phoeniceus Bonaparte

Cardinalis phoeniceus Bonaparte (Gould MS), 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5 (1837), p. 111 — "the country south of the Bay of Honduras"; type from Venezuela, *fide* Hartert, 1919, Novit. Zool., **26**, p. 155.

Coastal northern South America from Peninsula de Guajira, northeastern Colombia, east across Venezuela to Sucre and Isla Margarita.

CARDINALIS SINUATUS

Cardinalis sinuatus sinuatus Bonaparte

Cardinalis sinuatus Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5 (1837), p. 111 — western parts of Mexico.

Southeastern and central Texas west to southern New Mexico and south in highlands of central Mexico and lowlands of eastern Mexico to northeastern Jalisco, Michoacán, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, and Tamaulipas.

Cardinalis sinuatus fulvescens (van Rossem)

Pyrrhuloxia sinuata fulvescens van Rossem, 1934, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **7**, p. 356 — Fort Lowell, Arizona.

Southern Arizona south through Sonoro, Sinaloa, and westernmost Durango to northern Nayarit.

Cardinalis sinuatus peninsulae (Ridgway)

Pyrrhuloxia sinuata peninsulae Ridgway, 1887, Auk, 4, p. 347 — San José, Baja California.

Baja California south of about lat. 27° N.

GENUS **CARYOTHRAUSTES** REICHENBACH

Caryothraustes Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 78. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Exotic Ornith., p. 167), *"Pitylus"* [= *Coccothraustes*] *viridis* Vieillot = *Loxia canadensis* Linnaeus.

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[1] *C. phoeniceus* and *C. cardinalis* comprise a superspecies. — R.A.P., Jr.

CARYOTHRAUSTES CANADENSIS[1]

Caryothraustes canadensis poliogaster (Du Bus)

Pitylus poliogaster Du Bus, 1847, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux-Arts Belg., **14**(2), no. 7, p. 105 — Guatemala.

Lowlands of southeastern Mexico, from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca and southern Yucatán Peninsula, through northern Guatemala and British Honduras to northern Honduras.

Caryothraustes canadensis scapularis (Ridgway)

Pitylus poliogaster scapularis Ridgway, 1886, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 10, p. 586 — Hacienda "Los Sábalos," Río San Juan, Nicaragua.

Caribbean lowlands from eastern Honduras through Nicaragua and Costa Rica to Canal Zone.

Caryothraustes canadensis simulans Nelson

Caryothraustes canadensis simulans Nelson, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60**(3), p. 16 — Cana, 3,000 ft., Darién, Panama.

Known only from type specimen from extreme eastern Panama.

Caryothraustes canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus)

Loxia canadensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 304; based on "Le Gros-bec de Cayenne" of Brisson, Ornithologie, 3, p. 229, pl. 11, fig. 3 — "Canada," lapsus for "Cayenne," *vide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 46.

Vaupés, southeastern Colombia, east through Amazonas and Bolívar, Venezuela, and south through the Guianas to northern Maranhão, Pará, and eastern Amazonas, northern Brazil.

Caryothraustes canadensis frontalis (Hellmayr)

Pitylus canadensis frontalis Hellmayr, 1905, Novit. Zool., **12**, p. 277 — São Lourenço, 28 to 60 m., Pernambuco, Brazil.

Ceará, Pernambuco, and Alagoas, northeastern Brazil.

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[1] The gray-bellied forms of Mexico and Central America are usually treated as the species *poliogaster*. — R.A.P., Jr.

Caryothraustes canadensis brasiliensis Cabanis

Caryothraustes brasiliensis Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 144 — Bahia, Brazil.

Central eastern Brazil from Bahia and eastern Minas Gerais south to Espírito Santo and Rio de Janiero.

CARYOTHRAUSTES HUMERALIS

Caryothraustes humeralis (Lawrence)

Pytilus (*Caryothraustes*) *humeralis* Lawrence, 1867, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **8**, p. 467 — Bogotá, Colombia.

Colombia (known only from "Bogotá" trade skins), vicinity of upper Río Napo in eastern Ecuador, and once on upper Rio Purús, Brazil.

Genus **RHODOTHRAUPIS** Ridgway[1]

Rhodothraupis Ridgway, 1898, Auk. **15**, p. 226. Type, by original designation, "*Fringilla*" [=*Tanagra*] *celaeno* Deppe.

RHODOTHRAUPIS CELAENO

Rhodothraupis celaeno (Deppe)

Tanagra Celaeno W. Deppe (ex Lichtenstein MS), 1830, Preis-Verz. Säug., Vögel, etc., Mexico, p. 2 — Mexico; type from Papantla, Veracruz, *vide* Stresemann, 1954, Condor, **56**, p. 91.

Atlantic slope of northeastern Mexico from east-central Nuevo León and southern Tamaulipas through eastern San Luis Potosí and northern Veracruz to northeastern Puebla.

Genus **PERIPORPHYRUS** Reichenbach

Periporphyrus Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 77. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 75), *Loxia erythromelas* Gmelin.

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[1] Possibly congeneric with *Caryothraustes* — R.A.P., Jr.

PERIPORPHYRUS ERYTHROMELAS

Periporphyrus erythromelas (Gmelin)

Loxia erythromelas Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 859; based on "Blackheaded Grosbeak," of Latham, 1783, Gen. Synop. Birds, 2(1), p. 150, pl. 43 — Cayenne.

Vicinity of Mount Roraima, Venezuela and Guyana (British Guiana); French Guiana and northeastern Brazil south to Pará.

GENUS **PITYLUS** CUVIER

Pitylus Cuvier, 1829, Règne Animal., nouv. éd., **1**, p. 413. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, List Genera Birds, ed. 1, p. 44), *Loxia grossa* Linnaeus.

PITYLUS GROSSUS

Pitylus grossus saturatus Todd

Pitylus grossus saturatus Todd, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 35, p. 91 — Guácimo, Costa Rica.

Caribbean slope from Nicaragua and Costa Rica through Panama; lowlands of northern Colombia west of middle Magdalena Valley and of western Colombia west of the Andes; western Ecuador.

Pitylus grossus grossus (Linnaeus)

Loxia grossa Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 307; based on "Le Gros-bec bleu d'Amérique" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **6**, Suppl., p. 89, pl. 5, fig. 1 — America; restricted to Cayenne by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 24.

Southern Venezuela in Amazonas and Bolívar, the Guianas, and northeastern Brazil south to northern Maranhão, west through Amazon basin to eastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, northern Bolivia.

Pitylus grossus fuliginosus (Daudin)[1]

Loxia fuliginosa Daudin, 1800, Traité Ornith., 2, p. 372 — America; restricted to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Inter. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1119.

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[1] This seems best treated as a well-differentiated race of *grossus*, rather than as a full species. — R.A.P., Jr.

Eastern Brazil from Bahia south to Rio Grande do Sul, eastern Paraguay, and Misiones, northern Argentina.

GENUS **SALTATOR** VIEILLOT

Saltator Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 32. Type, by monotypy, "Grand Tanagra" Buffon = *Tanagra maxima* Müller.

SALTATOR ATRICEPS

Saltator atriceps atriceps (Lesson)

Tanagra (Saltator) atriceps Lesson, 1832, Cent. Zool., p. 208, pl. 69 — Mexico; restricted to Veracruz by Griscom, 1937, Auk, 54, p. 198.

Caribbean slope of Mexico, except southeastern coastal Veracruz, from southern Tamaulipas south through northern Guatemala and British Honduras to eastern Costa Rica.

Saltator atriceps suffuscus Wetmore

Saltator atriceps suffuscus Wetmore, 1942, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 55, p. 105 — Tres Zapotes, Veracruz, Mexico.

Vicinity of Sierra de Tuxtla, coastal southeastern Veracruz.

Saltator atriceps flavicrissus Griscom[1]

Saltator atriceps flavicrissus Griscom, 1937, Auk, 54, p. 198 — Isguagilite, Guerrero, Mexico.

Known only from type locality, central Guerrero.

Saltator atriceps peeti Brodkorb

Saltator atriceps peeti Brodkorb, 1940, Auk, 57, p. 548 — Pijijiapan, 50 m., Chiapas.

Pacific slope of Chiapas and adjacent Oaxaca.

Saltator atriceps raptor (Cabot)

Pyrrhula raptor Cabot, 1845, Journ. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, p. 90, pl. 12 — Yucatán.

Yucatán, Quintana Roo, and Campeche, intergrading with nominate *atriceps* in south.

Saltator atriceps lacertosus Bangs

Saltator lacertosus Bangs, 1900, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 2, p. 31 — Loma del León, Panama.

Western Costa Rica and Panama east to Canal Zone.

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[1] A weak, but apparently valid, race. — R.A.P., Jr.

SALTATOR MAXIMUS

Saltator maximus gigantodes Cabanis

Saltator gigantodes Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 142 — Mexico.

Caribbean slope of Mexico from central Veracruz south to northern Oaxaca and Tabasco.

Saltator maximus magnoides Lafresnaye

Saltator magnoides Lafresnaye, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris], p. 41 — Mexico; error, emended to Guatemala by Peters, 1929, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **69**, p. 467.

Southern Mexico, in Chiapas, southern Campeche and southern Quintana Roo, south on Caribbean slope of Central America through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, to northwestern Panama.

Saltator maximus intermedius Lawrence

Saltator intermedius Lawrence, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 106 — New Granada, Isthmus of Panama.

Southwestern Costa Rica east through Panama to Canal Zone.

Saltator maximus iungens Griscom

Saltator maximus iungens Griscom, 1929, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **69**, p. 184 — Cana, Darién, Panama.

Eastern Panama and lowlands of western (Pacific slope) and northwestern (Caribbean slope) Colombia, east to lower Río Cauca.

Saltator maximus maximus (Müller)

Tanagra maxima P.L.S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 159; based on "Tanagra, des grands bois de Cayenne" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 205 — Cayenne.

Tropical zone of Santa Marta region and Eastern Andes of Colombia through lowlands of Venezuela, the Guianas, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, eastern Bolivia, and northern Paraguay east and south in Brazil to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, and Mato Grosso.

SALTATOR ATRIPENNIS

Saltator atripennis atripennis Sclater

Saltator atripennis P. L. Sclater, 1856, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 261 — Popayán, Colombia.

Tropical and subtropical zones of Western Andes and western slope of Central Andes of Colombia from Antioquia south to Nariño and in extreme northwestern Ecuador.

Saltator atripennis caniceps Chapman

Saltator atripennis caniceps Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 182 — Fusugasugá, 6,000 ft., Eastern Andes, Colombia.

Western slope of Eastern Andes of Boyacá and Cundinamarca, Colombia, and in western Ecuador.[1]

SALTATOR SIMILIS

Saltator similis similis d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye

Saltator similis Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 36 — Corrientes, Argentina.

South-central and southeastern Brazil from southern Mato Grosso, Goiás, and Bahia south and east to central and northeastern São Paulo, Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northeastern Argentina from eastern Formosa and Misiones south to Santa Fe and Entre Ríos.

Saltator similis ochraceiventris Berlepsch

Saltator similis ochraceiventris Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1114 —Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Southeastern São Paulo through Paraná and Santa Catarina to Rio Grande do Sul, extreme southeastern Brazil.

SALTATOR COERULESCENS

Saltator coerulescens vigorsii Gray

Saltator rufiventris Vigors, 1839, in Zool. Beechey's Voyage "Blossom," p. 119 — no locality; Mazatlán, Sinaloa, designated by van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 125.

Saltator vigorsii G. R. Gray, 1844, Genera Birds, 2, p. 363. New name for *Saltator rufiventris* Vigors, 1839, preoccupied by *Saltator rufiventris* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837.

Sinaloa, western Durango, Nayarit, and northern coastal Jalisco, western Mexico.

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[1] The disjunct range is worthy of study. — R.A.P., Jr.

Saltator coerulescens richardsoni van Rossem

Saltator grandis richardsoni van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 124 — plains of Colima, Colima, Mexico.

Coastal Jalisco (except north), Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, and adjacent western Oaxaca, western Mexico.

Saltator coerulescens grandis (Deppe)

Tanagra grandis W. Deppe (ex Lichtenstein MS), 1830, Preis-Verz. Säug., Vögel, etc., Mexico, p. 2 — Mexico; type from Jalapa, Veracruz, *vide* Stresemann, 1954, Condor, 56, p. 91.

Eastern slope of Mexico, from southern Tamaulipas and eastern San Luis Potosí southward, except Yucatán Peninsula and adjacent Tabasco and Chiapas, through extreme southern Quintana Roo, and south on Caribbean slope through northern Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, and Nicaragua to central Costa Rica.

Saltator coerulescens yucatanensis Berlepsch

Saltator grandis yucatanensis Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith, Kongr., Berlin, 1911, pp. 1114, 1146 — Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico.

Yucatán Peninsula (except extreme southern Quintana Roo) and adjacent eastern Tabasco and northeastern Chiapas, southeastern Mexico.

Saltator coerulescens hesperis Griscom

Saltator grandis hesperis Griscom, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 438, p. 8 — San José, Guatemala.

Pacific slope from Chiapas, and probably contiguous Oaxaca, southwestern Mexico, through Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Saltator coerulescens brevicaudus van Rossem[1]

Saltator grandis brevicaudus van Rossem, 1931, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, p. 22 — Aranjuez, Puntarenas, Costa Rica.

Vicinity of Gulf of Nicoya, Pacific slope of Costa Rica.

Saltator coerulescens plumbeus Bonaparte

Saltator plumbeus Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 37, p. 923 — Santa Marta [region], Colombia.

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[1] A weakly differentiated race. — R.A.P., Jr.

Caribbean coast of Colombia from Río Sinú east to lower Magdalena Valley.

Saltator coerulescens brewsteri Bangs and Penard

Saltator olivascens brewsteri Bangs and Penard, 1918, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62,** p. 91 — Caparo, Trinidad.

Tropical zone from Norte de Santander and Arauca, northeastern Colombia through Venezuela, except extreme southeast; Trinidad.

Saltator coerulescens olivascens Cabanis

Saltator olivascens Cabanis, 1849, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit.-Guiana, 3 (1848), p. 676 — British Guiana.

Mount Roraima, southeastern Bolívar, Venezuela, contiguous extreme northern Brazil, and the Guianas.

Saltator coerulescens azarae d'Orbigny

Saltator Azarae d'Orbigny, 1839, Voy. Amér., Mérid., **4,** pt. 3, Ois., p. 287 — Moxos and Santa Cruz, Bolivia; type from Moxos, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 11, p. 24.

Western Amazon basin from eastern Colombia (south of *brewsteri*), eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, northeastern Bolivia (El Beni), and western Brazil east to Rio Madeira south of the Amazon and probably east to Rio Negro region north of the Amazon.

Saltator coerulescens mutus Sclater

Saltator mutus P. L. Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24, p. 72 — Mexiana Island, lower Amazon, northern Brazil.

Northern Brazil from the lower Solimões east on both banks of the Amazon to Mexiana Island, north to Amapá and south to northern Maranhão.

Saltator coerulescens superciliaris (Spix)

Tanagra superciliaris Spix, 1825, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil., **2,** p. 44, pl. 57 — "in campis fl. St. Francisci prope pagum Joazeiro," Bahia, Brazil.

Southern Piauí and northern and eastern Bahia, northeastern Brazil.

Saltator coerulescens coerulescens Vieillot

Saltator coerulescens Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **14,** p. 105; based on "Habia de la Ceja

Blanca," no. 81, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **1**, p. 344 — Paraguay.

Eastern Bolivia in Santa Cruz and Tarija, southwestern Brazil in Mato Grosso, Paraguay, northern Argentina (except Misiones) south to La Rioja, Córdoba, Santa Fe, and northern Buenos Aires, and Uruguay (once).

SALTATOR ORENOCENSIS

Saltator orenocensis rufescens Todd

Saltator orenocensis rufescens Todd, 1912, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 201 — Tocuyo, Lara, Venezuela.

Guajira Peninsula, northeastern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela in northern Zulia, coastal Falcón, and western Lara.

Saltator orenocensis orenocensis Lafresnaye

Saltator orenocensis Lafresnaye, 1846, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 9, p. 274 — "l'embouchure de l'Orénoque," Venezuela.

Drainage of the Ríos Apure and Orinoco from Cojedes and western Apure east to southwestern Sucre, Monagas, and northern Bolívar.

SALTATOR MAXILLOSUS

Saltator maxillosus Cabanis

Saltator maxillosus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 142 — Montevideo; error, southern Brazil substituted by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 29.

Southeastern Brazil from Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo south to northeastern Rio Grande do Sul; Misiones, northeastern Argentina; eastern Paraguay; possibly Uruguay.

SALTATOR AURANTIIROSTRIS

Saltator aurantiirostris nigriceps (Chapman)[1]

Pitylus nigriceps Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 322 — Loja, 7,000 ft., Prov. Loja, Ecuador.

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[1] de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., p. 500, considers this a full species. However, I believe it a well-marked subspecies. The presence of occasional white feathers on the throat and faint remnants of a postocular streak seem to indicate that *nigriceps* is merely the

Subtropical zone of Loja, southern Ecuador and adjacent Piura and Lambayeque, northwestern Peru.

Saltator aurantiirostris iteratus Chapman

Saltator aurantiirostris iteratus Chapman, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 261, p. 3 — Chugur, 9,000 ft., 40 mi. northwest of Cajamarca, Peru.

Temperate zone of Cajamarca, Amazonas, Libertad, and Ancash, northern Peru.

Saltator aurantiirostris albociliaris (Philippi and Landbeck)

Pitylus albociliaris Philippi and Landbeck, 1861, Anal. Univ. Chile, **19**, p. 611 — Socoroma, 5,000 ft., Tacna, Peru.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Peru from Ancash and Huánuco south to Puno and Tacna and to adjacent Arica, northern Chile.

Saltator aurantiirostris hellmayri Bond and de Schauensee

Saltator aurantiirostris bolivianus Chapman, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 261, p. 3 — Tujma, 8,200 ft., Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Saltator aurantiirostris hellmayri Bond and de Schauensee, 1939, Notulae Naturae, no. 12, p. 2. New name for *S. a. bolivianus* Chapman, 1927, preoccupied by *S. cayanus bolivianus* Chubb, 1921 = *S. m. maximus* Müller, 1776.

Arid temperate zone of Bolivia from La Paz and Cochabamba to southeastern Potosí and northern Tarija.

Saltator aurantiirostris aurantiirostris Vieillot

Saltator aurantiirostris Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **14**, p. 103; based on "Habia de la Pico Naranjado," no. 83, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, 1, p. 349 — "Paraguay"; probably Corrientes, Argentina, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field. Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 30.

Saltator aurantiirostris tilcarae Chapman, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 261, p. 2 — Tilcara, 8,000 ft., Jujuy, Argentina.

culmination of a trend toward a totally dark head and throat, a tendency which is well advanced in the nearby race *albociliaris.* — R.A.P., Jr.

Southern Tarija, Bolivia; northern Argentina (except Misiones) south to Catamarca, Córdoba, and Buenos Aires; eastern Paraguay; Rio Grande do Sol and southern Mato Grosso, Brazil; Uruguay.

Saltator aurantiirostris nasica Wetmore and Peters

Saltator aurantiirostris nasica Wetmore and Peters, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **35**, p. 45 — El Salto, 6,000 ft., Potrerillos, Mendoza, Argentina.

La Rioja, San Juan, Mendoza, and western La Pampa, central western Argentina.

SALTATOR CINCTUS

Saltator cinctus Zimmer

Saltator cinctus Zimmer, 1943, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **56**, p. 33 — Cutucú, 2,000 m., near Macas, Zamora, Ecuador.

Known only from type specimen from eastern Ecuador.

SALTATOR ATRICOLLIS

Saltator atricollis Vieillot

Saltator atricollis Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **14**, p. 104; based on "Habia de la Gola Negra," no. 82, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **1**, p. 348 — Paraguay.

Campos of Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia, of Paraguay, and of eastern and southern Brazil, from Maranhão and Ceará south to Mato Grosso and São Paulo.

SALTATOR RUFIVENTRIS

Saltator rufiventris d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye

Saltator rufiventris d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 35 — Sicasica, Bolivia.

Temperate zone of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Chuquisaca, Bolivia.

SALTATOR ALBICOLLIS

Saltator albicollis albicollis Vieillot

Saltator albicollis Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **14**, p. 107 — Cayenne; error, Martinique substituted by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr. Berlin, 1911, p. 1118.

Martinique and St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

Saltator albicollis quadelupensis Lafresnaye[1]
Saltator guadelupensis Lafresnaye, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 7, p. 167 — Guadeloupe.
Guadeloupe and Dominica, Lesser Antilles.

Saltator albicollis furax Bangs and Penard
Saltator striatipictus furax Bangs and Penard, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 63, p. 32 — near Boruca, western Costa Rica.
Southwestern Costa Rica and western Chiriquí, Panama.

Saltator albicollis isthmicus Sclater
Saltator isthmicus P. L. Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 130 — Isthmus of Panama.
Panama, except western Chiriquí and Darién.

Saltator albicollis scotinus Wetmore
Saltator albicollis scotinus Wetmore, 1957, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **134** (9), p. 98 — Isla Coiba, off Veraguas, Panama.
Islas Coiba and Ranchería [= Coibita], off Veraguas, Panama.

Saltator albicollis melicus Wetmore
Saltator albicollis melicus Wetmore, 1952, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **121** (2), p. 29 — Taboga Island, Panama.
Taboga Island, Bay of Panama.

Saltator albicollis speratus Bangs and Penard
Saltator striatipictus speratus Bangs and Penard, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 63, p. 33 — Sabago [= Saboga] Island, Pearl Islands, Gulf of Panama.
San Miguel, Saboga, and Viveros Islands, Pearl Islands, Gulf of Panama.

Saltator albicollis striatipectus Lafresnaye
Saltator striatipictus (sic) Lafresnaye,[2] 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **10**, p. 73 — Cali, Valle de Cauca, Colombia.
Darién, eastern Panama, and western Colombia, west of the Andes and south to Cauca.

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[1] For validity of this form see Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1965, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 376, pp. 13-14. — R.A.P., Jr.

[2] The spelling "*striatipictus*," aside from its illogical meaning, is doubtless a printer's error for "*striatipectus*" because on the same page the author coined the name "*maculipectus*." — R.A.P., Jr.

Saltator albicollis perstriatus Parkes

Saltator albicollis perstriatus Parkes, 1959, Noved. Colombianas, **1**, no. 4, p. 200 — San Esteban, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Magdalena, northeastern Bolívar, and Norte de Santander, northeastern Colombia, through mountains of northern Venezuela east to Sucre and Monagas; Trinidad.

Saltator albicollis flavidicollis Sclater

Saltator flavidicollis P. L. Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 28, p. 274 — Babahoyo, Ecuador.

Nariño, southwestern Colombia, through arid western Ecuador to Piura, northwestern Peru.

Saltator albicollis immaculatus Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Saltator immaculatus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1892, Proc. Zool. London, p. 375 — Lima, Peru.

Arid coast of Peru from Lambayeque to Ica.

Saltator albicollis peruvianus Cory

Saltator striatipectus peruvianus Cory, 1916, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Ornith. Ser., **1**, p. 345 — Hacienda Limón, 10 miles west of Balsas, Cajamarca, Peru.

Upper Marañón Valley in Cajamarca and Libertad, northern Peru.

GENUS **PASSERINA** VIEILLOT[1]

Passerina Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 30. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera

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[1] The merger of *Passerina* and *Guiraca* follows Phillips, in Phillips, Marshall, and Monson, 1964, Birds Arizona, p. 179 and C. H. Blake, 1969, Bird-banding, 40, p. 138. *Cyanocompsa* and *Cyanoloxia* seem even more similar to *Guiraca* than *Passerina* and are, therefore, also merged with *Passerina*. This is not an innovation; formally (e.g., Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 12, p. 66) *Cyanocompsa* and *Cyanoloxia* were considered congeneric with *Guiraca*.

Tordoff, 1954, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 81, p. 38, treats the monotypic genus *Porphyrospiza* as an emberizine because of the structure of its palato-maxillaries, a character of doubtful taxonomic value, *vide*, e.g., Bock, 1960, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 122, p. 480. Not only do I believe the genus should be restored to the Cardinalinae, where it was placed by Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 11, p. 113, but I can see no reason for

Birds, ed. 1, p. 46), "Le Ministre" of Buffon = *Tanagra cyanea* Linnaeus.

Guiraca Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, p. 438. Type, by subsequent designation (Swainson, 1827, Zool. Journ., **3**, p. 350), *Loxia caerulea* Wilson [= Linnaeus].

Cyanoloxia Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 502. Type, by subsequent designation (Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 11, p. 105), *Pyrrhula glauco-caerulea* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Cyanocompsa Cabanis, 1861, Journ. f. Ornith., **9**, p. 4. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla* [= *Cyanoloxia*] *parellina* Bonaparte.

Porphyrospiza P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Nomen. Av. Neotrop., pp. 30, 155. Type, by original designation, *Cyanospiza cyanella* Pelzeln (not *Emberiza cyanella* Sparrman) = *Tanagra caerulescens* Wied.

cf. Storer, 1951, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, no. 532, 12 pp. (*ciris*).

Storer and Zimmerman, 1959, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, no. 609, 13 pp. (*caerulea*).

PASSERINA GLAUCOCAERULEA

Passerina glaucocaerulea (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

Pyrrhula glauco-caerulea d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 85 — Maldonado, Uruguay.

Southern Brazil from São Paulo south to Rio Grande do Sul, Uruguay, and northeastern Argentina from Misiones south to Santa Fe, northern Buenos Aires, and possibly Córdoba.

separating it from *Passerina*. Except for its thin, light colored bill, *Porphyrospiza caerulescens* is very similar to *Passerina cyanea cyanea*, even to the presence in the adult male of a small area of black on the chin and a black line from the eye to the bill, which are characters common to the entire *cyanea-amoena-versicolor-ciris-rositae* group. Its various plumages, as long ago noted by J. A. Allen, 1891, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 3, p. 371, are "nearly parallel with those in the North American *Passerina cyanea*." — R.A.P., Jr.

PASSERINA CYANOIDES

Passerina cyanoides concreta (DuBus)

Cyanoloxia concreta DuBus, 1855, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux-Arts Belg., 22, pt. 1, p. 150 — Playa Vicente, Veracruz, Mexico.

Southeastern Mexico, in southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca and Chiapas, Tabasco, and southern Campeche and Quintana Roo, through Guatemala and British Honduras to Honduras.

Passerina cyanoides toddi nom. nov.

Cyanocompsa cyanoides caerulescens Todd, 1923, Auk, 40, p. 61 — Esparta, Costa Rica. Preoccupied by *Tanagra caerulescens* Wied, 1830.

Nicaragua through Costa Rica to western Panama.

Passerina cyanoides cyanoides (Lafresnaye)

Coccoborus cyanoides Lafresnaye, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 10, p. 74 — Panama.

Central and eastern Panama through northern Colombia to western and northwestern Venezuela and south in Colombia, west of the Eastern Andes, to central western Ecuador.

Passerina cyanoides rothschildii (Bartlett)

Guiraca rothschildii Bartlett, 1890, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 6, p. 168 — Caramang River, British Guiana.

Northeastern and southern Venezuela, eastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, and northern and eastern Bolivia through Amazon basin to Guianas and south in Brazil to northern Mato Grosso and northern Maranhão; (?) Trinidad.

PASSERINA BRISSONII[1]

Passerina brissonii caucae (Chapman)

Cyanocompsa cyanea caucae Chapman, 1912, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 163 — La Manuelita, 3,500 ft., near Palmira, Cauca Valley, Colombia.

Western Colombia in valleys of upper Río Patía, upper Río Cauca, and Río Dagua.

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[1] For use of the specific name *brissonii*, rather than *cyanea*, see p. 243. — R.A.P., Jr.

Passerina brissonii minor (Cabanis)

Cyanocompsa minor Cabanis, 1861, Journ. f. Ornith., **9**, p. 4 — Caracas, Venezuela.

Northern Venezuela in mountains from Falcón and Lara to Sucre and Monagas.

Passerina brissonii brissonii (Lichtenstein)

Loxia cyanea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 174; based on "The Blue Grosbeak" of Edwards, 1750, Nat. Hist. Birds, 3, p. 125, pl. 125 — Angola; error, Bahia, Brazil, substituted by Todd, 1923, Auk, **40**, p. 65.

Fringilla brissonii Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 22 — Bahia.

Northeastern Brazil from Piauí and Ceará south to Bahia.

Passerina brissonii sterea (Oberholser)

Cyanocompsa sterea Oberholser, 1901, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **14**, p. 188 — Sapucay, Paraguay.

Eastern and southern Brazil from Goiás, Minas Gerais, and Espírito Santo south to Rio Grande do Sul and (?) southeastern Mato Grosso, northeastern Argentina in Misiones and Corrientes, and eastern Paraguay.

Passerina brissonii argentina (Sharpe)

Guiraca argentina Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. **12**, p. 73 — Fuerte de Andalgala, Catamarca; Cosquin, Córdoba; Salta; and Tucumán, Argentina; type from Fuerte de Andalgala, Catamarca, *fide* Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. **11**, p. 102.

Western Mato Grosso, Brazil, eastern Bolivia from La Paz south to Tarija and Santa Cruz, Chaco of Paraguay, and northern Argentina south to La Rioja, San Luis, Córdoba, and Santa Fe; partially migratory in south.

PASSERINA PARELLINA

Passerina parellina beneplacita (Bangs)

Cyanocompsa parellina beneplacita Bangs, 1915, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 28, p. 126 — Santa Leonor, Tamaulipas Mexico.

Cyanocompsa parellina lucida Sutton and Burleigh, 1939, Auk, **56**, p. 71 — Arroyo de la Presa, 6 mi. north Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Atlantic slope of northeastern Mexico in southern Tamaulipas, eastern San Luis Potosí, and southern Nuevo León.

Passerina parellina indigotica Ridgway

Passerina parellina indigotica Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 447 — Manzanillo Bay, Colima, Mexico.

Pacific slope of Mexico from central Sinaloa through Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, and Guerrero to Isthmus of Tehuantepec, eastern Oaxaca.

Passerina parellina parellina (Bonaparte)

Cyanoloxia parellina Bonaparte (ex Lichtenstein MS), 1851?, Consp. Avium, 1 (1850), p. 502 — Alvarado, Veracruz, Mexico.

Cyanocompsa parellina dearborni Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 184, p. 1 — San Rafael del Norte, Nicaragua.

Eastern Mexico, from Veracruz and eastern Puebla through northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, central Chiapas, and Yucatán Peninsula, through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, and El Salvador to Nicaragua.

PASSERINA CAERULEA

Passerina caerulea caerulea (Linnaeus)

Loxia caerulea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 175; based on "The blew Gross-beak" of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 39, pl. 39 — Carolina; restricted to South Carolina by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 315.

Southeastern United States from Kansas, southern Kentucky, southeastern Pennsylvania, and southern New Jersey south to central and southern Texas, southern Louisiana, central Alabama, and northern Florida; winters from eastern and southern Mexico south to Panama.

Passerina caerulea interfusa (Dwight and Griscom)

Guiraca caerulea interfusa Dwight and Griscom, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 257, p. 4 — Fort Lowell, Arizona.

Southwestern United States and northern Mexico from southeastern California, southern Utah and Colorado, and southern South Dakota south to northeastern Baja California; central Sinaloa, Durango, northern Coahuila, and western Texas; winters from Sonora and Durango through western Mexico and south to Honduras.

Passerina caerulea salicaria (Grinnell)

Guiraca caerulea salicarius Grinnell, 1911, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 24, p. 163 — Santa Ana River bottom, near Colton, San Bernardino County, California.

Northern central California and western Nevada south to southwestern California and northwestern Baja California; winters in western Mexico from southern Baja California south to Morelos and Guerrero.

Passerina caerulea eurhyncha (Coues)

Guiraca coerulea eurhyncha Coues, 1874, Amer. Naturalist, 8, p. 563 — Mexico.

Guiraca caerulea deltarhyncha van Rossem, 1938, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, p. 133 — Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico.

Central and southern Mexico from southern Sinaloa and Durango, Coahuila, central Nuevo León and southern Tamaulipas south to Oaxaca.

Passerina caerulea chiapensis (Nelson)

Guiraca chiapensis Nelson, 1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **12**, p. 61 — Ocozocuautla [= Ocozocoautla], Chiapas, Mexico.

Chiapas and adjacent eastern Oaxaca, Mexico; probably intergrading with *lazula* in Guatemala.

Passerina caerulea lazula (Lesson)

Pitylus lazulus Lesson, 1842, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 5, p. 174 — "San Carlos (Centre Amérique)" [= La Unión, Gulf of Fonseca, El Salvador].

Central America, from Honduras to Costa Rica.

PASSERINA CYANEA[1]

Passerina cyanea (Linnaeus)

Tanagra cyanea Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 315, based on "The blew Linnet" of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 45, pl. 45 — Carolina; restricted to South Carolina by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 316.[1]

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[1] Treated as conspecific with *amoena* by Phillips, Marshall, and Monson, 1964, Birds of Arizona, p. 174, but as interbreeding appears non-random I prefer to treat the taxa as full species which are members of a superspecies. This is similar to the treatment of *Pheucticus ludovicianus* and *P. melanocephalus*. — R.A.P., Jr.

Eastern North America from southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec and southern New Brunswick west to western South Dakota, western Kansas, and central Texas and south to eastern Texas, Gulf Coast, and northern Florida; occasionally west to Colorado and Arizona; hybridizes with *amoena* in Great Plains; winters from central Mexico through Central America to Panama, rarely to Colombia and Venezuela, and in Bahamas, Cuba, and Jamaica.

PASSERINA AMOENA

Passerina amoena (Say)

Emberiza amoena Say, 1823, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mountains (Philadelphia ed.), 2, p. 47 — Rocky Mountains, source of the Arkansas [= near Canyon City, Colorado, *fide* Amer. Ornith. Union, 1910, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 3, p. 285].

Western North America from southern British Columbia, southern Saskatchewan, and North Dakota south to northern Baja California, central Arizona, northern New Mexico, and western Oklahoma and east to northeastern South Dakota, eastern Nebraska, and western Kansas; hybridizing with *cyanea* in Great Plains; winters from southern Baja California, southern Arizona (rarely), and Chihuahua south in Mexico to Guerrero and Veracruz.

PASSERINA VERSICOLOR

Passerina versicolor versicolor (Bonaparte)

Spiza versicolor Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5 (1837), p. 120 — near Temascaltepec, Mexico.

Southern and western Texas south over Mexican Central Plateau, from eastern Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas, south to central Veracruz, central Oaxaca, and Guerrero; withdrawing from western Texas and northernmost Mexico in winter.

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[1] With the merger of *Cyanocompsa* in *Passerina, Tanagra cyanea* Linnaeus, 1766, becomes a secondary homonym of *Loxia cyanea* Linnaeus, 1758. Familiar *Passerina cyanea* would apply, therefore, to the South American Ultramarine Grosbeak, rather than to the Indigo Bunting. However, to avoid a confusing change, application has been filed with the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to invalidate *Loxia cyanea* and to fix the type locality of *Fringilla*

Passerina versicolor dickeyae van Rossem

Passerina versicolor dickeyae van Rossem, 1934, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **7**, p. 369 — Chinobampo, southern Sonora, Mexico.

Southern Arizona south on Pacific slope of Mexico through Sonora, western Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Nayarit, western Durango, western Zacatecas, and Jalisco to Colima; migratory in northernmost range.

Passerina versicolor pulchra Ridgway

Passerina versicolor pulchra Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 448 — Miraflores, Baja California.

Southern Baja California; limited migration to Sonora and Sinaloa.

Passerina versicolor purpurascens Griscom

Passerina versicolor purpurascens Griscom, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 438, p. 12 — Progreso, Guatemala.

Central and coastal Chiapas, Mexico and upper Motagua Valley, central Guatemala.

PASSERINA CIRIS

Passerina ciris ciris (Linnaeus)

Emberiza ciris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 179; based mainly on "The Painted Finch" of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 44, pl. 44 — not farther than 50 miles from the sea, Carolina; restricted to South Carolina by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 316.

Southeastern United States from southern Missouri east through Tennessee to North Carolina and south to about eastern Texas, the Gulf Coast, and central Florida; winters in Florida, the Bahamas, and Yucatán Peninsula, and probably elsewhere in eastern Mexico and in Central America.[1]

Passerina ciris pallidior Mearns

Passerina ciris pallidior Mearns, 1911, Proc. Biol. Soc.

brissonii Lichtenstein, 1823, as Bahia, Brazil, thus allowing *Passerina cyanea* to continue to be used for the Indigo Bunting and permitting the Ultramarine Grosbeak to be called *Passerina brissonii.* — R.A.P., Jr.

[1] Racial identification in winter difficult; known with certainty from Panama (Eisenmann, *in litt.*). — R.A.P., Jr.

Washington, 24, p. 217 — Fort Clark, Kinney County, Texas.

Southeastern New Mexico, western Oklahoma, and eastern Kansas south through central and western Texas to southern Chihuahua, northern Coahuila, and southern Texas; winters from Sinaloa, San Luis Potosí, and central Tamaulipas south through Mexico (except Yucatán Peninsula) and Central America to western Panama.

PASSERINA ROSITAE

Passerina rositae (Lawrence)

Cyanospiza rositae Lawrence (ex Sumichrast MS), 1874, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **10**, p. 397 — Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico; type from Cacoprieto, *fide* Deignan, 1961, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **221**, p. 601.

Isthmus of Tehuantepec, southeastern Oaxaca and western Chiapas.

PASSERINA LECLANCHERII

Passerina leclancherii grandior Griscom

Passerina lechlancheri (sic) *grandior* Griscom, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **75**, p. 420 — Chivelá, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Western and southwestern Mexico from Colima, Michoacán and interior Guerrero east to southern Puebla and south through Pacific slope of Oaxaca to southwestern Chiapas.

Passerina leclancherii leclancherii Lafresnaye

Passerina leclancherii Lafresnaye, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **3**, p. 260 — Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico.

Coastal central Guerrero, Mexico.

PASSERINA CAERULESCENS

Passerina caerulescens (Wied)

Tanagra caerulescens Wied, 1830, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3** (1), p. 541 — Campos Geraës of inner Brazil [= interior of Bahia].

Campos of Brazil, from Maranhão, Piauí, Bahia, and western Minas Gerais through southeastern Pará and Mato Grosso to Chuquisaca, southeastern Bolivia.

SUBFAMILY THRAUPINAE[1,2,3]

ROBERT W. STORER

cf. Ridgway, 1902, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, pt. 2, pp. 1-169 (North and Middle America).

Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, pp. 242-283 ("tanager honey-creepers").

Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, pp. 6-447 (tanagers).

Dickey and van Rossem, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **23**, pp. 541-562 (El Salvador).

Skutch, 1954, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 31, pp. 123-261 (life histories of Central American species).

Eisenmann, 1955, Trans. Linn. Soc. New York, **7**, pp. 87-88; 97-101 (Middle America).

Bond, 1956, Check-list Birds West Indies, pp. 160-169.

Miller, Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, 1957, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 33, pp. 235-236; 297-311 (Mexico).

Russell, 1964, Ornith. Monogr. (Amer. Ornith. Union), no. 1, pp. 148-149; 167-175 (British Honduras).

de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., pp. 456-497.

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[1] The family-group name Thraupidae of Wetmore and Miller, 1926, Auk, 43, p. 346 (type genus *Thraupis* Boie, 1826), has been placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology and the family-group name Tanagridae of Bonaparte, 1838, Geog. Comp. List Birds Europe North Amer., p. 35, has been placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1968, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., 25, pp. 74-75. — R.W.S.

[2] MS read by J. Bond, R. M. de Schauensee, J. D. Macdonald, K. C. Parkes, W. H. Phelps, Sr., M. Koepcke, and A. Wetmore.

[3] The author of this subfamily has quoted the citations of the type localities *exactly* as they appear in the original descriptions. This has not necessarily been done in sections of the Check-list prepared by other authors (including J. L. Peters) who, while maintaining accuracy, at times condensed, paraphrased, translated, or corrected misspellings of the type locality. — Ed.

Johnson, A. W., 1967, Birds Chile, **2**, pp. 325-326; 339.
Mayr and Phelps, 1967, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **136**, pp. 315; 319 (south Venezuelan highlands).
Haverschmidt, 1968, List Birds Surinam, pp. 366-370; 388-407.
Monroe, 1968, Ornith. Monogr. (Amer. Ornith. Union), no. 7, pp. 321-322; 355-367 (Honduras).

GENUS **ORCHESTICUS** CABANIS

Orchesticus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 143. Type, by monotypy, *Orchesticus occipitalis* Cabanis = *Pyrrhula abeillei* Lesson.

ORCHESTICUS ABEILLEI

Orchesticus abeillei (Lesson)

Pyrrhula Abeillei Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **2**, p. 40 — Brasil; Rio de Janeiro proposed by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil, (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 538.

Southeastern Brazil (Bahia [Ihla de Itaparica] to Paraná).

GENUS **SCHISTOCHLAMYS** REICHENBACH

Schistochlamys Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 77. Type, by subsequent designation (P. L. Sclater, 1886, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **11**, p. 301), *Tanagra capistrata* Wied.

cf. Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, pp. 23-26 (Peru).

SCHISTOCHLAMYS RUFICAPILLUS

Schistochlamys ruficapillus capistrata (Wied)

Tanagra capistrata Wied, 1821, Reise Brasilien, **2**, p. 179 — Fazenda Ilha, [approximately 20 km. from Ressaca, southern Bahia, Brazil, *vide* Bokermann, 1957, Arq. Zool. São Paulo, **10**, p. 236].

Northeastern Brazil west to Maranhão and south to Bahia.

Schistochlamys ruficapillus sicki Pinto and Camargo

Schistochlamys ruficapillus sicki Pinto and Camargo, 1952, Papéis Avulsos, Dept. Zool., São Paulo, **10**, p. 218 — Chavantina (Rio das Mortes, Estado de Mato Grosso) [, Brazil].

Known only from vicinity of type locality, eastern Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Schistochlamys ruficapillus ruficapillus (Vieillot)

Saltator ruficapillus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **14**, p. 108 — l'Amérique méridionale; Rio de Janeiro designated by Hellmayr, 1920, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **14**, p. 282.

Southeastern Brazil from southern Minas Gerais to Paraná.

SCHISTOCHLAMYS MELANOPIS

Schistochlamys melanopis aterrima Todd

Schistochlamys atra aterrima Todd, 1912, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 203 — Guarico, Estado Lara, Venezuela.

Colombia (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; Cauca and middle and upper Magdalena valleys; east of Eastern Andes), Venezuela (nearly throughout), western Guyana (British Guiana) (Kamarang River), and extreme northern Brazil (Mount Uei-tepui); tropical and lower subtropical zones.

Schistochlamys melanopis melanopis (Latham)

T.[*anagra*] *melanopis* Latham, 1790, Index Ornith., **1**, p. 422; based on Le Camail, ou la Cravatte of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 714, fig. 2 — Guiana.

Eastern Guyana (British Guiana), Surinam, French Guiana, and northeastern Brazil.

Schistochlamys melanopis grisea Cory

Schistochlamys atra grisea Cory, 1916, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Ornith. Ser., **1**, p. 346 — Rioja, [northern] Peru.

East-central Peru on eastern side of Central Andes from Moyobamba and Huarandosa to Marcapata district; subtropical zone.

Schistochlamys melanopis olivina (Sclater)

Tanagra olivina (ex Natterer MS) P. L. Sclater, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 607 — Cuyaba [, Mato Grosso], Brazil.

Eastern Bolivia and south-central Brazil (Mato Grosso, except in extreme northeast).

Schistochlamys melanopis amazonica Zimmer

Schistochlamys melanopis amazonica Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 24 — Santarem, Rio Tapajoz, Brazil.

Brazil (from south bank of lower Amazon south and east to extreme northeastern Mato Grosso, Goiás, and Maranhão). Status of birds reported from east of range of this form [i.e. from Parahyba to São Paulo] needs clarification.

GENUS **NEOTHRAUPIS** HELLMAYR

Neothraupis Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 432. Type, by original designation, *Tanagra fasciata* Lichtenstein.

NEOTHRAUPIS FASCIATA

Neothraupis fasciata (Lichtenstein)

T.[*anagra*] *fasciata* Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 32 — São Paulo [, Brazil].

Eastern and southern Brazil (campo region from Maranhão and Piauí south to Minas Gerais and São Paulo and west to Mato Grosso), eastern Bolivia, and northeastern Paraguay (40 km. west southwest of Capitán Bado).

GENUS **CYPSNAGRA** LESSON

Cypsnagra Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornith., p. 460. Type, by monotypy, *Tanagra hirundinacea* Lesson.

CYPSNAGRA HIRUNDINACEA

Cypsnagra hirundinacea pallidigula Hellmayr

Cypsnagra ruficollis pallidigula Hellmayr, 1907, Novit. Zool., **14**, p. 350 — Humaytha [, Rio Madeira, Brazil].

Central Brazil (in northern part of Campo region from Humaytá, Rio Madeira, east across extreme northern Mato

Grosso, northern Goiás, Maranhão, and Piauí to Ceará and south to northern Bahia) and northeastern Bolivia.

Cypsnagra hirundinacea hirundinacea (Lesson)

T.[*anagra*] *ruficollis* Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 30 — São Paulo [, Brazil]. Preoccupied by *Tanagra ruficollis* Gmelin, 1789.

Tanagra hirundinacea Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornith., p. 460 — "Brésil"; São Paulo suggested by Naumburg, 1930, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **60**, p. 380; further restricted to Franca, northern São Paulo by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 526.

Southern Brazil (southern part of campo region, from southern Mato Grosso east through southern Goiás to southern Bahia and south to São Paulo), eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos, Santa Cruz), and northeastern Paraguay.

GENUS **CONOTHRAUPIS** SCLATER

Conothraupis P. L. Sclater, 1880, Ibis, p. 252. Type, by monotypy, *Schistochlamys speculigera*.

Rhynchothraupis Berlioz, 1939, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **59**, p. 102. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Rhynchothraupis mesoleuca* Berlioz.

cf. Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 20 (Peru).
Bond, 1951, Auk, **68**, p. 528 (generic limits).
Storer, 1960, Auk, **77**, pp. 350-351 (generic limits).
O'Neill, 1966, Condor, **68**, pp. 598-600 (distribution, habitat, and type locality of *C. speculigera*).

CONOTHRAUPIS SPECULIGERA

Conothraupis speculigera (Gould)

Schistochlamys speculigera Gould, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **23**, p. 69 — River Ucayali in Peru.

Southern Ecuador (Valle de Yungillas, Azuay) and northern Peru, on both slopes of western cordillera, 1,500-5,500 ft., arid subtropical zone; eastern Peru in valleys of Río Ucayali and Río Alto Purus (Río Curanja near Brazilian border); tropical zone.

CONOTHRAUPIS MESOLEUCA

Conothraupis mesoleuca (Berlioz)

Rhynchothraupis mesoleuca Berlioz, 1939, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 59, p. 102 — Juruena, north-east of Cuyaba, Matto Grosso [, Central Brazil].

Known only from type locality.

GENUS LAMPROSPIZA CABANIS

Lamprospiza Cabanis, 1847, Archiv f. Naturg., **13**(1), p. 246. Type, by original designation, *Psaris habia* Lesson = *Saltator melanoleucus* Vieillot.

cf. Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 22 (Peru).

LAMPROSPIZA MELANOLEUCA

Lamprospiza melanoleuca (Vieillot)

Saltator melanoleucus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **14**, p. 105 — l'Amérique méridionale; type locality restricted to Cayenne by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1111.

The Guianas, northern Brazil (Pará district west to the Rio Tapajóz; Rio Nhamundá; Rio Roosevelt; northern Mato Grosso), southeastern Peru (Yahuarmayo; Astillero), and northern Bolivia (Cachuela Esperanza); tropical zone.

GENUS CISSOPIS VIEILLOT

Cissopis Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 40. Type, by monotypy, *Lanius leverianus* Gmelin.

cf. Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, pp. 22-23 (Peru).

CISSOPIS LEVERIANA

Cissopis leveriana leveriana (Gmelin)

Lanius leverianus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**(1), p. 302; based on "Magpie S[hrike]" of Latham, 1781, Gen. Synop. Birds, **1**(1), p. 192 — no locality; Cayenne suggested by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 24.

Eastern Colombia (east of Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander south to Amazon and Orinoco basins), western and southeastern Venezuela (Andean region from Barinas to Táchira; Apure, Bolívar, and northern Amazonas), the Guianas, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, northern Bolivia, and adjacent parts of Brazil (Rio Purús; Rio Madeira; northern Mato Grosso); tropical and subtropical zones.

Cissopis leveriana major Cabanis

C.[*issopis*] *major* Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 144; based on *Bethylus picatus* (not *Lanius picatus* Latham) Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 491 — Brasil; Rio de Janeiro suggested by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 540.

Southeastern Brazil (from Goiás and Bahia to Santa Catharina) and adjacent parts of Argentina (Misiones) and Paraguay.

GENUS **CHLORORNIS** REICHENBACH

Chlorornis Reichenbach,, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 77. Type, by subsequent designation (P. L. Sclater, 1886, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **11**, p. 281), *Tanagra riefferii* Boissonneau.

cf. Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, pp. 20-22 (Peru).

CHLORORNIS RIEFFERII

Chlorornis riefferii riefferii (Boissonneau)

Tanagra Riefferii Boissonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 4 — Santa-Fé de Bogota, Colombia.

Andes of Colombia (except Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta) and of Ecuador; upper tropical, subtropical, and humid temperate zones.

Chlorornis riefferii diluta Zimmer

Chlorornis riefferii diluta Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 20 — San Pedro, south of Chachapoyas, northern Perú; altitude 8600 to 9400 feet.

Northern Peru in Central Andes; subtropical and humid temperate zones.

Chlorornis riefferii elegans (Tschudi)

S.[*altator*] *elegans* Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10** (1), p. 288 — Peru; type from forests east of the cordillera in central Peru, *fide* Tschudi, 1846, Reiseskizzen aus den Jahren 1838-1842, 2, p. 254.

Central Peru in Junín region; subtropical and humid temperate zones.

Chlorornis riefferii celata Zimmer

Chlorornis riefferii celata Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 21 — "Camp 1," below Limbani, southeastern Perú.

Extreme southeastern Peru.

Chlorornis riefferii boliviana (Berlepsch)

Psittospiza riefferi boliviana Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, pp. 1110, 1145 — Cillutincara, W. Bolivia.

Western Bolivia in La Paz; humid temperate zone.

GENUS COMPSOTHRAUPIS RICHMOND[1]

Lamprotes Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds, 2, p. 283. Type, by monotypy, *Tanagra rubrigularis* Spix = *Tanagra loricata* Lichtenstein.

Compsothraupis Richmond, 1915, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 28, p. 180. New name for *Lamprotes* Swainson, preoccupied by *Lamprotes* "R. L.," 1817, Lepidoptera.

COMPSOTHRAUPIS LORICATA

Compsothraupis loricata (Lichtenstein)

Tanagra loricata Lichtenstein, 1819, Abh. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Phys. Kl., 1816-1817, p. 159; based on "Jacapú" of Marcgrave, 1648, Nat. Hist. Brasil., p. 192 — northeastern Brazil; Ceará suggested by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **12**(18), p. 288.

Interior eastern Brazil from eastern Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, and Alagoas to Goiás and Bahia.

GENUS SERICOSSYPHA LESSON[2]

Sericossypha Lesson, 1844, Écho du Monde Savant, **11** (13), col. 302. Type, by original designation, *Sericos-*

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[1] Allocation to the tanagers requires confirmation. — R.W.S.

[2] Allocation to the tanagers requires confirmation. The similarities between this genus and *Compsothraupis* are, I believe, largely the result of convergent evolution. — R.W.S.

sypha somptuosa Lesson = *Tanagra* (*Lamprotes*) *albocristatus* Lafresnaye.

cf. Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 1.

SERICOSSYPHA ALBOCRISTATA

Sericossypha albocristata (Lafresnaye)

Tanagra (*Lamprotes*) *albo-cristatus* Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6**, p. 132 — Colombia.

Extreme southwestern Venezuela (Páramo de Tamá and Río Chiquito, Táchira), Colombia (east slope of Eastern Andes; west slope of Central Andes at southern end), and eastern Ecuador to east-central Peru; subtropical and temperate zones.

GENUS **NESOSPINGUS** SCLATER

Nesospingus P. L. Sclater, 1885, Ibis, p. 273. Type, by monotypy, *Chlorospingus speculiferus* Lawrence.

cf. Bond, 1956, Check-list Birds West Indies, ed. 4, Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 168.

NESOSPINGUS SPECULIFERUS

Nesospingus speculiferus (Lawrence)

Chlorospingus (?) *speculiferus* Lawrence, 1875, Ibis, p. 383, pl. 9, fig. 1 — Porto Rico.

Puerto Rico.

GENUS **CHLOROSPINGUS** CABANIS

Chlorospingus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 139. Type, by virtual monotypy, *Chlorospingus leucophrys* Cabanis = *Arremon ophthalmicus* Du Bus.

cf. Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, pp. 2-12 (Peru).

CHLOROSPINGUS OPHTHALMICUS

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus albifrons Salvin and Godman

Chlorospingus albifrons Salvin and Godman, 1889, Ibis, p. 237 — Omilteme, Sierra Madre del Sur, altitude 8000 feet, Guerrero, Mexico.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus persimilis Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86**, p. 152 — Río Guajolote, 2,000 metres altitude, south-west of San Miguel Suchixtepec, municipio de Miahuatlán, Oaxaca [,Mexico].

Sierra Madre del Sur in Guerrero and Oaxaca, Mexico; subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus ophthalmicus (Du Bus)

Arremon ophthalmicus Du Bus, 1847, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci., Lettr. et Beaux-Arts de Belgique, **14**, (pt. 2), p. 106 — Mexico; restricted to Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico, by Lowery and Newman, 1949, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Louisiana State Univ., no. 22, p. 8.

Southeastern Mexico from northern Veracruz and southeastern San Luis Potosí through Hidalgo and Puebla to eastern Oaxaca and western Chiapas (Monserrate); subtropical zone. Replaced by following form in Sierra de Tuxtla, southern Veracruz.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus wetmorei Lowery and Newman

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus wetmorei Lowery and Newman, 1949, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Louisiana State Univ., no. 22, p. 8 — Volcan San Martin, Sierra de Tuxtla, Veracruz, Mexico.

Sierra de Tuxtla, southern Veracruz, Mexico; subtropical zone, above 2,500 feet. Straggler in winter to adjacent lowlands.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus dwighti Underdown

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus dwighti Underdown, 1931, Auk, **48**, p. 612 — Finca Sepur, Vera Paz, Guatemala.

C.[*hlorospingus*] *ophthalmicus richardsoni* Griscom, 1935, Ibis, p. 816 — Sierra de las Minas, Guatemala.

Caribbean slope of Chiapas and Guatemala; subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus postocularis Cabanis

Chlorospingus postocularis Cabanis, 1866, Journ. f. Ornith., **14**, p. 163 — Guatimala [= Sierra above Costa Cuca, Pacific slope], *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 400.

Pacific slope of Chiapas and Guatemala; subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus honduratius Berlepsch

Chlorospingus honduratius Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr. Berlin, 1911, pp. 1088, 1142 — Volcano de Puca, Honduras.

El Salvador and Honduras; subtropical zone. Specimen from Cockscomb Mountains, British Honduras, tentatively assigned to this subspecies.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus regionalis Bangs

Chlorospingus regionalis Bangs, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19**, p. 112 — Cariblanco de Sarapiqui, Costa Rica.

Nicaragua and eastern Costa Rica; subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus novicius Bangs

Chlorospingus novicius Bangs, 1902, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **3**, p. 67 — Volcan de Chiriqui, 2500 feet altitude [,Panama].

Southwestern Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriquí) ; subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus jacqueti Hellmayr

Chlorospingus venezuelanus jacqueti Hellmayr, 1921, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **1**, p. 28 — Galipan, Cerro del Avila, near Caracas, N. Venezuela.

Northeastern Colombia (northern portion of Eastern Andes on west slope, and possibly east slope north of range of *C. o. eminens*) and northern Venezuela (extreme eastern Mérida, mountains of Trujillo and Lara east to Miranda) ; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus falconensis Phelps and Gilliard

Chlorospingus op[*h*]*thalmicus falconensis* Phelps and Gilliard, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1153, p. 13 — San Luis Mountains, above San Luis, in the State of Falcón [,Venezuela].

Northwestern Venezuela (San Luis Mountains, Falcón; Sierra de Aroa, Yuracuy) ; subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus venezuelanus Berlepsch

Chlorospingus albitemporalis venezuelanus Berlepsch, 1893, Ornith. Montasb., **1**, p. 11 — Merida, Venezuela.

Southwestern Venezuela, in Andes of Lara, Mérida, and Táchira; subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus ponsi Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus ponsi Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1952, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **65**, p. 101 — Cerro

Tamuypejocha, Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 1975 meters.

Known only from vicinity of type locality, extreme western Venezuela; subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus eminens Zimmer

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus eminens Zimmer, 1946, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., 36, p. 389 — Gramalote, Department of Norte de Santander, Colombia.

Northeastern Colombia (east slope of Eastern Andes in southern part of Norte de Santander and Boyacá); upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus flavopectus (Lafresnaye)

Arremon flavo-pectus Lafresnaye, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 227 — Santa-Fé de Bogota, Colombia.

Central Colombia, on west slope of Eastern Andes from southern Santander to Bogotá region; subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus macarenae Zimmer

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus macarenae Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 4 — Mt. Macarena, Colombia; plateau at 411 [error, 4,100] feet elevation.

Macarena Mountains east of Eastern Andes in southern Meta, Colombia.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus nigriceps Chapman

Chlorospingus albitempora nigriceps Chapman, 1912, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 166 — Miraflores, alt. 6800 ft., Central Andes, east of Palmira, Cauca, Colombia.

Colombia (east slope of Western Andes at northern end; both slopes of Central Andes; west slope of southern part of Eastern Andes); subtropical and lower temperate zones.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus phaeocephalus Sclater and Salvin

Chlorospingus phaeocephalus Sclater and Salvin, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 521, pl. 52, fig. 2 — Jina [= Jima] and Chillanes, Ecuador; type from Jima *fide* Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1091.

Eastern and western Ecuador; subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus cinereocephalus Taczanowski
Chlorospingus cinereocephalus Taczanowski, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 132 — Chilpes, Department of Junín, Peru.
Central Peru in Junín; subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus peruvianus Carriker
Chlorospingus flavipectus peruvianus Carriker, 1933, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 85, p. 35 — Oconeque, Dept. Puno, Peru, alt. 7,000 feet.
Southern Peru in Puno; subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus bolivianus Hellmayr
Chlorospingus venezuelanus bolivianus Hellmayr, 1921, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **1**, p. 29 — San Cristobal, Yungas of Cochabamba, Bolivia.
West-central Bolivia in northern portion of Cordillera de Cochabamba and Cordillera de La Paz; subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus fulvigularis Berlepsch
Chlorospingus fulvigularis Berlepsch, 1901, Journ. f. Ornith., 49, p. 86 — Samiapata [,Valle Grande], Bolivia.
Central Bolivia, in southern portion of Cordillera de Cochabamba; only on northern side of Andean spurs in eastern portion of range; subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus argentinus Hellmayr
Chlorospingus venezuelanus argentinus Hellmayr, 1921, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **1**, p. 30 — San Francisco, Cerro de Calilegua, Jujuy, NW. Argentina.
Central Bolivia (southern slopes of Andean spurs in upper reaches of Río Mizque) south to northern Argentina (Jujuy; Salta; Tucumán); subtropical zone.

CHLOROSPINGUS TACARCUNAE[1]

Chlorospingus tacarcunae Griscom
Chlorospingus tacarcunae Griscom, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 141, p. 11 — Mount Tacarcuna, east slope, alt. 4600 ft., eastern Panama.

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[1] Considered a race of *flavigularis* by Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 9, p. 410, a race of *ophthalmicus* by Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 2, and a distinct species by Wetmore (*in litt.*). — R.W.S.

Upper tropical zone on Mount Tacarcuna and its spur, Cerro Malí, between Panama and Colombia.

CHLOROSPINGUS INORNATUS

Chlorospingus inornatus (Nelson)

Hylospingus inornatus Nelson, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 60(3), p. 18 — Mount Pirri (at 5,200 feet altitude), eastern Panama.

Mount Pirre (2,600 to 5,200 ft.), Darién, eastern Panama; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

CHLOROSPINGUS PUNCTULATUS[1]

Chlorospingus punctulatus Sclater and Salvin

Chlorospingus punctulatus P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 440 — Cordillera del Chucú, Veraguas, Panama.

Western Panama (Veraguas; Coclé); subtropical zone.

CHLOROSPINGUS SEMIFUSCUS

Chlorospingus semifuscus livingstoni Bond and de Schauensee

Chlorospingus semifuscus livingstoni Bond and de Schauensee, 1940, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 92, p. 167 — Munchique (6600 ft.), Cauca, Colombia.

Western Colombia on west slope of Western Andes from upper Río San Juan to Munchique region; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Chlorospingus semifuscus semifuscus Sclater and Salvin

Chlorospingus semifuscus Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Nomen. Av. Neotrop., pp. 24, 157 — Aequatoria occ. in vicin. urbis Quito.

Southwestern Colombia (Pacific slope of Nariño) and western Ecuador; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

CHLOROSPINGUS ZELEDONI

Chlorospingus zeledoni Ridgway

Chlorospingus zeledoni Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 18, p. 212 — Volcan de Irazú, Costa Rica, 10,500 ft. alt.

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[1] This form was considered a race of *ophthalmicus* by Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 2, and by Eisenmann, 1955, Trans. Linn. Soc. New York, 7, p. 101. Wetmore (*in litt.*) believes it closer to *pileatus*, but would maintain it as a full species until more is known about it in life. — R.W.S.

Volcanoes of Turrialba and Irazú, Costa Rica; montane belt, from upper limit of subtropical zone to timberline. Possibly a color phase of *C. p. pileatus.*

CHLOROSPINGUS PILEATUS

Chlorospingus pileatus pileatus Salvin

Chlorospingus pileatus Salvin, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 581 — Volcan de Cartago [= Irazú], Costa Rica.

Mountains of Costa Rica and of extreme western Panama (Volcan de Chiriquí).

Chlorospingus pileatus diversus Griscom

Chlorospingus pileatus diversus Griscom, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 141, p. 11 — Cerro Flores, alt. 6000 ft., eastern Chiriqui, Panama.

Western Panama (eastern Chiriquí), in montane belt.

CHLOROSPINGUS PARVIROSTRIS

Chlorospingus parvirostris huallagae Carriker

Chlorospingus flavigularis huallagae Carriker, 1933, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 85, p. 36 — Utcubamba, Dept. Libertad, Peru, alt. 5,500 feet.

Central and southern Colombia (from east slope of Eastern Andes in Cundinamarca and Meta south to eastern Nariño; head of Magdalena Valley) to northern Peru; subtropical zone. Not recorded from Ecuador, where it probably occurs.

Chlorospingus parvirostris medianus Zimmer

Chlorospingus parvirostris medianus Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 8 — Utcuyacu, Junín, Perú, altitude 4800 feet.

East-central Peru in Junín and Urubamba regions; subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus parvirostris parvirostris Chapman

Chlorospingus flavigularis parvirostris Chapman, 1901, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 14, p. 227 — Inca Mine [= Santo Domingo, Marcapata], southeastern Peru.

Extreme southeastern Peru and western Bolivia; subtropical zone.

CHLOROSPINGUS FLAVIGULARIS

Chlorospingus flavigularis hypophaeus Sclater and Salvin
Chlorospingus hypophaeus P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 389 — Veragua, Calovevora [,Panama].
Western Panama, from Volcan de Chiriquí east to Veraguas; upper tropical zone.

Chlorospingus flavigularis marginatus Chapman
Chlorospingus flavigularis marginatus Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 189 — Buenavista (alt. 1200 ft.), Nariño, western Andes, Colombia.
Southwestern Colombia (west slope of Western Andes from Anchicayá region, south) and western Ecuador; upper tropical zone.

Chlorospingus flavigularis flavigularis (Sclater)
Pipilopsis flavigularis P. L. Sclater, 1852, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 4, p. 8 — Nouvelle-Grenade [= "Bogotá," Colombia].
Central Colombia (east slope of Eastern Andes in Meta; west slope of Central Andes in Antioquia), eastern Ecuador, and eastern Peru; tropical and lower part of subtropical (Fundo Sinchona, Peru) zones. May occur in northwestern Bolivia.

CHLOROSPINGUS FLAVOVIRENS

Chlorospingus flavovirens (Lawrence)
Buarremon flavovirens Lawrence, 1867, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 467 — Ecuador.
Western Ecuador, known only from Santo Domingo de los Colorados and from "Quito" trade-skins.

CHLOROSPINGUS CANIGULARIS

Chlorospingus canigularis olivaceiceps Underwood
Chlorospingus olivaceiceps Underwood, 1898, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 7, p. lix — Carrillo, Costa Rica.
Caribbean slope of Costa Rica; subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus canigularis canigularis (Lafresnaye)
Tachyphonus canigularis Lafresnaye, 1848, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **11**, p. 11 — ad Bogotam in Colombia.
Central Colombia (west slope of Eastern Andes in Cun-

dinamarca) and extreme southwestern Venezuela (Cerro El Teteo and Río Chiquito, southern Táchira); subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus canigularis conspicillatus Todd

Chlorospingus canigularis conspicillatus Todd, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 35, p. 93 — Bitaco Valley [,Western Andes], Colombia.

Western Colombia (both slopes of Western and Central Andes from Caldas to Cauca and Huila); subtropical zone. May also occur in northwestern Ecuador.

Chlorospingus canigularis paulus Zimmer

Chlorospingus canigularis paulus Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 11 — La Chonta, Province del Oro, Ecuador; altitude 2000 feet.

Southwestern Ecuador; subtropical zone.

Chlorospingus canigularis signatus Taczanowski and Berlepsch

Chlorospingus signatus Taczanowski and Berlepsch, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 82 — Machay and Mapoto, [eastern] Ecuador; type from Machay, *fide* Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1090.

Eastern Ecuador and northwestern Peru (Chaupe); subtropical zone.

GENUS CNEMOSCOPUS BANGS AND PENARD

Cnemoscopus Bangs and Penard, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 63, p. 38. Type, by original designation, *Arremon rubrirostris* Lafresnaye.

cf. Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 12 (Peru).

CNEMOSCOPUS RUBRIROSTRIS

Cnemoscopus rubrirostris rubrirostris (Lafresnaye)

Arremon rubrirostris Lafresnaye, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 227 — Santa-Fé de Bogota [,Colombia].

Extreme southwestern Venezuela (Páramo de Tamá and Río Chiquito, Táchira), mountains of Colombia (except Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta), and eastern Ecuador; subtropical and temperate zones.

Cnemoscopus rubrirostris chrysogaster (Taczanowski)

Chlorospingus chrysogaster Taczanowski, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 517 — "Tambapota" [= Tambopata, Junín], Peru.

Northern and central Peru from Amazonas to Junín region; subtropical and temperate zones.

GENUS **HEMISPINGUS** CABANIS

Hemispingus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 138. Type, by original designation, *Arremon superciliaris* Lafresnaye.

Microspingus Taczanowski, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 132. Type, by monotypy, *Microspingus trifasciatus* Taczanowski.

Pseudospingus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 346. Type, by subsequent designation (Richmond, 1902, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **24**, p. 710), *Dacnis xanthophthalma* Taczanowski.

cf. Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, pp. 12-19 (Peru; generic limits).

HEMISPINGUS ATROPILEUS

Hemispingus atropileus atropileus (Lafresnaye)

Arremon atro-pileus Lafresnaye, 1842, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **5**, p. 335 — Bolivia; error, Bogotá, Colombia, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 419.

Extreme southwestern Venezuela (Páramo de Tamá and Río Chiquito, Táchira), mountains of Colombia (except Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta), and Ecuador; subtropical and temperate zones.

Hemispingus atropileus auricularis (Cabanis)

Chlorospingus (*Hemispingus*) *auricularis* Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith., **21**, p. 318 — Peru; type from Maraynioc, *fide* Taczanowski, 1889, Warsz. Uniwers. Izv., no. 4, p. 28.

Hemispingus atropelius [sic] *intermedius* Carriker, 1934, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **86**, p. 331 — Llúi, Dept. Amazonas, Peru, altitude 10,000 feet (near Leymebamba).

Eastern Peru (Amazonas to Cuzco); humid temperate zone.

Hemispingus atropileus calophrys (Sclater and Salvin)

Chlorospingus calophyrys P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 354 — Tilotilo, prov. Yungas [= Yungas of La Paz], Bolivia.

Bolivia (La Paz) ; humid temperate zone.

HEMISPINGUS SUPERCILIARIS

Hemispingus superciliaris chrysophrys (Sclater and Salvin)

Chlorospingus chrysophrys P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1875, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 234, 235 — Merida, Venezuela.

Basileuterus zimmeri Phelps and Gilliard, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1153, p. 11 — Queniquea, Táchira [,Venezuela].

Southwestern Venezuela in Andes of Trujillo, Mérida, and Táchira; subtropical and temperate zones.

Hemispingus superciliaris superciliaris (Lafresnaye)

Arremon superciliaris Lafresnaye, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 227 — Santa Fé de Bogota, Colombia.

Central Colombia in Eastern Andes of Cundinamarca; subtropical zone.

Hemispingus superciliaris nigrifrons (Lawrence)

Chlorospingus nigrifrons Lawrence, 1875, Ibis, p. 384 — Ecuador.

Colombia (Central Andes from Caldas, south; mountains of Nariño) and Ecuador (except southwestern part) ; subtropical and temperate zones.

Hemispingus superciliaris maculifrons Zimmer

Hemispingus superciliaris maculifrons Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 13 — El Tambo, Dept. Piura, Perú; altitude 9400 feet.

Extreme southwestern Ecuador (Taraguacocha; Salvias) and northwestern Peru (west of Marañón) ; humid temperate zone.

Hemispingus superciliaris insignis Zimmer

Hemispingus superciliaris insignis Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 15 — La Lejia, north of Chachapoyas, Perú; altitude about 9000 feet.

Northern Peru, in highlands above Utcubamba Valley, east of the Marañón; temperate zone.

Hemispingus superciliaris leucogaster (Taczanowski)
Dacnidea leucogastra Taczanowski, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 131, pl. 19, fig. 2 — Maraynioc, Department of Junín, Peru.
Central Peru, in Junín region; temperate zone.

Hemispingus superciliaris urubambae Zimmer
Hemispingus superciliaris urubambae Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 15 — Tocopoqueu, Occobamba Valley, Perú; altitude 9100 feet.
Southern Peru (Urubamba region and probably Marcapata district) and western Bolivia; temperate zone.

HEMISPINGUS REYI

Hemispingus reyi (Berlepsch)
Chlorospingus reyi Berlepsch, 1885, Ibis, p. 288 — Mérida, Venezuela.
Southwestern Venezuela in Andes of Trujillo, Mérida, and Táchira; subtropical and temperate zones.

HEMISPINGUS FRONTALIS

Hemispingus frontalis frontalis (Tschudi)
H.[*ylophilus*] *frontalis* Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 284 — Peru; east slope of the Peruvian Andes, *fide* Tschudi, 1846, Unters. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 195.
Mountains of Colombia (except Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and mountains of Nariño), eastern Ecuador, and eastern Peru (south to Urubamba Valley); subtropical zone.

Hemispingus frontalis ignobilis (Sclater)
Sphenopsis ignobilis P. L. Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 379 — Brazil; error, Mérida, Venezuela, suggested as type locality by Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1950, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **12**(75), p. 343.
Western Venezuela in Andes of southern Lara, Trujillo, Mérida, and Táchira; subtropical zone.

Hemispingus frontalis flavidorsalis Phelps and Phelps, Jr.
Hemisphingus [sic] *frontalis flavidorsalis* Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1953, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **66**, p. 140 — Cerro Jurustaca, upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 2100 meters.

Extreme western Venezuela in mountains in upper Río Negro Valley, Sierra de Perijá; subtropical zone.

Hemispingus frontalis hanieli Hellmayr and Seilern

Hemispingus hanieli Hellmayr and Seilern, 1914, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 12, p. 87 — Galipan, Cerro del Avila, alt. 2000 m. [,Federal District], Venezuela.

Northern Venezuela in coastal mountains from Aragua to Miranda; subtropical zone.

Hemispingus frontalis iteratus Chapman

Hemispingus frontalis iteratus Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 191, p. 13 — Carapas, Mount Turumiquire [,Sucre], N. E. Venezuela.

Northeastern Venezuela in coast ranges of Monagas and Sucre; subtropical zone.

HEMISPINGUS MELANOTIS

Hemispingus melanotis melanotis (Sclater)

Chlorospingus melanotis P. L. Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 22(1854), p. 157, pl. 68 — "Bogotá," Colombia.

Southwestern Venezuela (Hacienda La Providencia, Río Chiquito, Táchira), Colombia (Central and Eastern Andes; Putumayo slope of Nariño), and eastern Ecuador; subtropical zone.

Hemispingus melanotis ochraceus (Berlepsch and Taczanowski)

Chlorospingus ochraceus Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1884, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 291, pl. 24, fig. 1 — Cayandeled and Chaguarpata, western Ecuador; type from Cayandeled, *fide* Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1095.

Southwestern Colombia (Pacific slope of Andes of Nariño) and western Ecuador; subtropical zone.

Hemispingus melanotis piurae Chapman

Hemispingus piurae Chapman, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 67, p. 11 — Palambla, 4000 ft., Prov. Piura, western slope of Andes, east of Paita, Peru.

Northwestern Peru on both slopes of Western Andes south on western slope to Chugur, Taulis, and Nancho; subtropical zone.

Hemispingus melanotis macrophrys Koepcke

Hemispingus melanotis macrophrys Koepcke, 1961, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2028, p. 22 — Sunchubamba, latitude 7°28′ S., 2650 meters [Peru].

Known only from type locality, in upper Chicama Valley on Pacific slope of Peruvian Andes.

Hemispingus melanotis berlepschi (Taczanowski)

Chlorospingus berlepschi Taczanowski, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 195 — Ropaybamba [,Department of Junín], central Peru.

Central Peru, known only from Junín; subtropical zone.

Hemispingus melanotis castaneicollis (Sclater)

Chlorospingus castaneicollis P. L. Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 26, p. 293 — interior of Peru, probably bordering Bolivia, if not from Bolivia.

Southeastern Peru (Puno) and western Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz and of Cochabamba) ; subtropical zone.

HEMISPINGUS GOERINGI

Hemispingus goeringi (Sclater and Salvin)

Chlorospingus goeringi P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 780, 784, pl. 46, fig. 2 [= 1] — Paramos of Merida [,Venezuela].

Southwestern Venezuela in Andes of Mérida and Táchira; subtropical and temperate zones.

HEMISPINGUS VERTICALIS

Hemispingus verticalis (Lafresnaye)

Nemosia verticalis Lafresnaye, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 227 — Santa-Fé de Bogota [,Colombia].

Extreme southwestern Venezuela (Páramo de Tamá, Táchira), central and southern Colombia (Central and Eastern Andes south to mountains of Nariño), and eastern Ecuador; temperate and lower páramo zones.

HEMISPINGUS XANTHOPHTHALMUS

Hemispingus xanthophthalmus (Taczanowski)

Dacnis xanthophthalma Taczanowski, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 131 — Maraynioc, Department of Junín, Peru.

Central Peru from Amazonas to Cuzco; humid temperate zone.

HEMISPINGUS TRIFASCIATUS

Hemispingus trifasciatus (Taczanowski)

Microspingus trifasciatus Taczanowski, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 132, pl. 19, fig. 1 — Maraynioc, Department of Junín, Peru.

Southeastern Peru (Junín and Cuzco) and western Bolivia (La Paz) ; humid temperate zone.

GENUS **PYRRHOCOMA** CABANIS

Pyrrhocoma Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 138. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 72), *Tachyphonus ruficeps* Strickland.

PYRRHOCOMA RUFICEPS

Pyrrhocoma ruficeps (Strickland)

Tachyphonus ruficeps Strickland, 1844, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **13**, p. 419 — habitat unknown; Rio de Janeiro suggested by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 528.

Southeastern Brazil (from Espírito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul) and adjoining parts of Paraguay and Argentina (Misiones).

GENUS **THLYPOPSIS** CABANIS

Thlypopsis Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 138. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 74), *Nemosia fulvescens* Strickland = *Nemosia sordida* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

cf. Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1345, pp. 16-21 (Peru).

THLYPOPSIS FULVICEPS

Thlypopsis fulviceps fulviceps Cabanis

Th.[*lypopsis*] *fulviceps* Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 138 — Caraccas [,Venezuela].

Northeastern Colombia (east slope of Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander) and northern and western Venezuela (Cordillera de la Costa from Carabobo to Sucre and Monagas) ; subtropical zone.

Thlypopsis fulviceps obscuriceps Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Thlypopsis fulviceps obscuriceps Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1953, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **66,** p. 139 — Cerro Pejochaina, upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 1900 meters.

Extreme western Venezuela; known only from type locality and from Cerro Yin-taina near upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá; subtropical zone.

Thlypopsis fulviceps meridensis Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Thlypopsis fulviceps meridensis Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1962, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 75, p. 203 — Zea, Mérida [,Venezuela] ; 1,200 meters.

Western Venezuela in Mérida region; subtropical zone.

Thlypopsis fulviceps intensa Todd

Thlypopsis fulviceps intensa Todd, 1917, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **30,** p. 128 — La Palmita, Santander [= Magdalena], Colombia.

Northeastern Colombia on west slope of Eastern Andes in southern Magdalena; subtropical zone.

THLYPOPSIS ORNATA

Thlypopsis ornata ornata (Sclater)

Nemosia ornata P. L. Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27,** p. 138 — Pallatanga, [western] Ecuador.

Southwestern Colombia (Puracé, southern end of Central Andes) and western Ecuador (except in extreme south) ; subtropical and humid temperate zones. Doubtfully recorded from northeastern Ecuador.

Thlypopsis ornata media Zimmer

Thlypopsis ornata media Zimmer, 1930, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **17,** p. 452 — Cullcui, Marañón River, Peru, altitude 10,400 feet.

Extreme southern Ecuador (Province of Loja) and northern and north-central Peru (south on eastern slope of Andes to sources of Río Marañón and on western slope of Andes to Lima; humid temperate zone.

Thlypopsis ornata macropteryx Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Thlypopsis ornata macropteryx Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 345 — Maraynioc [,Department of Junín], Peru.

Central and southern Peru on eastern side of Andes in Junín and Cuzco; humid temperate zone.

THLYPOPSIS PECTORALIS

Thlypopsis pectoralis (Taczanowski)

Nemosia pectoralis Taczanowski, 1884, Ornith. Pérou, 2, p. 508 — Acancocha [above Pumamarca, Province of Tarma, Department of Junín], Peru.

Central Peru in Huánuco and Junín; humid temperate zone.

THLYPOPSIS SORDIDA

Thlypopsis sordida orinocensis Friedmann

Thlypopsis sordida orinocensis Friedmann, 1942, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 55, p. 85 — Isla Orocopiche, near Soledad, Orinoco River, Venezuela.

East-central Venezuela, along the Orinoco in southern Anzoátegui and northern Bolívar; tropical zone.

Thlypopsis sordida chrysopis (Sclater and Salvin)

Nemosia chrysopis P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 155 — Sarayacu, eastern Ecuador.

Extreme southern Colombia (eastern Nariño), eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru (south to Junín), and western Brazil (east to the Rio Madeira and its tributary, the Rio Jiparaná [Rio Machados]); tropical zone.

Thlypopsis sordida sordida (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

N.[emosia] sordida d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 28 — Yuracares, (rep. Boliviam).

Eastern and southern Brazil (from Mato Grosso and Baião on the Rio Tocantins east and south to Rio de Janeiro), eastern Bolivia, Paraguay (Aregua), and northern Argentina (south to Tucumán, northern Santa Fe, and Corrientes).

THLYPOPSIS INORNATA

Thlypopsis inornata (Taczanowski)

Nemosia inornata Taczanowski, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 228 — northern Peru; type from Tambillo, Dept. Cajamarca *fide* Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1085.

Northern Peru in drainage of upper Río Marañón and Río Huallaga (Utcubamba); subtropical zone.

THLYPOPSIS RUFICEPS

Thlypopsis ruficeps (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

S.[ylvia] ruficeps d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 20 — Apupaya, rep. Boliviana; type from near Palca, Prov. Ayupaya (between Cochabamba and Incasivi), *fide* d'Orbigny, 1838, Voy. Amér. Mérid., 4, pt. 3, Ois., p. 219.

Southeastern Peru, Bolivia, and northwestern Argentina (Jujuy; Tucumán); subtropical zone.

GENUS **HEMITHRAUPIS** CABANIS

Hemithraupis Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, **1** (1851), p. 21. Type, by original designation, *Hylophilus ruficeps* Wied = *Nemosia ruficapilla* Vieillot.

cf. Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1345, pp. 7-16 (Peru).

HEMITHRAUPIS GUIRA

Hemithraupis guira nigrigula (Boddaert)

Tanagra nigrigula Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Planches enlum., p. 45; based on "Tangara olive à gorge noire, de Cayenne" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 720, fig. 1 — Cayenne.

North-central Colombia (east of Eastern Andes in Boyacá), northern Venezuela (north of the Orinoco, from Falcón and Táchira east to Sucre and Monagas; south of the Orinoco in eastern Bolívar), the Guianas, and northeastern Brazil (north of the lower Amazon from Manáos, east); tropical zone and lower edge of subtropical zone.

Hemithraupis guira roraimae (Hellmayr)

Nemosia guira roraimae Hellmayr, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 25, p. 88 — Roraima Mountain in British Guiana, at an elevation of 3500 feet [= Mt. Roraima, Venezuela].

Southeastern Venezuela (Mt. Roraima, Mt. Ptari-tepui, and Santa Elena region in southeastern Bolívar) and Guyana (British Guiana) (Merumé Mountains); upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Hemithraupis guira guirina (Sclater)

Nemosia guirina P. L. Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24, p. 110 — New Grenada, Bogotá; East Peru; restricted to Antioquia, Colombia, by Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1345, p. 8.

Western and central Colombia (middle and upper Cauca and Magdalena valleys), western Ecuador, and extreme northwestern Peru (Santa Lucia) ; tropical and subtropical zones.

Hemithraupis guira huambina Stolzmann

Hemithraupis guira huambina Stolzmann, 1926, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., 5, p. 233 — Huambo, northeastern Peru.

Southeastern Colombia (east of Eastern Andes in Amazonian region), eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru, and western Brazil (east to Rosarinho, lower Rio Madeira) ; tropical zone.

Hemithraupis guira boliviana Zimmer

Hemithraupis guira boliviana Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1345, p. 10 — Todos Santos, Province of Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Northeastern Bolivia, northwestern Argentina (Jujuy, Salta, and Tucumán), and possibly western Brazil (Mato Grosso region).

Hemithraupis guira amazonica Zimmer

Hemithraupis guira amazonica Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1345, p. 9 — Tauarý, Rio Tapajoz (right bank), Brazil.

Central Brazil, south of the Amazon from east bank of Rio Madeira to east bank of Rio Tapajós.

Hemithraupis guira guira (Linnaeus)

Motacilla Guira Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 355; based on "Guira-guaçu beraba" of Marcgrave, 1648, Nat. Hist. Brasil., p. 212 — northeastern Brazil; restricted to Pernambuco by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1083.

Eastern Brazil, from the Rio Tocantins east to Ceará and south to Goiás and northwestern Bahia; not taken by recent collectors in Pernambuco.

Hemithraupis guira fosteri (Sharpe)

Nemosia fosteri Sharpe, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 15, p. 96 — Sapucay, Paraguay.

Eastern Paraguay (east of the Río Paraguay), extreme northeastern Argentina (Misiones), and interior of southeastern Brazil from Minas Gerais to Rio Grande do Sul). Presumably intergrades with nominate race through valleys of upper Rio Paraná and upper Rio São Francisco.

HEMITHRAUPIS RUFICAPILLA

Hemithraupis ruficapilla ruficapilla (Vieillot)

Nemosia ruficapilla Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 22, p. 493 — apporté du Brésil par M. de Lalande fils [=vicinity of Rio de Janeiro].

H.[*ylophilus*] *ruficeps* Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, 3, p. 725 — im Sertong der Provinz Bahía; error, cf. Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1345, p. 12.

Southeastern Brazil from southern Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo to Santa Catarina; a hybrid between this and *H. g. fosteri* reported from Coredeiras, São Paulo.

Hemithraupis ruficapilla bahiae Zimmer

Hemithraupis ruficapilla bahiae Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1345, p. 13 — Jaguaquara, central-eastern Bahia, Brazil; altitude 2000 feet.

Eastern Brazil, known only from southeastern Bahia and as "Bahia" trade-skins; a hybrid between this and *H. g. guira* reported from Jequié, Bahia.

HEMITHRAUPIS FLAVICOLLIS

Hemithraupis flavicollis ornata Nelson

Hemithraupis ornatus Nelson, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 60(3), p. 19 — [Río] Truando, [northwestern] Colombia.

Extreme eastern Panama (Darién) and extreme northwestern Colombia (Río Truandó; Río Juradó); tropical zone.

Hemithraupis flavicollis albigularis (Sclater)

Nemosia albigularis P. L. Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 23, p. 109, pl. 99 — Santa Fe di Bogota [, Colombia].

Colombia, in upper Sinú, lower Cauca, and middle Magdalena valleys; tropical zone.

Hemithraupis flavicollis peruana Bonaparte

Hemithraupis peruana Bonaparte, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 3, p. 173 — Pérou.

South-central Colombia (east base of Eastern Andes from Meta to Putumayo), eastern Ecuador, and northeastern Peru (north of the Marañón) ; tropical zone.

Hemithraupis flavicollis sororia Zimmer

Hemithraupis flavicollis sororia Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1345, p. 15 — Chamicuros, Perú.

Northern Peru, south of the Marañón; tropical zone.

Hemithraupis flavicollis centralis (Hellmayr)

Nemosia flavicollis centralis Hellmayr, 1907, Novit. Zool., 14, p. 350 — Humaytha, [Rio Madeira, Brazil].

Southeastern Peru (Río Cosireni), northern Bolivia, and central Brazil (from Humaytá and Calamá on Rio Madeira south to northern and western Mato Grosso) ; tropical zone.

Hemithraupis flavicollis aurigularis Cherrie

Hemithraupis flavicollis aurigularis Cherrie, 1916, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, p. 389 — Suapure, Caura River, Venezuela.

Extreme southeastern Colombia (Río Vaupés opposite Tahuapunto), southern Venezuela (Amazonas; Bolívar), and northern Brazil (along Rio Uaupés and Rio Negro) ; tropical zone.

Hemithraupis flavicollis hellmayri Berlepsch

Hemithraupis flavicollis hellmayri Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, pp. 1082, 1141 — Brit. Guiana (Merumé Mts.).

Southeastern Venezuela (eastern Bolívar) and western British Guiana (Merumé Mountains) ; tropical zone.

Hemithraupis flavicollis flavicollis (Vieillot)

Nemosia flavicollis Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 22, p. 491 — l'Amérique méridionale [= Cayenne].

Surinam, French Guiana, and northeastern Brazil (north of the Amazon west to Faro) ; tropical zone.

Hemithraupis flavicollis obidensis Parkes and Humphrey

Hemithraupis flavicollis obidensis Parkes and Humphrey, 1963, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **76**, p. 83 — Obidos, Pará, Brazil.

North bank of lower Amazon in Brazil (Obidos and Faro, Pará) bird from the Rio Manacapurú, Amazonas, may belong to this race.

Hemithraupis flavicollis melanoxantha (Lichtenstein)
S.[*ylvia*] *melanoxantha* Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 34 — Bahia [, Brazil].
Eastern Brazil in Pernambuco and Bahia.

Hemithraupis flavicollis insignis (Sclater)
Nemosia insignis P. L. Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **24**, p. 110 — South Brazil [= "Rio" trade-skin], *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 379.
Southeastern Brazil in Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro.
Doubtfully distinct from *H. f. melanoxantha*.

GENUS **CHRYSOTHLYPIS** BERLEPSCH[1]

Chrysothlypis Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1080. Type, by original designation, *Tachyphonus chrysomelas* P. L. Sclater and Salvin.

Erythrothlypis Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1081. Type, by original designation, *Nemosia rosenbergi* Rothschild = *Dacnis salmoni* Sclater.

CHRYSOTHLYPIS CHRYSOMELAS

Chrysothlypis chrysomelas chrysomelas (Sclater and Salvin)
Tachyphonus chrysomelas P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 440, pl. 32 (male and female) — Cordillera del Chucú, Veraguas, Panama.
Eastern Costa Rica (Caribbean slope) and western Panama (east to Veraguas); humid upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Chrysothlypis chrysomelas ocularis Nelson
Chrysothlypis chrysomelas ocularis Nelson, 1912, Smiths.

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[1] The females of *chrysomelas* and *salmoni* are very similar in plumage. I do not consider the slenderer bill of the latter and the pattern and color of the males sufficiently different to merit more than subgeneric rank. — R.W.S.

Misc. Coll., **60**(3), p. 19 — Cana (at 3,500 feet altitude), eastern Panama.

Extreme eastern Panama (Darién); tropical zone.

CHRYSOTHLYPIS SALMONI

Chrysothlypis salmoni (Sclater)

Dacnis salmoni P. L. Sclater, 1886, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **11**, p. 27, pl. 2, fig. 2 — Remedios, Antioquia [, Colombia].

Western Colombia (Pacific coast region from upper Atrato Valley, south) and northwestern Ecuador (Esmeraldas); tropical zone. Colombian records from east of Pacific lowlands and foothills require confirmation.

GENUS NEMOSIA VIEILLOT

Nemosia Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 32. Type, by monotypy, "Tangara à coëffe noire, de Cayenne" Buffon = *Tanagra pileata* Boddaert.

cf. Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1345, pp. 4-7.

NEMOSIA PILEATA

Nemosia pileata hypoleuca Todd

Nemosia pileata hypoleuca Todd, 1916, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **29**, p. 95 — Tucurinca, Santa Marta, Colombia.

Northern Colombia (Caribbean coast from Sinú Valley to Santa Marta region; lower Magdalena Valley south to about lat. 8° N.) and northern Venezuela (east to Anzoátegui and northern Bolívar); tropical zone.

Nemosia pileata surinamensis Zimmer

Nemosia pileata surinamensis Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1345, p. 5 — Paramaribo, Surinam.

Guyana [British Guiana] and Surinam.

Nemosia pileata pileata (Boddaert)

Tanagra pileata Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Planches enlum., p. 45; based on "Tangara à coëffe noire, de Cayenne" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., 720, fig. 2 (adult male) — Cayenne.

French Guiana, northeastern Brazil (north of the Amazon west to Faro; south of the Amazon between the Rio Madeira and the Rio Tapajós), and extreme northern Bolivia (Victoria and Riberalta, lower Río Beni).

Nemosia pileata interna Zimmer

Nemosia pileata interna Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1345, p. 4 — Igarapé Cacao Pereira, lower Rio Negro (left bank), Brazil.

Northern Brazil, upper Rio Branco region and left bank of lower Rio Negro.

Nemosia pileata nana Berlepsch

Nemosia pileata nana Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, pp. 1084, 1141 — northeastern Peru (Samiria, Nauta and Sarayacu on the upper Amazon); type from [Río] Samiria, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 9, p. 371.

Northeastern Peru (in the Amazon basin south to Yarinacocha) and western Brazil (east to Rosarinho, lower Rio Madeira).

Nemosia pileata caerulea (Wied)

H.[*ylophilus*] *caeruleus* Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, 3, p. 731 — Bahia.

Nemosia pileata paraguayensis Chubb, 1910, Ibis, p. 629 — Sapucay, Paraguay.

Southern and eastern Brazil (south of the Amazon; east of the Tapajós, except in south), eastern Bolivia (except in extreme north), Paraguay, and adjacent parts of Argentine Chaco (Salta; Jujuy).

NEMOSIA ROUREI

Nemosia rourei Cabanis

Nemosia Rourei Cabanis, 1870, Journ. f. Ornith., 18, p. 459 — Muriahié, north bank of Rio Parahyba do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Known only from type specimen.

GENUS **PHAENICOPHILUS** STRICKLAND

Phaenicophilus Strickland, 1851, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., 1, p. 104. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 74), *Turdus palmarum* Linnaeus.

cf. Bond, 1956, Check-list Birds West Indies, Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, ed. 4, pp. 167-168.

PHAENICOPHILUS PALMARUM

Phaenicophilus palmarum (Linnaeus)

Turdus palmarum Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 295; partly based on "Le Palmiste" and "Le Palmiste à teste noire" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 2, pp. 301, 303; pl. 29, figs. 1, 2 — Cayenne; error, Santo Domingo.

Phaenicophilus palmarum eurous Wetmore, 1929, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **81** (13), p. 3 — Saona Island, Dominican Republic.

Hispaniola (except southern peninsula of Haiti west of Trouin Valley) and adjacent Saona Island.

PHAENICOPHILUS POLIOCEPHALUS

Phaenicophilus poliocephalus poliocephalus (Bonaparte)

Dulus poliocephalus Bonaparte, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 3, p. 178 — Hispaniola [= Haiti].

Phaenicophilus poliocephalus tetraopes Wetmore and Lincoln, 1932, Auk, **49**, p. 36 — Ile à Vache, Haiti.

Southern peninsula of Haiti (Massif de la Hotte) and adjacent islands (Ile à Vache and Grande Cayemite), Hispaniola.

Phaenicophilus poliocephalus coryi Richmond and Swales

Phaenicophilus poliocephalus coryi Richmond and Swales, 1924, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **37**, p. 107 — Gonave Island, Haiti.

Gonave Island, east of Haiti, Hispaniola.

Genus **CALYPTOPHILUS** Cory

Calyptophilus Cory, 1884, Auk, **1**, p. 3. Type, by monotypy, *Phoenicophilus frugivorus* Cory.

cf. Bond, 1956, Check-list Birds West Indies, ed. 4, Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, pp. 168-169.

CALYPTOPHILUS FRUGIVORUS

Calyptophilus frugivorus frugivorus (Cory)

Phoenicophilus frugivorus Cory, 1883, Quart. Journ. Boston Zool. Soc., **2**, p. 45 — Santo Domingo; type from

Almercen [= Villa Rivas], *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 9, p. 358.

Dominican Republic (from Province of Benefactor east to Province of Samaná), Hispaniola.

Calyptophilus frugivorus tertius Wetmore

Calyptophilus tertius Wetmore, 1929 (May 15), Smiths. Misc. Coll., 81(13), p. 2 — higher slopes of Morne La Hotte, Haiti.

Calyptophilus frugivorus selleanus Bond, 1929 (Oct. 3), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **81,** p. 473 — Morne Malanga [, Massif de la Selle, Haiti].

Southern Haiti on higher mountains of massifs of la Hotte and la Selle, Hispaniola.

Calyptophilus frugivorus abbotti Richmond and Swales

Calyptophilus frugivorus abbotti Richmond and Swales, 1924, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **37,** p. 106 — [La Mahotière,] Gonave Island, Haiti; type from near La Mahotière, *fide* Wetmore and Swales, 1931, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **155,** p. 426.

Gonave Island, east of Haiti, Hispaniola.

GENUS **RHODINOCICHLA** HARTLAUB[1]

Rhodinocichla Hartlaub, 1853, Journ. f. Ornith., **1,** p. 33. Type, by original designation, *Furnarius roseus* Lesson.

cf. Skutch, 1962, Auk, **79,** pp. 633-639 (habits).

Eisenmann, 1962, Auk, **79,** pp. 640-648 (systematic position).

RHODINOCICHLA ROSEA

Rhodinocichla rosea schistacea Ridgway

Rhodinocichla rosea, β schistacea Ridgway, 1878, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., **1,** p. 247 — Sierra Madre of Colima and Rio Mazatlan, Western Mexico; type from Sierra Madre de Colima, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 9, p. 357.

Pacific coast of Mexico from Sinaloa to Michoacán (Coahuayana); tropical zone.

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[1] Systematic position uncertain, possibly related to *Granatellus*.— R.W.S.

Rhodinocichla rosea eximia Ridgway

Rhodinocichla rosea eximia Ridgway, 1902, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., **50**, pt. 2, p. 770 — Isthmus of Panama and north to southern Costa Rica; type from Bugaba (elev. 600 ft.), Chiriquí, Panama, *fide* Deignan, 1961, U.S. Nat.. Mus. Bull., **221**, p. 586.

Southwestern Costa Rica (Térraba Valley) and Panama (east to Canal Zone); tropical zone.

Rhodinocichla rosea harterti Hellmayr

Rhodinocichla rosea harterti Hellmayr, 1918, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **13**, p. 304 — "Bogotá," Colombia.

Central Colombia, on west slope of Eastern Andes from below Bogotá south into eastern Tolima; upper tropical and lower subtropical zones.

Rhodinocichla rosea beebei Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Rhodinocichla rosea beebei Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1949, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **62**, p. 191 — La Sabana, Río Negro, Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; altitude 1300 meters.

Extreme northeastern Colombia (Cerro Alto del Cedro) and northwestern Venezuela (Sierra de Perijá); lower subtropical zone.

Rhodinocichla rosea rosea (Lesson)

Furnarius roseus Lesson, 1832, Illustr. Zool., livr. 2, pl. 5 — du Brésil et du district peu connu de San-Jose; error, Caracas, Venezuela, substituted by Hellmayr, 1918, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **13**, p. 303.

Northwestern Venezuela, from Falcón (Sierra de San Luís) and Andes of southern Lara east to Federal District and Miranda; upper tropical and lower subtropical zones.

GENUS **MITROSPINGUS** RIDGWAY

Mitrospingus Ridgway, 1898, Auk, **15**, p. 225. Type, by original designation, *Tachyphonus cassinii* Lawrence.

MITROSPINGUS CASSINII

Mitrospingus cassinii costaricensis Todd

Mitrospingus cassinii costaricensis Todd, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 35, p. 93 — El Hogar, Costa Rica.

Caribbean lowlands of eastern Costa Rica and of extreme western Panama (Almirante Bay region); tropical zone.

Mitrospingus cassinii cassinii (Lawrence)

Tachyphonus Cassinii Lawrence, 1861, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 297 — Panama Railroad; type from Lion Hill, *fide* Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1080.

Eastern Panama (west to Veraguas and Chiriquí Lagoon), western Colombia (Pacific coast and east to middle Cauca Valley in Antioquia), and western Ecuador; tropical zone.

MITROSPINGUS OLEAGINEUS

Mitrospingus oleagineus obscuripectus Zimmer and Phelps

Mitrospingus oleagineus obscuripectus Zimmer and Phelps, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1274, p. 9 — Mt. Ptari-tepui, Gran Sabana, State of Bolívar, Venezuela; Altitude 1600 meters.

Southeastern Venezuela on hills of the Gran Sabana, southwestern Bolívar (except Mount Roraima), and extreme northern Brazil (Mount Uei-tepui); subtropical zone.

Mitrospingus oleagineus oleagineus (Salvin)

Eucometis oleaginea Salvin, 1886, Ibis, p. 500 — Twek-quay Mountain, Carimang River, British Guiana.

Extreme southeastern Venezuela (Mount Roraima) and Guyana (British Guiana) (Mount Twek-quay); subtropical zone.

GENUS **CHLOROTHRAUPIS** SALVIN AND GODMAN

Chlorothraupis Salvin and Godman, (ex Ridgway MS) 1883, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 297. Type, by subsequent designation (Ridgway, 1884, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 6(1883), p. 412), *Phoenicothraupis carmioli* Lawrence.

cf. Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1345, p. 1 (Peru).

CHLOROTHRAUPIS CARMIOLI

Chlorothraupis carmioli carmioli (Lawrence)

Phoenicothraupis carmioli Lawrence, 1868, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 9, p. 100 — Angostura [, Costa Rica].

Eastern Nicaragua, Caribbean slope of Costa Rica, and extreme northwestern Panama (Almirante Bay region); tropical zone.

Chlorothraupis carmioli magnirostris Griscom

Chlorothraupis carmioli magnirostris Griscom, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 280, p. 18 — Santa Fé (2000 ft.), Veraguas, western Panama.

Western Panama in Veraguas (both Caribbean and Pacific slopes) ; tropical zone.

Chlorothraupis carmioli lutescens Griscom

Chlorothraupis carmioli lutescens Griscom, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 280, p. 18 — Tacarcuna, eastern Panama.

Eastern Panama in San Blas Territory and Darién (north and east of valleys of Río Chepo and Río Chucunaque) and presumably in northwestern Colombia near Gulf of Urabá; tropical zone.

Chlorothraupis carmioli frenata Berlepsch

Chlorothraupis carmioli frenata Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, 14, p. 349 — Marcapata, Peru.

Southern Colombia (eastern base of Andes in Caquetá and Nariño) and southeastern Peru from Huánuco, south; tropical zone.

CHLOROTHRAUPIS OLIVACEA

Chlorothraupis olivacea (Cassin)

Orthogonys olivaceus Cassin, 1860, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 140 — Cordilleras Mountains, on the River Truando, New Granada [= Río Truandó, northwestern Colombia].

Eastern Panama (Darién, south and west of valleys, of Río Chepo and Río Chucunaque), western Colombia (Pacific coast region and east to the Atrato, upper Sinú, and middle Magdalena valleys), and northwestern Ecuador (Esmeraldas) ; tropical zone.

CHLOROTHRAUPIS STOLZMANNI

Chlorothraupis stolzmanni dugandi de Schauensee

Chlorothraupis stolzmanni dugandi de Schauensee, 1948, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 209, p. 3 — La Selva, 7000 ft., western slope of the Western Andes, Caldas, Colombia.

Southwestern Colombia on west slope of Western Andes from headwaters of the Río San Juan south to Nariño; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Chlorothraupis stolzmanni stolzmanni (Berlepsch and Taczanowski)

Phoenicothraupis stolzmanni Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 546 — Chimbo, Ecuador.

Western Ecuador; tropical zone.

GENUS ORTHOGONYS STRICKLAND

Orthogonys Strickland, 1844, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 421. Type, by original designation, *Tanagra viridis* Spix = *Tachyphonus chloricterus* Vieillot.

ORTHOGONYS CHLORICTERUS

Orthogonys chloricterus (Vieillot)

Tachyphonus chloricterus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 32, p. 360 — Brésil [= vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 9, p. 296].

Southeastern Brazil, from Espírito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul.

GENUS EUCOMETIS SCLATER

Comarophagus Bonaparte, 1851, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 32, p. 81. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 72), *Tanagra penicillata* Spix.

Eucometis P. L. Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24, p. 117. New name for *Comarophagus* Bonaparte, 1851, preoccupied by *Comarophagus* Boie, 1826.

cf. Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1345, pp. 2-4 (Peru).

EUCOMETIS PENICILLATA

Eucometis penicillata pallida Berlepsch

Eucometis spodocephala pallida Berlepsch, 1888, Auk, 5, p. 451 — Yucatan.

Southeastern Mexico (north to Veracruz and Yucatán), British Honduras, and eastern Guatemala; tropical zone. Intergrades with *spodocephala* along Caribbean slope of Honduras.

Eucometis penicillata spodocephala (Bonaparte)

Chlorospingus spodocephalus Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 37 (1853), p. 922 — Nicaragua.

Nicaragua (rare on Caribbean slope) and Pacific slope of Costa Rica (south to the Río Grande de Pirrís); tropical zone.

Eucometis penicillata stictothorax Berlepsch

Eucometis spodocephala stictothorax Berlepsch, 1888, Auk, 5, pp. 451-452 — Veragua [= Chiriquí, Panama].

Southwestern Costa Rica (south of the Río Grande de Pirrís) and western Panama (east to Veraguas); tropical zone.

Eucometis penicillata cristata (Du Bus)

Pipilopsis cristata Du Bus, 1855, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci., Lettr. et Beaux-Arts de Belgique, 22 (pt. 1), p. 153 — Colombia.

Eastern Panama (west to Canal Zone), northern and western Colombia (Caribbean coast; Panamanian border east across upper Sinú Valley to Cauca and Magdalena valleys; east of Andes in Arauca), and extreme western Venezuela (Sierra de Perijá; south base of Andes in Barinas; Mérida; extreme southwestern Táchira; Apure); tropical and (rarely) subtropical zones.

Eucometis penicillata affinis Berlepsch

Eucometis cristata affinis Berlepsch, 1888, Auk, 5, pp. 451, 453 — Pto. Cabello [= Carabobo], Venezuela.

Northern Venezuela from Falcón to Miranda; tropical zone.

Eucometis penicillata penicillata (Spix)

Tanagra penicillata Spix, 1825, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil., 2, p. 36, pl. 49, fig. 1 — no locality; Fonteboa, Amazonas [= Fonte Bõa, Rio Solimões, Brazil] suggested by Berlepsch, 1908, Novit. Zool., 15, p. 117.

Southeastern Colombia (east of Eastern Andes from Meta and Caquetá, south), eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, the Guianas, and northern Brazil (Amazon Valley and tributaries east to northern Maranhão); tropical zone.

Eucometis penicillata albicollis (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

P.[*yranga*] *albicollis* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 33 — Chiquitos [, Bolivia].

Eastern Bolivia, south-central Brazil (from Mato Grosso and Goiás south to northwestern São Paulo), and extreme northern Paraguay; tropical zone.

Genus LANIO Vieillot

Lanio Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 40. Type, by original designation, "Tangara mordoré" of Buffon = Tangara *fulva* Boddaert.

cf. Zimmer, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1304, pp. 12-14.

LANIO FULVUS

Lanio fulvus peruvianus Carriker

Lanio atricapillus peruvianus Carriker, 1934, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 86, p. 331 — Moyobamba, Dept. San Martin, Peru, altitude 3500 feet.

Southern Colombia (east of Eastern Andes from Arauca to Putumayo), eastern Ecuador, and northeastern Peru (north of the Marañón; the Moyobamba region); tropical zone.

Lanio fulvus fulvus (Boddaert)

Tangara sulva [sic] Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Planches enlum., p. 50; based on "Tangara jaune à tête noire, de Cayenne" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 809, fig. 2 (= male) — Cayenne.

Southern Venezuela (central Amazonas; southern Bolívar), the Guianas, and northern Brazil (south to north bank of lower Amazon); tropical zone.

LANIO VERSICOLOR

Lanio versicolor versicolor (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

T.[*achyphonus*] *versicolor* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 28 — Yuracares, (rep. Boliviam).

Eastern Peru (south of the Marañón, except in the Moyobamba region), northern Bolivia, and western Brazil (south of the Rio Solimões and east to the lower Rio Madeira); tropical zone.

Lanio versicolor parvus Berlepsch

Lanio versicolor parvus Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, pp. 1073, 1140 — Sta.

Elena, Rio Jamauchim, easterly affluent of the Rio Tapajóz, n. Brazil.

Brazil south of the Amazon from the Rio Tapajós to the Rio Tocantins, also the upper Rio Madeira (Humaythá) and northern Mato Grosso; tropical zone.

LANIO AURANTIUS

Lanio aurantius Lafresnaye

Lanio Aurantius Lafresnaye, 1846, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **9**, p. 204 — Colombia; error, Guatemala suggested by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1072.

Southeastern Mexico (north to Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo), British Honduras, and Caribbean slope of Guatemala and Honduras (except in extreme east) ; upper tropical zone.

LANIO LEUCOTHORAX[1]

Lanio leucothoroax leucothorax Salvin

Lanio leucothorax Salvin, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 581 — Tucurriqui, Costa Rica.

Extreme eastern Honduras (Olancho rain forest), eastern Nicaragua, and eastern Costa Rica (west to Hacienda Santa María, Guanacaste) ; upper tropical zone.

Lanio leucothorax ictus Kennard and Peters

Lanio leucothorax ictus Kennard and Peters, 1927, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **10**, p. 1 — Boquete Trail (2300 feet altitude), northwestern Panama.

Extreme northwestern Panama, in Almirante Bay region; tropical zone.

Lanio leucothorax melanopygius Salvin and Godman

Lanio melanopygius Salvin and Godman (ex Ridgway MS), 1883, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **1**, p. 305 — Bugaba [, Chiriquí], Panama.

Southwestern Costa Rica (south of the Río Diquis) and Pacific slope of western Panama (in Chiriquí and Veraguas) ; tropical zone.

Lanio leucothorax reversus Bangs and Griscom

Lanio leucothorax reversus Bangs and Griscom, 1932, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **13**, p. 53 — Las Agujas, Puntarenas, Costa Rica.

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[1] Sometimes considered conspecific with *L. aurantius*. — R.W.S.

Northwestern Costa Rica (Nicoya Peninsula; Puntarenas, Las Agujas); tropical zone.

GENUS **CREURGOPS** SCLATER

Creurgops P. L. Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26,** p. 73. Type, by monotypy, *Creurgops verticalis* Sclater.

Malacothraupis P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 353. Type, by monotypy, *Malacothraupis dentata.*

cf. Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1345, pp. 1-2 (Peru; generic limits).

CREURGOPS VERTICALIS

Creurgops verticalis Sclater

Creurgops verticalis P. L. Sclater (ex J. Verreaux MS), 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26,** p. 73, pl. 132, fig. 2 — Rio Napo, [eastern] Ecuador.

Extreme southwestern Venezuela (Hacienda La Providencia, southwestern Táchira), western Colombia (head of Magdalena Valley; Central and Western Andes; Andes of Nariño), eastern Ecuador, and eastern Peru (south to Junín region); subtropical and humid temperate zones.

CREURGOPS DENTATA

Creurgops dentata (Sclater and Salvin)

Malacothraupis dentata P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 353, pl. 31 — Tilotilo, Prov. Yungas [=Yungas of La Paz], Bolivia.

Malacothraupis gustavi Berlepsch, 1901, Journ. f. Ornith., **49,** p. 85 — Chaco, Yungas [of La Paz], Bolivia.

Southeastern Peru (Inca Mine, Santo Domingo) and northern Bolivia (south to Yungas of Cochabamba); subtropical zone.

GENUS **HETEROSPINGUS** RIDGWAY

Heterospingus Ridgway, 1898, Auk, **15,** p. 225. Type, by original designation, *Tachyphonus rubrifrons* Lawrence.

HETEROSPINGUS XANTHOPYGIUS

Heterospingus xanthopygius rubrifrons (Lawrence)[1]

Tachyphonus rubrifrons Lawrence, 1865, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 106 — line of Panama Railroad, near Lion Hill Station.

Eastern Costa Rica and Panama (east to Darién) ; tropical zone.

Heterospingus xanthopygius xanthopygius (Sclater)

Tachyphonus xanthopygius P. L. Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 22 (1854), p. 158, pl. 69 — in Nova Grenada [= Bogotá collections].

Eastern Panama (west to eastern Darién) and across northern Colombia to Norte de Santander; tropical zone.

Heterospingus xanthopygius berliozi Wetmore

Heterospingus xanthopygius berliozi Wetmore, 1965, Oiseau, 35 (No. Special), p. 158 — Nuquí, Chocó, Colombia.

Pacific slope of western Colombia from northern Chocó (intergrades with nominate race along the Río Juradó) south to Caldas and Nariño; tropical zone. Birds from northwestern Ecuador presumably belong to this race.

GENUS **TACHYPHONUS** VIEILLOT[2]

Tachyphonus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 33. Type, by monotypy, "Tangara noir" Buffon = *Tangara rufa* Boddaert.

cf. Zimmer, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1304, pp. 14-26.

TACHYPHONUS CRISTATUS

Tachyphonus cristatus cristatus (Linnaeus)

Tanagra cristata Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 317; based on "Le Tangara noir hupé de Cayenne" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 6, suppl., p. 65, pl. 4, fig. 3 — Cayenne.

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[1] Maintained as a full species by Eisenmann, 1955, Trans. Linn. Soc. New York, 7, p. 100, and de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., p. 487. — R.W.S.

[2] *Pyrrota valeryi*, J. and E. Verreaux, 1855, which has been treated as a *Tachyphonus*, e.g., Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 9, p. 325, is a synonym of the icterid *Lampropsar tanagrinus tanagrinus* (Spix), 1824. See Bond, 1951, Auk, 68, p. 528, and Storer, 1955, Auk, 72, pp. 299-300. — R.W.S.

French Guiana and northeastern Brazil (north of the Amazon and east of the Rio Nhamundá).

Tachyphonus cristatus intercedens Berlepsch

Tachyphonus intercedens Berlepsch, 1880, Ibis, p. 113 — Orinoco district or Trinidad; Bartica Grove, British Guiana, suggested by Bradbourne and Chubb, 1912, Birds South Amer., p. 421.

Eastern Venezuela (eastern Bolívar), Guyana, and Surinam; tropical and lower subtropical zones.

Tachyphonus cristatus orinocensis Zimmer and Phelps

Tachyphonus cristatus orinocensis Zimmer and Phelps, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1274, p. 7 — Sanariapo, middle Orinoco River, Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela; altitude 130 meters.

Extreme eastern Colombia (Maipures) and southern Venezuela (eastern Amazonas from Caño Cataniapo south to El Carmen; Bolívar along upper and lower Río Caura, on Cerro Paurai-tepui, and upper Río Paragua Valley); tropical zone.

Tachyphonus cristatus cristatellus Sclater

Tachyphonus cristatellus P. L. Sclater, 1862, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 86 — New Granada [= Bogotá, Colombia, *fide* Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1075]; Villavicencio, Colombia, suggested by Dugand and Borrero, 1946, Caldasia (Inst. Cienc. Nat. U. Nac. Colombia), 4(17), p. 164.

Southeastern Colombia (east of Eastern Andes from Villavicencio region south and east), southern Venezuela (central and southern Amazonas, except in area occupied by *T. c. orinocensis*), northwestern Brazil (east to Manaus), and northeastern Peru (Apayacu); tropical zone.

Tachyphonus cristatus fallax Zimmer

Tachyphonus cristatus fallax Zimmer, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1304, p. 18 — Puerto Indiana, mouth of the Río Napo, Perú.

Southern Colombia (southeastern Nariño), eastern Ecuador, and northeastern Peru (crossing upper Amazon to lower Ucayali; replaced by *T. c. cristatellus* to east of mouth of Río Napo); tropical zone.

Tachyphonus cristatus huarandosae Chapman

Tachyphonus cristatus huarandosae Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 187, p. 8 — Huarandosa, 3000 ft., Chinchipe Valley, near the Rio Marañon, northern Peru.

Known only from type locality.

Tachyphonus cristatus madeirae Hellmayr

Tachyphonus cristatus madeirae Hellmayr, 1910, Novit. Zool., 17, p. 277 — Calama [, Rio Madeira, Brazil].

Central Brazil, south of the Amazon from Teffe east to the Rio Xingú and south into Mato Grosso.

Tachyphonus cristatus pallidigula Zimmer

Tachyphonus cristatus pallidigula Zimmer, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1304, p. 18 — Mocajuba, Rio Tocantins, Brazil.

Northeastern Brazil (eastern Pará district and lower Rio Tocantins).

Tachyphonus cristatus brunneus (Spix)

Tanagra brunnea Spix, 1825, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil., 2, p. 37, pl. 49, fig. 2 (young male) — in Provincia Rio de Janeiro.

Eastern Brazil from Pernambuco to São Paulo. The subspecific status of birds from Maranhão east to Parahyba remains to be determined.

Tachyphonus cristatus nattereri Pelzeln[1]

Tachyphonus Nattereri Pelzeln, 1870, Ornith. Brasil., 3, pp. 214, 328 — Villa Maria and Salto do Girao, Matto Grosso; type from Villa Maria, *fide* Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1076.

Southwestern Brazil in Mato Grosso (Villa Maria, Rio Paraguay; [?] Salto do Girão, Rio Madeira).

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[1] Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 518 and de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., p. 486, maintain *nattereri* as a full species; Zimmer, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1304, p. 17, presents reasons for considering it a race of *cristatus*. I have not seen this form. — R.W.S.

TACHYPHONUS RUFIVENTER

Tachyphonus rufiventer (Spix)

Tanagra rufiventer Spix, 1825, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil., 2, p. 37, pl. 50, fig. 1 — in sylvis Parae; error, São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, Brazil, substituted by Hellmayr, 1920, Archiv f. Naturg., ser. A, 85(10), p. 28. Not preoccupied by *Tanagra rufiventris* Vieillot, 1819 (cf. Zimmer, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1304, p. 23).

"*Tachyphonus serrirostris* Strickl." Stone, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 47. Cited in synonymy of "*Tachyphonus rufiventer* Spix."

Tachyphonus metallactus Oberholser, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 240. New name for *Tanagra rufiventer* Spix, 1825, preoccupied by *Tanagra rufiventris* Vieillot, 1819.

Eastern Peru (south of the Río Marañón), northern Bolivia (La Paz), and adjacent parts of western Brazil; tropical zone. Doubtfully recorded from Río Napo, eastern Ecuador.

TACHYPHONUS SURINAMUS

Tachyphonus surinamus surinamus (Linnaeus)

Turdus surinamus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 297; based on "Le Merle de Surinam" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **6**, suppl., p. 46, pl. 3, fig. 1 — Surinam.

Eastern and southern Venezuela (southeastern Sucre, eastern Monagas, southern Bolívar, and northern Amazonas, south to San Fernando de Atabapo and foot of Cerro Duida), the Guianas, and northern Brazil (south to north bank of lower Amazon); tropical zone.

Tachyphonus surinamus brevipes Lafresnaye

Tachyphonus brevipes Lafresnaye, 1846, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **9**, p. 206 — Colombie [= Bogotá].

Eastern Colombia (east of Eastern Andes, from "Bogotá" and Villavicencio, south) southern Venezuela (southwestern Amazonas), northwestern Brazil (upper Rio Negro), eastern Ecuador, and northeastern Peru (south to north bank of the Amazon but crossing the Marañón to the lowlands between it and the Huallaga; the valley of the Río Napo); tropical zone.

Tachyphonus surinamus napensis Lawrence

Tachyphonus Napensis Lawrence, 1864, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 42 — Napo River; part error, Orosa, Perú, suggested by Zimmer, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1304, p. 21.

Tachyphonus surinamus saturatus Pinto, 1941 (May 9), Papéis Avulsos, Dept. Zool., São Paulo, **1**, p. 209 — Santa Cruz, right bank of Rio Eirú, Brazil, above Juruá near São Felipe or João Pessôa.

Tachyphonus surinamus uropygialis Gyldenstolpe, 1941 (June 26), Arkiv Zool., 33B(12), p. 2 — João Pessôa, upper Rio Juruá (left bank), Estado do Amazonas, Brazil.

Eastern Peru (south of the Amazon) and northwestern Brazil (east along the Rio Solimões at least to Teffé; valley of the Rio Juruá); tropical zone.

Tachyphonus surinamus insignis Hellmayr

Tachyphonus surinamus insignis Hellmayr, 1906, Novit. Zool., **13**, p. 357 — Bemfica, Pará [, Brazil].

Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from lower Rio Madeira (Borba) east through Pará; tropical zone.

TACHYPHONUS LUCTUOSUS

Tachyphonus luctuosus nitidissimus Salvin

Tachyphonus nitidissimus Salvin, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 188 — Bugaba [, Chiriquí, Panama].

Pacific slope of southwestern Costa Rica (north at least to the Río Grande de Pirrís) and extreme western Panama (Chiriquí); tropical zone.

Tachyphonus luctuosus axillaris (Lawrence)

Chlorospingus axillaris Lawrence, 1874, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **10**, p. 395 — Costa Rica, Volcan de Irazu [= Talamanca, Costa Rica, *fide* Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1077].

Caribbean slope of eastern Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and extreme western Panama (Almirante Bay region); tropical zone.

Tachyphonus luctuosus panamensis Todd

Tachyphonus luctuosus panamensis Todd, 1917, Proc.

Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 128 — Gatun, Canal Zone, Panama.

Eastern Panama (from Canal Zone eastward), northern and western Colombia (Pacific slope; the Sinú, Cauca, and Magdalena valleys; Caribbean coastal region; and Zulia Valley east of Eastern Andes), western Ecuador (south to Santa Rosa), and western Venezuela (east base of Sierra de Perijá; eastern Zulia south to Táchira); tropical and subtropical zones.

Tachyphonus luctuosus luctuosus d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye

T.[*achyphonus*] *luctuosus* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 29 — Guarayos [Bolivia].

Southeastern Colombia (east of Eastern Andes in Orinoco and Amazon basins), eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, Bolivia (east of the Andes), Venezuela (near Andes from Barinas to Táchira; Amazonas; Bolívar; and Orinoco delta region), British, Dutch and (probably) French Guiana, and northern Brazil (east to Pará and south to Mato Grosso); tropical zone.

Tachyphonus luctuosus flaviventris (Sclater)

Chlorospingus flaviventris P. L. Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24, p. 91 — Trinidad; Bolivia?; restricted to Trinidad by Zimmer, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1304, p. 24.

Trinidad and extreme northeastern Venezuela (Cristóbal Colón and Cumanacoa, Sucre); tropical zone.

TACHYPHONUS DELATRII

Tachyphonus delatrii Lafresnaye

Tachyphonus Delatrii Lafresnaye, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 10, p. 72 — St-Bonaventure [= Buenaventura, Colombia].

Tachyphonus delatrii longirostris Huber, 1929, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 81, p. 471 — Great Falls, Pis Pis River, Nicaragua.

Caribbean coast of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, western Colombia (Gorgona Island; Pacific coast; and eastward across Atrato and upper Sinú valleys to middle Magdalena Valley), and western Ecuador; tropical zone.

TACHYPHONUS CORONATUS

Tachyphonus coronatus (Vieillot)

A.[gelaius] Coronatus Vieillot, 1822, in Bonnaterre and Vieillot, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Ornith., **2,** livr. **91,** p. 711; based on "Tordo de bosque coronado y negro" no. 77, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **1,** p. 328 — Paraguay.

Southeastern Brazil (from Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, south), eastern Paraguay, and adjacent part of Argentina (Misiones).

TACHYPHONUS RUFUS

Tachyphonus rufus (Boddaert)

Tangara rufa Boddaert, 1783, Tabl. Planches enlum., p. 44; based on "Le Tangaroux de Cayenne" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 711 (= female) — Cayenne.

Tachyphonus rufus subulirostris Pinto, 1935, Rev. Mus. Paulista, **19,** p. 268 — Bomfim, northeastern Bahia, Brazil.

Eastern Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia (widely distributed), Venezuela (except in extreme east and south), including Margarita Island, Trinidad and Tobago, the Guianas, eastern Brazil (east of the Tapajós and south to Mato Grosso and northern São Paulo), eastern Peru (upper Marañón and Huayabamba and Urubamba valleys), Paraguay (locally), and extreme northeastern Argentina (Formosa, Chaco, northern Santa Fe, Misiones, and Corrientes to northern Buenos Aires); tropical and subtropical zones. Not recorded from Bolivia or Amazon Valley above mouth of the Tapajós. Provisionally recorded from northwestern Ecuador (Parambas; Balsapamba).[1]

TACHYPHONUS PHOENICIUS

Tachyphonus phoenicius Swainson

Tachyphonus phoenicius Swainson, 1838 (1837?), Anim. Menag., p. 311 — Fernando Po, on the African coast;

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[1] Orcés, 1944, Flora, 4, p. 110. — R.W.S.

error, eastern Peru suggested by Berlepsch, 1908, Novit. Zool., **15**, p. 116.[1]

Central Colombia (east base of Eastern Andes in Meta), southern Venezuela (Amazonas; southern Bolívar), the Guianas, northern Brazil (east to the Tapajós and south to northern Mato Grosso), and eastern Peru (Jeberos; Río Negro, west of Moyobamba); tropical and subtropical zones.

GENUS **TRICHOTHRAUPIS** CABANIS

Trichothraupis Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, **1** (1851), p. 23. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 72), *Tachyphonus 4-color* [= *quadricolor*] Vieillot = *Muscicapa melanops* Vieillot.

cf. Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1345, p. 4 (geographic variation).

TRICHOTHRAUPIS MELANOPS

Trichothraupis melanops (Vieillot)

Muscicapa melanops Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21**, p. 452; based on "Lindo pardo copete amarillo," no. 101, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **1**, p. 398 — Paraguay.

Eastern Peru (north to San Martín), eastern Bolivia, southeastern Brazil (north to southern Bahia and west to Mato Grosso), Paraguay (east of Río Paraguay), and extreme northeastern Argentina (Misiones); tropical zone.

GENUS **HABIA** BLYTH

Habia Blyth, 1840, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, p. 184 [reference not verified]. Type, by subsequent designation (Oberholser, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 35, p. 80), *Tanagra flammiceps* Temminck (ex Wied MS) = *Staltator* [sic] *rubicus* Vieillot.

cf. Zimmer, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1304, pp. 9-12.

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[1] Berlepsch's subsequent suggestion (1912, Verh. V. Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1075) of "Cayenne" as type locality must be considered invalid unless new evidence resulting from an examination of the type, which may be lost, is forthcoming. — R.W.S.

HABIA RUBICA

Habia rubica holobrunnea Griscom

Habia rubica holobrunnea Griscom, 1930, Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, p. 290 — Motzorongo, Vera Cruz [, Mexico].

Eastern Mexico, from southern Tamaulipas through Veracruz (except eastern lowlands) to northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec) ; subtropical zone.

Habia rubica rosea (Nelson)

Phoenicothraupis rubicoides roseus Nelson, 1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 60 — Arroyo de Juan Sanchez (50 miles north of Ixtapa, Jalisco), Territory of Tepic, Mexico.

Pacific slope of southwestern Mexico from Nayarit and Jalisco to Guerrero; chiefly tropical zone.

Habia rubica affinis (Nelson)

Phoenicothraupis rubicoides affinis Nelson, 1897, Auk, 14, p. 66 — Pinotepa, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Known only from type locality in southwestern Oaxaca, Pacific slope of southern Mexico.

Habia rubica nelsoni (Ridgway)

Phoenicothraupis rubica nelsoni Ridgway, 1902, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 2, p. 145 — Peninsula of Yucatan (Puerto Morelos [, Quintana Roo]) including Campeche (Apazote).

Southeastern Mexico (Yucatán Peninsula north of southern Campeche) ; tropical rain forest.

Habia rubica rubicoides (Lafresnaye)

Salt.[*ator*] *rubicoïdes* Lafresnaye, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 7, p. 41 — Mexico.

Phoenicothraupis rubica confinis Bangs, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 18, p. 156 — Yaruca, Honduras.

Southern Mexico (from Puebla and lowlands of eastern Veracruz through eastern Oaxaca, Tabasco, and southern Campeche to Chiapas), Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, El Salvador, and possibly Nicaragua; tropical zone.

Habia rubica vinacea (Lawrence)

Phænicothraupis vinacea Lawrence, 1867, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 19, p. 94 — New Granada, line of Panama Railroad.

Habia rubica aurantiicapilla Aldrich, 1937, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 7, p. 132 — Cerro Viejo, altitude 3000 feet, between the headwaters of the Negro and Mariato Rivers, 18 miles east of Montijo Bay, Veraguas, Panama.

Pacific slope of Costa Rica (north to Nicoya Peninsula) and of Panama (east to Darien); tropical zone.

Habia rubica alfaroana (Ridgway)

Phoenicothraupis alfaroana Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 18, p. 212 — Miravalles, Guanacaste, Costa Rica.

Northwestern Costa Rica (Guanacaste).

Habia rubica rubra (Vieillot)

Tachyphonus ruber Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 32, p. 359 — Trinidad.

Trinidad; tropical and lower subtropical zones.

Habia rubica crissalis Parkes

Habia rubica crissalis Parkes, 1969, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 89, p. 83 — Mirasol (3,000 feet), about 15 km. S. of Cumanacoa, Sucre, Venezuela.

Northeastern Venezuela in Cordillera de la Costa from Anzoátegui east through Sucre; lower edge of subtropical zone and occasionally tropical zone.

Habia rubica mesopotamia Parkes

Habia rubica mesopotamia Parkes, 1969, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 89, p. 84 — Río Yuruán (a tributary of the Río Cuyuni), eastern Bolivar, Venezuela.

Known only from type locality.

Habia rubica perijana Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Habia rubica perijana Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1957, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 70, p. 126 — Barranquilla, Ranchería Julian, Sierra de Perijá, Venezuela; 960 meters.

Known only from Sierra de Perijá (Cerro Alto Cedro to upper Río Negro) in extreme northwestern Venezuela and adjacent part of Colombia; upper tropical zone.

Habia rubica coccinea (Todd)

Phoenicothraupis rubica coccinea Todd, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 113 — La Colorada, Boyaca, Colombia.

North-central Colombia (east base of Eastern Andes in Arauca and Boyacá) and western Venezuela (western Lara; northern part of Andes of Mérida; and southern Táchira [Burgua]); upper tropical zone.[1]

Habia rubica rhodinolaema (Salvin and Godman)

Phoenicothraupis rhodinolaema Salvin and Godman, 1883, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **1**, p. 300 — Sarayacu, [eastern] Ecuador.

Southeastern Colombia (east of Eastern Andes from Meta to Caquetá), eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru (mouth of Río Curaray; Apayacu), and extreme northwestern Brazil (Tahuapunto, Rio Uaupés); tropical zone.

Habia rubica peruviana (Taczanowski)

Phoenicothraupis peruvianus Taczanowski, 1884, Ornith. Pérou, 2, p. 498 — Chayavetas, Chamicuros, Yurimaguas, and Monterico, Peru; restricted to Yurimaguas by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1070.

Phoenicothraupis rubica amabilis Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14**, p. 348 — San Mateo, northern base of the Sierra de Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Eastern Peru (except northern part) and northern, eastern, and central Bolivia (specimens from Santa Cruz, Carnegie Museum); tropical zone. Intergrades with *H. r. hesterna* in western Brazil (Tonantins and São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, and middle Purús, specimens in Carnegie Museum).

Habia rubica hesterna Griscom and Greenway

Habia rubica hesterna Griscom and Greenway, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **81**, p. 437 — Pataua, right bank of the Rio Tapajoz, Para, Brazil.

Central Brazil south of the Amazon, east to Rio Xingú (Tapará) and south to northern Mato Grosso; tropical zone.

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[1] Some form of *H. rubica* occurs in the upper Sinú Valley of Colombia (de Schauensee, 1951, Caldasia (Inst. Cienc. Nat. U. Nac. Colombia), 5(25), p. 1053), and on the west slope of the Eastern Andes in Magdalena (Parkes, 1969, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 89, p. 84). — R.W.S.

Habia rubica bahiae Hellmayr

Habia rubica bahiae Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 301 — Bahia, Brazil.

Bahia, eastern Brazil.

Habia rubica rubica (Vieillot)

Staltator [sic] *rubicus* Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **14**, p. 107; based on *"Habia roxiza,"* no. 85, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **1**, p. 351 — Paraguay.

Southeastern Brazil (from southern Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, south) and adjacent parts of Paraguay and Argentina (Misiones).

HABIA FUSCICAUDA[1]

Habia fuscicauda salvini (Berlepsch)

Phoenicothraupis salvini Berlepsch, 1883, Ibis, p. 487 — Guatemala, Yucatan, Brit. Honduras, ?Tehuantepec; type from Verapaz, Guatemala, *fide* Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1070.

Phoenicothraupis littoralis Nelson, 1901 (Jan.), Auk, **18**, p. 48 — Frontera, Tabasco, Mexico.

Habia salvini wetmorei Dickey and van Rossem, 1927, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **40**, p. 5 — Puerto del Triunfo, Department of Usulutan, El Salvador.

Southeastern Mexico (from San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south through Veracruz, Puebla, Oaxaca and Tabasco to Chiapas), Guatemala (except Petén), British Honduras, Honduras, and El Salvador; tropical zone. Birds from southern Campeche (and presumably northern British Honduras) are intermediate between this form and *H. f. insularis*.

Habia fuscicauda insularis (Salvin)

Phoenicothraupis insularis Salvin, 1888, Ibis, p. 259 — Meco I.; Mugeres I.; type from Meco Island [off Quintana Roo, Mexico], *fide* Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1071.

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[1] Much of the variation within this species appears to be of a mosaic type (the "non-clinal or random" type of Phillips, 1959, Journ. Arizona Acad. Sci., 1, p. 28). According to Phillips, *in litt.*, the ranges of *salvini* and *insularis* are disjunct populations of birds resembling one occurring in the range of the other. A thorough, detailed study of variation within this species would be enlightening. — R.W.S.

Phoenicothraupis salvini peninsularis Ridgway, 1901 (Apr.), Proc. Washington Acad. Sci., 3, p. 150 — Izalam, Yucatan.

Phoenicothraupis salvini rooensis Griscom, 1926, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 235, p. 17 — Chunyaxche, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Southeastern Mexico (northern and eastern portions of Yucatán Peninsula; Meco and Mujeres islands) and northern Guatemala (Petén); tropical zone.

Habia fuscicauda discolor (Ridgway)

Phoenicothraupis salvini discolor Ridgway, 1901, Proc. Washington Acad. Sci., 3, p. 150 — Rio Escondido, eastern Nicaragua.

Nicaragua (except in extreme south); tropical zone.

Habia fuscicauda fuscicauda (Cabanis)

Phoenicothraupis fuscicauda Cabanis, 1861, Journ. f. Ornith., 9, p. 86 — Costa Rica.

Extreme southern Nicaragua, Costa Rica (Caribbean slope and Pacific slope south to Río Grande de Tárcoles), and extreme western Panama; tropical zone.

Habia fuscicauda willisi Parkes

Habia fuscicauda willisi Parkes, 1969, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 82, p. 238 — Boca del Río Indio, Colón, Panamá.

Central Panama from northeastern Coclé and Colón through Canal Zone to western San Blas (Mandinga), chiefly on Caribbean slope. Intergrades with nominate *fuscicauda* known from western Bocas del Toro province (Almirante and vicinity); tropical zone.

Habia fuscicauda erythrolaema (Sclater)

Phoenicothraupis erythrolaema (Bonaparte MS) Sclater, 1862, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 83 — "S. Martha, New Grenada." "Vicinity of the mouth of the Río Sinú [Colombia]" substituted as type locality by Parkes, 1969, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 82, p. 237.

Caribbean coast region of Colombia (Córdoba; Bolívar; Atlántico); tropical zone.

HABIA ATRIMAXILLARIS[1]

Habia atrimaxillaris (Dwight and Griscom)

Phoenicothraupis atrimaxillaris Dwight and Griscom, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 142, p. 4 — Puerto Jimenez, Golfo Dulce, Prov. de Puntarenas, Costa Rica.

Known only from Puntarenas in southwestern Costa Rica; tropical zone.

HABIA GUTTURALIS

Habia gutturalis (Sclater)

Phoenicothraupis gutturalis P. L. Sclater, 1854, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, **13**, p. 25 — in Nova Grenada? [= Colombia].

Northwestern Colombia in middle Magdalena and Río Nechí valleys; tropical zone.

HABIA CRISTATA

Habia cristata (Lawrence)

Phaenicothraupis cristata Lawrence, 1875, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **11**, p. 70 — New Granada, "Bogota."

Western Colombia, in steep ravines between 700 and 2,000 m. on Pacific slope of Western Andes from Antioquia to southern Cauca (Cerro Munchique).

GENUS **PIRANGA** VIEILLOT

Piranga Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., **1** (1807), p. iv. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa rubra* Linnaeus, 1776 = *Fringilla rubra* Linnaeus, 1758.

cf. Zimmer, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1304, pp. 7-9; 1947, *ibid.*, no. 1345, pp. 21-23 (Peru).

Amer. Ornith. Union, 1957, Check-List North Amer. Birds, ed. 5, pp. 542-546.

Le Febvre and Warner, 1959, Auk, **76**, pp. 208-217 (molts and plumages of *P. bidentata*).

Bent, 1958, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 211, pp. 466-509 (life histories).

PIRANGA BIDENTATA

Piranga bidentata bidentata (Swainson)

Pyranga bidentata Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, p. 438 — Temiscaltipec [,México].

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[1] Possibly a race of *Habia fuscicauda*. — R.W.S.

Western Mexico, from Sonora and Chihuahua south to Guerrero and east to México (Temascáltepec) and Morelos; subtropical and temperate zones.

Piranga bidentata flammea Ridgway

P.[*iranga*] *flammea* Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 457 — Tres Marias Islands, western Mexico.

Tres Marias Islands (María Madre, María Magdalena, and María Cleofas), Nayarit, Mexico.

Piranga bidentata sanguinolenta (Lafresnaye)

Pyranga sanguinolenta Lafresnaye, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **2**, p. 97 — Mexico.

Piranga bidentata alvarezi Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86**, p. 151 — Km. 183, near top of highest ridge to north [of San Gabriel Mixtepec] (below San Juan Lachao, Pueblo Viejo), south-western Oaxaca (*ca.* lat. 16° 5-13′ N., long. 97° 7′ W.).

Eastern Mexico (from Nuevo León and Tamaulipas south through Veracruz and Chiapas), Guatemala, northwestern Honduras, and El Salvador; subtropical and temperate zones.

Piranga bidentata citrea van Rossem

Piranga bidentata citrea van Rossem, 1934, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **7**, p. 367 — Boquete, Chiriqui, Panama.

Highlands of Costa Rica and western Panama.

PIRANGA FLAVA

Piranga flava hepatica (Swainson)

Pyranga hepatica Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, p. 438 — Real del Monte [= Temascáltepec, México].

Piranga flava zimmeri van Rossem, 1942, Auk, **59**, p. 87 — Chinobampo, southern Sonora, Mexico.

Piranga flava intensa Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86**, p. 151 — vicinity of San Miguel Suchixtepec (above Río Molino), municipio de Miahuatlan, Oaxaca [, Mexico].

Southwestern United States (north to northwestern and central Arizona and southwestern New Mexico) and western Mexico (south through highlands west of Sierra Madre Oriental to Guerrero and Oaxaca). Winters from southeastern Arizona and south coast of Sonora to southern limits of breeding range, descending to coastal and lowland areas.

Piranga flava dextra Bangs

Piranga hepatica dextra Bangs, 1907, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 20, p. 30 — Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Piranga hepatica oreophasma Oberholser, 1919, Auk, 36, p. 74 — Pine Canyon, at 6000 ft. altitude, Chisos Mountains, central western Texas.

Southwestern United States (from mountains east of continental divide in north-central New Mexico through western Texas) and eastern Mexico (from Nuevo León and Tamaulipas south to central Veracruz, eastern Oaxaca, and Chiapas). Winters from central Nuevo León and northern Tamaulipas south to western Guatemala.

Piranga flava figlina (Salvin and Godman)

Pyranga figlina Salvin and Godman, 1883, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **1**, p. 293 — Manati River, British Honduras, and pine-ridge of Poctun, Guatemala; type from Manati River, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 283.

Lowland pine savannas of eastern Guatemala and British Honduras.

Piranga flava savannarum Howell

Piranga flava savannarum Howell, 1965, Auk, 82, p. 455 — 6 miles NW of Puerto Cabezas, elevation about 33 m (100 ft.), Department of Zelaya, Nicaragua.

Lowland pine savanna of extreme eastern Honduras and northeastern Nicaragua.

Piranga flava albifacies Zimmer

Piranga flava albifacies Zimmer, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **17**, p. 205 — San José del Sacare, Chalatenango, Salvador. Altitude 3600 feet.

Montane pine and pine-oak forests of western Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and north-central Nicaragua.

Piranga flava testacea (Sclater and Salvin)

Pyranga testacea P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 388 — Chitra et Calovevora, Veragua [,Panama]; type from Chitra, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 9, p. 282.

Costa Rica and Panama (east to Cape Garachiné); subtropical zone.

Piranga flava desidiosa Bangs and Noble

Piranga testacea desidiosa Bangs and Noble, 1918, Auk, 35, p. 461 — La Maria, Dagua Valley, west Colombia.

Southwestern Colombia, in middle and upper Cauca Valley and western slope of Western Andes from upper Dagua Valley to Munchique region and upper Patía Valley; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Piranga flava lutea (Lesson)

Pithylus luteus Lesson, 1834, Institut, 2(72), p. 316 — Callao, Peru.

Extreme southwestern Colombia (Guáitara Valley, Nariño), western Ecuador, Peru, and northwestern Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamba; western Santa Cruz, Cerro Hosane, specimens in Carnegie Museum); in subtropical zone and arid coastal region of Peru from Libertad to Lima.

Piranga flava haemalea (Salvin and Godman)

Pyranga haemalea Salvin and Godman, 1883, Ibis, p. 205 — [Cerro] Roraima, Guiana Brit. [= Bolívar, Venezuela].

Southern Venezuela (mountains of Amazonas and northwestern and southern Bolívar), western Guyana (British Guiana), and extreme northern Brazil (Sierra Imerí); subtropical zone.

Piranga flava faceta Bangs

Piranga faceta Bangs, 1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 141 — Santa Marta [region] (alt. 3,000 feet), Colombia.

Northern Colombia (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta), northern Venezuela (coastal mountains from northwestern Zulia to Peninsula de Paria; south in Andes to Táchira), Trinidad; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Piranga flava toddi Parkes

Piranga flava toddi Parkes, 1969, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 89, p. 82 — El Cauca, Magdalena, Colombia (W. slope of E. Andes, 900 metres).

Known only from type locality.

Piranga flava macconnelli Chubb

Piranga saira macconnelli Chubb, 1921, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 8, p. 446 — Upper Tukutu Mountains, British Guiana.

Southern Guyana (British Guiana) and adjacent parts of extreme northern Brazil (upper Rio Branco) ; may occur in Surinam and French Guiana; savanna country.

Piranga flava saira (Spix)

Tanagra saira Spix, 1825, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil., **2**, p. 35, pl. 48, fig. 1 — no locality; Caxias, Piauhy, suggested as type locality by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **12**(18), p. 283.

Eastern Brazil, from north bank of the Amazon (Monte Alegre and Serra de Ereré) south to Mato Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul.

Piranga flava rosacea Todd

Piranga saira rosacea Todd, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 35, p. 92 — Palmarito, Rio San Julian, Chiquitos, [eastern] Bolivia.

Eastern Bolivia, from Santa Cruz east to Chiquitos district.

Piranga flava flava (Vieillot)

S.[*altator*] *Flavus* Vieillot, 1822, in Bonnaterre and Vieillot, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Ornith., 2, livr. 91, p. 791; based on "Habia amarilla," no. 87, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **1**, p. 358 — Paraguay.

Southern Bolivia (north to Sierra de Cochabamba), Paraguay, northern Argentina (south to La Rioja, Córdoba, Santa Fe, and northern Buenos Aires), and Uruguay. Population in Misiones may represent race *saira* (Olrog, 1963, Opera Lilloana, Inst. Miguel Lillo, Univ. Nac. Tucumán, no. 9, p. 305).

PIRANGA RUBRA

Piranga rubra cooperi (Ridgway)

Pyranga Cooperi Ridgway, 1869, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **21**, p. 130 — Los Pinos, New Mexico.

Piranga rubra hueyi van Rossem, 1938, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, p. 13 — Pot-holes [= Laguna Dam], Imperial County, California.

Piranga rubra ochracea Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86**, p. 151 — Trout Creek just above its mouth, near Cane Springs, lat. 34° 57′ N. long. 113° 37′ W., western Arizona.

Southwestern United States (north to southeastern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, central New Mexico, and western Texas) and northern Mexico (south to northeastern Baja California, southeastern Sonora, northern Durango, southeastern Coahuila, and central Nuevo León). Winters in Mexico from southern Baja California and southern Sinaloa southeast to Michoacán, Morelos, and Guerrero.

Piranga rubra rubra (Linnaeus)

Fringilla rubra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 181; based on "The Summer Red-Bird, *Muscicapa rubra*" of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 56, pl. 56 — in America [= South Carolina].

From southeastern United States north to southeastern Nebraska, southeastern Iowa, central Ohio, and southern Delaware and west to west central Texas; south to southern Texas, Gulf Coast, and southern Florida. Winters from southern Mexico (Michoacán, Puebla, Veracruz, and Yucatán Peninsula) south through Central America and northern South America to south central Peru, western Bolivia, western Brazil, and southeastern Venezuela. Rare in winter and on migration in West Indies.

PIRANGA ROSEOGULARIS

Piranga roseogularis roseogularis (Cabot)

Pyranga roseo-gularis Cabot, 1846, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist., 5(3), p. 416 — road from Chemax [, Yucatán] to Yalahao, Yucatán [= Yalahau, Quintana Roo].

More arid, northern portion of Yucatán Peninsula (northern Campeche, Yucatán, and northern Quintana Roo), Mexico.

Piranga roseogularis tincta Paynter

Piranga roseo-gularis tincta Paynter, 1950, Postilla, Yale Univ., no. 4, p. 1 — Chetumal, Territory of Quintana Roo, Mexico.

More humid, central and southern portions of Yucatán Peninsula (central and southern portions of Campeche and of Quintana Roo) to northern Guatemala (Petén) and (?) British Honduras (Gallon Jug, sight record, Russell, 1964, Ornith. Monogr. [Amer. Ornith. Union], no. 1, p. 171).

Piranga roseogularis cozumelae Ridgway

Piranga roseo-gularis cozumelae Ridgway, 1901, Proc. Washington Acad. Sci., 3, p. 149 — Cozumel I., Yucatan [= Quintana Roo].

Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo, Mexico. (Birds from Mujeres Island may belong to this subspecies.)

PIRANGA OLIVACEA

Piranga olivacea (Gmelin)

Tanagra olivacea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 889; based chiefly on "Olive T.[anager]" of Latham, 1783, Gen. Synop. Birds, 2(2), p. 218, and Pennant, 1785, Arctic Zool., 2, p. 369 — Cayenna et Noveboraco [= New York, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 287].

Southeastern Canada and northeastern United States west and north to central Nebraska, eastern North Dakota, southeastern Manitoba, central western Ontario, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick and south to central northern and southeastern Oklahoma, central Arkansas, west-central Tennessee, northwestern and central Alabama, northern Georgia, northwestern South Carolina, western North Carolina, central and western Virginia, and Maryland. Winters in South America from northwestern and central Colombia, south through Ecuador to central Peru and central western Bolivia. Migrates through Yucatán Peninsula and, rarely, West Indies and Panama.

PIRANGA LUDOVICIANA

Piranga ludoviciana (Wilson)

Tanagra ludoviciana Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornith., **3**, p. 27, pl. 20, fig. 1 — prairies of the Missouri, between the Osage and Mandan nations [= about two miles north of Kamiah, Idaho County, Idaho], *fide* Davis and Stevenson, 1934, Condor, **36**, p. 163.

Western North America from southern Alaska, northern British Columbia, southwestern and central southern Mackenzie, northeastern Alberta, and central Saskatchewan south to northern Baja California, southern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and western Texas; east to western North Dakota, northwestern Nebraska, and central Colorado. Winters from Mexico (southern Baja California, Jalisco, and southern Tamaulipas) south on Pacific slope of Central America through Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, casually to western Panama.

PIRANGA LEUCOPTERA

Piranga leucoptera leucoptera (Trudeau)

Pyranga leucoptera Trudeau, 1839, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 8, p. 160 — Mexico.

Eastern Mexico (from Tamaulipas, south), Guatemala, British Honduras, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Piranga leucoptera latifasciata Ridgway

P.[*iranga*] *leucoptera latifasciata* Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 457 — Costa Rica and Veragua.

Costa Rica and western Panama (east to Veraguas); upper tropical and lower subtropical zones.

Piranga leucoptera venezuelae Zimmer

Piranga leucoptera venezuelae Zimmer, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1345, p. 21 — Galipán, Cerro de Avila, Venezuela.

Colombia (Andes, except in Nariño), Venezuela (northern mountains from Zulia and Táchira to Peninsula de Paria and Monagas and mountains of southeastern Bolívar), and extreme northern Brazil (Mount Uei-tepui); upper tropical and subtropical zones. Although tentatively included in this subspecies, most Colombian populations are intermediate between this form and the next.

Piranga leucoptera ardens (Tschudi)

Ph.[*oenisoma*] *ardens* Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 287 — Peru; valley of Vitoc, Junín, suggested by Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 289.

Extreme southwestern Colombia (Pacific slope of Nariño), Ecuador, and Peru to central Bolivia (Cochabamba region; western Santa Cruz, Cerro Hosane, specimens in Carnegie Museum); tropical and subtropical zones.

PIRANGA ERYTHROCEPHALA

Piranga erythrocephala candida Griscom

Piranga erythrocephala candida Griscom, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 410 — Hacienda de San Rafael, Chihuahua, [= Sonora, Mexico].

Northwestern Mexico, from southeastern Sonora and Chihuahua south to northwestern Jalisco (San Sebastián). Recorded south to Michoacán (Tacámbaro) and east to México (Temascáltepec) outside breeding season.

Piranga erythrocephala erythrocephala (Swainson)

Spermagra erythrocephala Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, p. 437 — "Temiscaltipec" [, México].

South-central and southern Mexico from Jalisco and Guanajuato south to Oaxaca; resident.

PIRANGA RUBRICEPS

Piranga rubriceps (Gray)

P.[yranga] rubriceps G. R. Gray, 1844, Genera Birds, 2, p. 364, pl. 89, lower fig. — no locality; type from "Bogotá," *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 293.

Western Colombia (the three Andean ranges, but not Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta), Ecuador, and northern Peru; subtropical and lower temperate zones.

GENUS CALOCHAETES SCLATER[1]

Euchaetes P. L. Sclater (ex J. Verreaux MS), 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26**, p. 73. Type, by monotypy, *Euchaetes coccineus* Sclater.

Calochaetes P. L. Sclater, 1879, Ibis, p. 388. New name for *Euchaetes* Sclater, 1858, preoccupied by *Euchaetes* Dejean, 1834, and by *Euchaetes* Harris, 1841.

CALOCHAETES COCCINEUS

Calochaetes coccineus (Sclater)

Euchaetes coccineus P. L. Sclater (ex J. Verreaux MS),

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[1] In addition to its narrower bill and shorter tail, *Calochaetes* differs from *Ramphocelus* in having Canthaxanthin as the major red lipochrome pigment in the feathers whereas Astaxanthin is the red pigment in *R. bresilius* and *R. nigrogularis* (Völker, 1961, Journ. f. Ornith., **102**, pp. 430-438). — R.W.S.

1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26**, p. 73, pl. 132, fig. 1 — Rio Napo, Ecuador.

Southern Colombia (east base of Eastern Andes in Caquetá and Nariño-Putumayo regions), eastern Ecuador, and eastern Peru (Divisoria, Huánuco; Eneñas, Junín); subtropical zone.

GENUS **RAMPHOCELUS** DESMAREST[1]

Ramphocelus Desmarest, 1805, Hist. Nat. Tangaras, livr. 1, text to pl. 28, p.[1]. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 148), *Tanagra brasilia* [sic] Linnaeus.

Phlogothraupis P. L. Sclater and Salvin,[2] 1873, Nomen. Av. Neotrop., pp. 21, 155. Type, by original designation, *Tanagra* (*Tachyphonus*) *sanguinolentus* Lesson.

cf. Zimmer, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1304, pp. 1-7 (Peru).

Novaes, 1959, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, no. 22, pp. 1-63 (revision of *carbo* group).

RAMPHOCELUS SANGUINOLENTUS

Ramphocelus sanguinolentus sanguinolentus (Lesson)

Tanagra (*Tachyphonus*) *sanguinolentus* Lesson, 1831, Cent. Zool., p. 107, pl. 39 — Mexico.

Southeastern Mexico (from Veracruz, Tabasco, and Quintana Roo) south through British Honduras and Guatemala to Honduras; tropical zone.

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[1] MS read by F. C. Novaes. — R.W.S.

[2] *Phlogothraupis* is characterized by Ridgway (1902, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 50, pt. 2, p. 120) as differing from *Ramphocelus* in lacking the backward extension of the mandibular sheath and in lacking sexual dimorphism. In *Ramphocelus*, the extension of the mandible varies greatly, being strongly developed in *R. carbo* and weakly in *R. passerinii* (see Storer, 1969, Living Bird, 8, pp. 129-130). Sexual dimorphism is strong in *R. passerinii* and very weak in *R. nigrogularis*. "*Phlogothraupis*" *sanguinolenta* resembles the male of *R. nigrogularis* in color pattern, differing primarily in the greater amount of black in the underparts. The difference in the mandibles of "*Phlogothraupis*" and *R. passerinii* is far less than that between *R. passerinii* and *R. carbo*. From this, I conclude that *Phlogothraupis* should be merged with *Ramphocelus* and that *sanguinolentus* should be placed next to *R. nigrogularis*. — R.W.S.

Ramphocelus sanguinolentus apricus (Bangs)

Phlogothraupis sanguinolenta aprica Bangs, 1908, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 4, p. 31 — Carrillo, Costa Rica.

Caribbean slope of extreme eastern Honduras (Olancho rain forest), Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and extreme northwestern Panama (Almirante Bay region) ; tropical zone.

RAMPHOCELUS NIGROGULARIS

Ramphocelus nigrogularis (Spix)

Tanagra nigrogularis Spix, 1825, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil., 2, p. 35, pl. 47 — ad flumen Solimoëns in sylvis pagi St. Pauli [= São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, Brazil].

Southeastern Colombia (east of Eastern Andes from southern Meta south), eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru (south to the Río Nusiniscato, Marcapata), and northern Brazil (east to Monte Alegre on north bank and Cussary on south bank of the Amazon, and south to the upper Purús) ; tropical zone.

RAMPHOCELUS DIMIDIATUS[1]

Ramphocelus dimidiatus isthmicus Ridgway

Ramphocelus dimidiatus isthmicus Ridgway, 1901, Proc. Washington Acad. Sci., 3, p. 150 — Frijole Station, Panama R. R.

Ramphocelus dimidiatus albirostris Griscom, 1933, Auk, 50, p. 307 — Divalá, Pacific slope of western Chiriquí [, Panama].

Ramphocelus dimidiatus pallidirostris Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 9, p. 256; new name for *Ramphocelus dimidiatus albirostris* Griscom, preoccupied by *Tanagra albirostris* Boddaert, 1783.

Western and central Panama east to the Río Chepo; tropical zone.

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[1] The species *dimidiatus*, *melanogaster*, *carbo*, and *bresilius*, as here defined, form a superspecies. More information on the behavior of these species in areas where their ranges meet is needed to determine their specific status. — R.W.S.

Ramphocelus dimidiatus arestus Wetmore

Ramphocelus dimidiatus arestus Wetmore, 1957, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **134**(9), p. 97 — Isla Coiba, Panamá.

Confined to Isla Coiba, off Pacific coast of Veraguas, eastern Panama.

Ramphocelus dimidiatus limatus Bangs

Rhamphocelus limatus Bangs, 1901, Auk, **18**, p. 31 — San Miguel [= El Rey] Island, Panama.

Confined to Pearl Archipelago (El Rey, Saboga, Pacheca, Chapera, Viveros, San José, and Pedro González), Bay of Panama.

Ramphocelus dimidiatus dimidiatus Lafresnaye

Ramphocelus dimidiatus Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 2, pl. 81 and text — du sud du Mexique et de Carthagène (Nouvelle-Grenade); type from Cartagena, Colombia, *fide* Bangs, 1930, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **70**, p. 406.

Extreme eastern Panama (Darién), northern and western Colombia (west of Eastern Andes except upper Magdalena Valley and Nariño; east slope of Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander), and western Venezuela (Zulia, northern Táchira, and Mérida); tropical and lower subtropical zones.

Ramphocelus dimidiatus molochinus de Schauensee

Ramphocelus dimidiatus molochinus de Schauensee, 1950, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **102**, p. 136 — San Agustín, 5100 ft., Huila, Colombia.

Upper Magdalena Valley of Colombia (from approximately lat. 5° N., southward); tropical and subtropical zones. Intergrades with *R. d. dimidiatus* in southern Antioquia, northern Tolima, and western Cundinamarca.

RAMPHOCELUS MELANOGASTER

Ramphocelus melanogaster melonagaster (Swainson)

Rhamphopis melanogaster Swainson, 1838 (1837?), Anim. Menag., p. 359 — Peru; Moyobamba [, San Martín] suggested by Zimmer, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **42**, p. 97.

Northern Peru, San Martín south approximately to junction of Huayabamba and Huallaga rivers; tropical and subtropical zones.

Ramphocelus melanogaster transitus Zimmer

Ramphocelus melanogaster transitus Zimmer, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 42, p. 95 — Chinchao, Perú; altitude 5700 feet.

East-central Peru in upper Huallaga and Chinchao valleys; tropical and subtropical zones.

RAMPHOCELUS CARBO[1]

Ramphocelus carbo unicolor Sclater

Ramphocelus unicolor P. L. Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24, p. 128 — New Grenada, Bogota.

Eastern Colombia at eastern base of Eastern Andes in Casanare region, eastern Cundinamarca, and Meta; tropical zone.

Ramphocelus carbo capitalis Allen

Ramphocoelus atrosericeus capitalis Allen, 1892, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 51 — El Pilar, near Carúpano [Sucre], Venezuela.

Northeastern Venezuela from northeastern Anzoátegui and Peninsula de Paria south to southeastern Monagas and Delta Amacuro; tropical zone.

Ramphocelus carbo magnirostris Lafresnaye

Ramphocelus magnirostris Lafresnaye, 1853, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser., 2, 5, p. 243 — in Sanctae-Trinitatis insula.

Trinidad and northeastern Venezuela (one specimen from Guanoco, Sucre); tropical zone.

Ramphocelus carbo carbo (Pallas)

Lanius (*Carbo*) Pallas, 1764, Cat. Raisonné Coll. Ois., Adumbr., p. 2 — Surinam [reference not verified].

Southeastern Colombia (from Meta, south), southern Venezuela (Amazonas; Bolívar), the Guianas, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru (south to Huambo, Moyobamba, and lower Ucayali Valley), and northern Brazil (east to Maranhão and Piauhy, and south to extreme northern Mato Grosso, sources of Rio Araguaya, and Goiás); tropical zone.

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[1] *Ramphocelus uropygialis* Bonaparte, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 3, p. 178 — "Guatemala" [= ?Peru] is a hybrid between *Ramphocelus carbo* and *R. melanogaster*, *fide* Fernando C. Novaes (*in litt.*). — R.W.S.

Ramphocelus carbo venezuelensis Lafresnaye

Ramphocelus Venezuelensis Lafresnaye, 1853, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 5, p. 243 — Venezuela, type from Caracas, *fide* Bangs, 1930, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **70,** p. 407.

Eastern Colombia (Arauca; Boyacá) and western Venezuela (from Falcón to Miranda in north, south through Cojedes, Portuguesa, and Barinas to southern slopes of Andes of Táchira and western Apure); tropical and subtropical zones.

Ramphocelus carbo connectens Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Rhamphocelus jacapa connectens Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 344 — La Merced [, Chanchamayo], Peru.

Southeastern Peru (from upper tributaries of Río Pachitea and mouth of Río Urubamba, south) and northwestern Bolivia (banks of Río Beni near its mouth); tropical and lower subtropical zones.

Ramphocelus carbo atrosericeus d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye

R.[*amphocelus*] *atrosericeus* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 34 — Yungas, Chiquitos, in Bolivia [= slopes of the range outside of San José de Chiquitos, Chiquitos, Santa Cruz, *vide* Paynter, 1968, Check-list Birds World, **14,** p. 60].

Northern and eastern Bolivia (except in extreme northwest); tropical and lower subtropical zones. Intergrades with *R. c. connectens* along middle course of Río Beni and with *R. c. centralis* in eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos).

Ramphocelus carbo centralis Hellmayr

R.[*amphocelus*] *c.*[*arbo*] *centralis* Hellmayr, 1920, Archiv f. Naturg., ser. A, 85(10), p. 26 (footnote) — Agua Suja, near Bagagem, Minas Geraës, Brazil.

East-central Brazil (tableland from Bahia, south of Sierra de Tabatinga, and Minas Gerais south to northern São Paulo and Paraná and west to Mato Grosso) and adjacent parts of Paraguay (Puerto Bertoni). Hybrids between this form and *R. bresilius dorsalis* have been taken along upper Rio Doce in southern Goiás.

RAMPHOCELUS BRESILIUS

Ramphocelus bresilius bresilius (Linnaeus)

Tanagra bresilia Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 314; based on Brisson, Edwards, Marcgrave, etc. — in India Occidentali et Orientali; error, Pernambuco, eastern Brazil (ex Marcgrave) suggested by Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 9, p. 244.

Northeastern Brazil from Parahyba south to Bahia (Ilhéos).

Ramphocelus bresilius dorsalis Sclater

Ramphocelus dorsalis P. L. Sclater (ex Bonaparte MS), 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 22(1854), p. 97 — In imp. Brasiliensi; Rio de Janeiro suggested as type locality by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V. Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1057.

Southeastern Brazil from southern Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo to Santa Catarina.

RAMPHOCELUS PASSERINII[1]

Ramphocelus passerinii passerinii Bonaparte

Ramphocelus Passerinii Bonaparte, 1831, Antologia [Florence], 44(130), p. 164 — in Insula Cuba; error, Guatemala substituted by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1060.

Caribbean slope of southeastern Mexico (Veracruz, Tabasco, and Chiapas) through British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (reaching Pacific slope in lowlands bordering Gulf of Nicoya) to western Panama; tropical zone.

Ramphocelus passerinii costaricensis Cherrie

Ramphocelus costaricensis Cherrie, 1891, Auk, 8, p. 62 — Pozo Azul [de Pirrís], Costa Rica.

Pacific slope of Costa Rica (from Puntarenas, south) and western Panama (Chiriquí); tropical zone.

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[1] *Ramphocelus passerinii* and *R. flammigerus* form a superspecies. — R.W.S.

RAMPHOCELUS FLAMMIGERUS[1]

Ramphocelus flammigerus icteronotus Bonaparte

R[h]amphocelus icteronotus Bonaparte, 1838, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **1**, p. 8 — l'Amérique méridionale; Ecuador occ. substituted as type locality by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1061.

Panama (from Almirante Bay and Veraguas, east), western Colombia (entire Pacific coast, east across upper Sinú and Atrato valleys to lower Cauca and middle Magdalena valleys), and western Ecuador; tropical zone.

Ramphocelus flammigerus flammigerus (Jardine and Selby)

Ramphopis flammigerus Jardine and Selby, 1833, Illus. Ornith., 3, pl. 131 — Some part of the district upon the Columbia River; Antioquia, Colombia, substituted by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1060.

Western Colombia, on Pacific slope from headwaters of Río San Juan to Nariño, Cauca Valley, and northern Antioquia on upper Río Porce; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

GENUS SPINDALIS JARDINE AND SELBY

Spindalis Jardine and Selby, 1837, Illus. Ornith., new ser., 4, pl. 9. Type, by monotypy, *Spindalis bilineatus* Jardine and Selby = *Tanagra nigricephala* Jameson.

cf. Bond, 1956, Check-List Birds West Indies, ed. 4, Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, pp. 165-166.

SPINDALIS ZENA

Spindalis zena townsendi Ridgway

Spindalis zena townsendi Ridgway, 1887, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., **10**, p. 3 — Abaco Island, Bahamas.

Northern Bahamas (Great Bahama, Little Abaco, Abaco, and some off-shore cays).

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[1] The name *Ramphocelus chrysonotus* Lafresnaye, 1853, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 5, p. 246, applies to an intergrade between *R. f. flammigerus* and *R. f. icteronotus*. For analyses of intergradation between these forms, see Chapman, 1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, pp. 610-612, and Sibley, 1958, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., **102**, pp. 448-453. — R.W.S.

Spindalis zena zena (Linnaeus)

Fringilla Zena Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 320; based on "The Bahama Finch, *Fringilla bahamensis*," of Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 42, pl. 42 — Bahama Islands [= New Providence, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 239].

Central Bahamas (Berry Islands, Andros, Green Cay, New Providence, Eleuthera, Cat Island, Exuma, Long Island, Acklin, and Mayaguana); accidental in Florida (Key Largo).

Spindalis zena pretrei (Lesson)

Tanagra Pretrei Lesson, 1831, Cent. Zool., p. 122, pl. 45 — Brésil; error, Cuba.

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Spindalis zena salvini Cory

Spindalis salvini Cory, 1886, Auk, 3, p. 499 — Grand Cayman, West Indies.

Grand Cayman Island.

Spindalis zena benedicti Ridgway

Spindalis benedicti Ridgway, 1885, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 3, p. 22 — Cozumel [Island], Yucatan.

Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Spindalis zena dominicensis (Bryant)

Tanagra dominicensis Bryant, 1866, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **11**, p. 92 — San Domingo; type from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, *fide* Bangs, 1930, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **70**, pp. 405-406.

Hispaniola and Gonave islands.

Spindalis zena portoricensis (Bryant)

Tanagra portoricensis Bryant, 1866, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **10**, p. 252 — Porto Rico.

Puerto Rico.

Spindalis zena nigricephala (Jameson)

Tanagra nigricephala Jameson, 1835, Edinburgh New Philos. Journ., **19**, p. 213 — West India Islands [= Jamaica].

Jamaica.

GENUS **THRAUPIS** BOIE[1]

Thraupis Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, col. 974. Type, by virtual monotypy, *Tanagra archiepiscopus* Desmarest = *Tanagra ornata* Sparrman.

cf. Zimmer, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1262, pp. 10-21 (Peru).

THRAUPIS EPISCOPUS[2, 3]

Thraupis episcopus cana (Swainson)

T.[*anagra*] *cana* Swainson, 1836, Ornith. Drawings, pt. 3, pl. 37 — no locality; Venezuela suggested by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1051; restricted to Caracas by Hellmayr, 1924, Archiv f. Naturg., ser. A, **90**(2), p. 185.

Tanagra (*Aglaia*) *diaconus* Lesson, 1842, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 5, p. 175 — Realejo [, Nicaragua].

Southeastern Mexico (from San Luis Potosí, south) through Central America and Pearl Islands to northern and western Colombia (east of Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander and west of Eastern Andes from Caribbean coast south through Cauca) and northern Venezuela (east to western Sucre and western Monagas); tropical and lower subtropical zones. Introduced into southern Florida. Intergrades with *leucoptera* in Boyacá (Río Negro, Chinibaque, Palmar) *fide* Parkes, *in litt.*

Thraupis episcopus caesitia Wetmore

Thraupis virens caesitia Wetmore, 1959, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **139**(2), p. 23 — Isla Escudo de Veraguas [, at sea off the base of the Valiente Peninsula], Bocas del Toro, Panamá.

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[1] Placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1968, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., 25, p. 74. — R.W.S.

[2] Placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1968, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., 25, p. 74, who ruled that it is to be given priority over *Loxia virens* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 303, despite the action of Gyldenstolpe, 1945, Kungl. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl., ser. 3, 22(3), pp. 310-311, acting as first reviser. — R.W.S.

[3] This species is in need of a careful revision. — R.W.S.

Confined to Escudo de Veraguas off Caribbean coast of western Panama.

Thraupis episcopus cumatilis Wetmore

Thraupis virens cumatilis Wetmore, 1957, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **134**(9), p. 94 — Isla Coiba, Panamá.

Confined to Isla Coiba off Pacific coast of Panama.

Thraupis episcopus nesophilus Riley[1]

Tanagra sclateri Berlepsch, 1880, Ibis, p. 112 — Orinoco district or Trinidad; type from Trinidad, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 210.

Thraupis episcopus nesophilus Riley, 1912, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **25**, p. 185. New name for *Tanagra sclateri* Berlepsch, 1880, preoccupied by *Euphonia* [= *Tanagra*] *sclateri* Sundevall, 1869.

Extreme eastern Colombia (Maipures, Orinoco Valley), southern and eastern Venezuela (northern Amazonas, northern Bolívar, eastern Monagas, eastern Sucre, and Delta Amacuro), and Trinidad; tropical zone.

Thraupis episcopus berlepschi (Dalmas)

Tanagra Berlepschi Dalmas, 1900, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, **13**, p. 136 — Tobago.

Tobago.

Thraupis episcopus mediana Zimmer

Thraupis episcopus mediana Zimmer, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1262, p. 10 — Manaos, Brazil.

Southeastern Colombia (Río Vaupés region), southeastern Venezuela (southern Amazonas; southern Bolívar), northern Brazil (Rio Uaupés and Rio Negro east to the Rio Jamundá on north bank of the Amazon; south of the Amazon from the Rio Tapajós west to the Rio Madeira and south up the Madeira at least to Porto Velho), and extreme northern Bolivia (Cachuela Esperanza); tropical zone.

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[1] Words compounded with the root *-philus* may be treated as nouns or as adjectives. According to Alexander Wetmore, while Riley personally was not a classicist, he was guided by his Chief, Charles W. Richmond, who was expert in these matters. From this, my judgment is that *nesophilus* in this instance stands in apposition and is to be written as a masculine noun. — R.W.S.

Thraupis episcopus episcopus (Linnaeus)

Loxia virens Linnaeus,[1] 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 303 — Surinam.

Tanagra Episcopus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 316; based on "L'Evesque" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **3**, p. 40, pl. 1, fig. 2 — Bresil; type probably from Cayenne, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 205.

The Guianas and northern Brazil (from the Rio Jamundá and the Rio Tapajós east to Maranhão and south to northern Goiás); tropical zone.

Thraupis episcopus leucoptera (Sclater)

[*Tanagra episcopus*] subsp. *leucoptera* P. L. Sclater (ex G. R. Gray MS), 1886, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **11**, pp. 154, 155 — "Bogotá."

Central Colombia (eastern slope of Eastern Andes in Cundinamarca and Meta, and the Llanos del Meta); tropical and lower subtropical zones.

Thraupis episcopus quaesita Bangs and Noble

Thraupis cana quaesita Bangs and Noble, 1918, Auk, **35**, p. 460 — Sullana [, Piura], northwestern Peru.

Southwestern Colombia (Pacific slope of Nariño), western Ecuador, and Pacific slope of northwestern Peru (south to Paucal); tropical zone.

Thraupis episcopus caerulea Zimmer

Thraupis episcopus caeruleus Zimmer, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **42**, p. 94 — Vista Alegre, junction of Chinchao and Huallaga rivers [, Huánuco], Perú; altitude 4100 feet.

Southeastern Ecuador (Zamora; Sabanilla) and northern Peru (south to Huánuco); Andean tropical zone. Intergrades with *T. e. coelestis* in upper Amazonian region of western Brazil and northeastern Peru.

Thraupis episcopus major (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)

Tanagra coelestis major Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 343 — La Merced [, Chanchamayo], Peru.

Known only from Chanchamayo Valley of central Peru.

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[1] See footnote 2, p. 318.

Thraupis episcopus urubambae Zimmer

Thraupis episcopus urubambae Zimmer, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1262, p. 13 — Santa Ana, Urubamba Valley, Perú; altitude 3500 feet.

Urubamba Valley and Amazonian drainage of extreme southeastern Peru.

Thraupis episcopus coelestis (Spix)

Tanagra coelestis Spix, 1825, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil., 2, p. 42, pl. 55, fig. 1 — Parae et ad fl. Solimoëns prope Pagum Fonteboa; type from Fontebõa, Rio Solimões, Brazil, *fide* Hellmayr, 1906, Bayern Akad. Wiss. Math.-phys. Kl., 22, pp. 675-676.

Southeastern Colombia (Amazon basin, except Vaupés region), western Brazil (south of the Rio Negro and the Rio Uaupés and west of the Rio Madeira), northeastern and east-central Ecuador, and northeastern to central Peru, principally in tropical Amazonian lowlands.

THRAUPIS SAYACA

Thraupis sayaca boliviana Bond and de Schauensee[1]

Thraupis episcopus boliviana Bond and de Schauensee, 1941, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], 93, p. 6 — Chatarona (600 ft.), Dept. Beni, Bolivia.

Northwestern Bolivia (from Cachuela Esperanza on Río Beni to Huanay on Río Mapiri) ; tropical zone.

Thraupis sayaca obscura Naumburg

Thraupis sayaca obscura Naumburg, 1924, Auk, 41, p. 111 — Parotani, Dept. Cochabamba, Bolivia; alt. 8,800 ft.

Central and southern Bolivia and western Argentina (south to Tucumán, Córdoba and Santa Fe).

Thraupis sayaca sayaca (Linnaeus)

Tanagra Sayaca Linnaeus,[2] 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1,

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[1] Gyldenstolpe, 1945, Kungl. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl., ser. 3, 23(1), pp. 273-275, presents reasons for referring this race to *T. sayaca*. A careful study of *T. episcopus* and *T. sayaca* in the valley of the Río Beni where their ranges overlap is needed to clarify the interrelationships of these species. — R.W.S.

[2] Pinto and Camargo, 1961, Arq. Zool. São Paulo, 11, p. 274, refer to this species as *T. prelatus* (Lesson), 1831, Traité Ornith., p. 462 — Rio de Janeiro, believing that the name *sayaca* properly belongs to

p. 316 — Brazil; Pernambuco suggested by Naumburg, 1924, Auk, **41**, p. 111.

Eastern and southern Brazil (Ceará west through interior Maranhão to southeastern Pará [Conceição de Araguaia, specimens in Carnegie Museum] and south to Mato Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul), Uruguay, Paraguay, and eastern Argentina (Chaco and Misiones to Buenos Aires).

Thraupis sayaca glaucocolpa Cabanis[1]

Th.[*raupis*] *Glaucocolpa* Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, **1**(1851), p. 28 — Caracas [, Venezuela].

Caribbean coast of Colombia (from northern Bolívar and Atlántico, eastward) and of Venezuela (east to Sucre) and Margarita Island; tropical zone.

THRAUPIS CYANOPTERA

Thraupis cyanoptera (Vieillot)

Saltator cyanopterus Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **14**, p. 104 — Brésil; Novo Friburgo, Prov. of Rio de Janeiro, suggested by Naumburg, 1924, Auk, **41**, p. 112.

Southeastern Brazil (wooded coast region from Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul) west through Paraná to eastern Paraguay.

THRAUPIS ORNATA

Thraupis ornata (Sparrman)

Tanagra ornata Sparrman,[2] 1789, Mus. Carlsonianum, fasc. 4, pl. 95 — in India Orientali; error, Rio de Janeiro substituted by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1054.

Southeastern Brazil (wooded region from Bahia south to Santa Catarina).

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the Palm Tanager (*T. palmarum*). Application should be made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to conserve the name and to designate a neotype for the species. — R.W.S.

[1] This well-marked form may prove to be a full species, *fide* Parkes, *in litt.* — R.W.S.

[2] The name *ornata* Sparrman, 1789, has been placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1968, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., 25, p. 74. — R.W.S.

THRAUPIS ABBAS

Thraupis abbas (Deppe)

Tanagra Abbas W. Deppe, (ex Lichtenstein MS), 1830, Preis-Verz. Säug., Vögel, etc., Mexico, p. 2 — Jalapa [, Veracruz], Mexico, *fide* Stresemann, 1954, Condor, **56,** p. 91.

Eastern Mexico (from Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí, south), Guatemala, British Honduras, El Salvador, and Honduras to eastern Nicaragua (Zelaya).

THRAUPIS PALMARUM

Thraupis palmarum atripennis Todd

Thraupis palmarum atripennis Todd, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 35, p. 92 — Guapiles, Costa Rica.

Eastern Nicaragua through Costa Rica and Panama to northern Colombia (west of Eastern Andes, south on Pacific coast to the Río Dagua, Cauca and Magdalena valleys; Santa Marta region; and Caribbean coast) and extreme northwestern Venezuela (region around Lake Maracaibo); tropical and occasionally subtropical zones.

Thraupis palmarum violilavata (Berlepsch and Taczanowski)

Tanagra palmarum violilavata Berlepsch and Taczanowski (ex Stolzmann MS), 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 546 — Chimbo, Ecuador.

Southwestern Colombia (Pacific slope from Munchique region, south) and western Ecuador (south to Peruvian boundary); tropical zone.

Thraupis palmarum melanoptera (Sclater)

Tanagra melanoptera P. L. Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24 (1856), p. 235 — East Peru; New Grenada, Bogota; restricted to San Ramón, Chanchamayo Valley, by Zimmer, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1262, p. 16.

Eastern Colombia (east of Eastern Andes), Venezuela (except region about Lake Maracaibo), Margarita and Patos islands, Trinidad, the Guianas, and Pará region of Brazil south through eastern Peru and western and central Brazil to central Bolivia (Yungas de Cochabamba, 1,500-2,000 m., specimens in Carnegie Museum; Santa Cruz); tropical and subtropical zones.

Thraupis palmarum palmarum (Wied)

Tanagra palmarum Wied, 1821, Reise Brasilien, 2, p. 76 — Canavieras [, Bahia, Brazil].

Eastern and southern Brazil (from eastern Pará, east of the Rio Tocantins, south to Santa Catarina, and west to southern Mato Grosso) to eastern Bolivia and Paraguay (Puerto Bertoni). Intergrades with *T. p. melanoptera* in a wide area from central Brazil to northeastern Bolivia.

THRAUPIS CYANOCEPHALA

Thraupis cyanocephala cyanocephala (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

A.[glaia] cyanocephala d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 32 — Yungas [, Bolivia].

Western Ecuador, northwestern and eastern Peru, and northern Bolivia; subtropical zone.

Thraupis cyanocephala annectens Zimmer

Thraupis cyanocephala annectens Zimmer, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1262, p. 17 — Cerro Munchique, Coast Range west of Popayan, Colombia; altitude 8,325 feet.

Central Colombia, in Western and Central Andes, south to Nariño; subtropical and, occasionally, temperate zones.

Thraupis cyanocephala auricrissa (Sclater)

Dubusia auricrissa P. L. Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 23(1855), p. 227 — "Bogotá," Colombia.

North-central Colombia (both slopes of Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander to Cundinamarca and Meta) and western Venezuela (Sierra de Perijá; Andes of Trujillo, Mérida, and Táchira); subtropical zone.

Thraupis cyanocephala margaritae (Chapman)

Sporathraupis cyanocephala margaritae Chapman, 1912, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 165 — Valparaiso, alt. 5,000 ft., Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Colombia.

Northern Colombia (Santa Marta region); subtropical zone.

Thraupis cyanocephala hypophaea[1] (Todd)

Sporathraupis cyanocephala hypophaea Todd, 1917, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 128 — Paramo de Rosas, [Lara, western] Venezuela.

Northwestern Venezuela (Páramo de las Rosas, Lara); subtropical zone.

Thraupis cyanocephala olivicyanea (Lafresnaye)

Tanagra olivi-cyanea Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6**, p. 69 — Colombie; error, Caracas, Venezuela, substituted by Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 233.

Northern Venezuela (littoral chain of Coast Range from Aragua to Miranda); subtropical zone.

Thraupis cyanocephala subcinerea (Sclater)

Tanagra subcinerea P. L. Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 129 — In Venezuela et ins. S. Trinitatis; type from Venezuela, *fide* Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V. Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1055; restricted to Caripe, Monagas, by Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1950, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **12**(75), p. 328.

Northeastern Venezuela (Coast Range in Sucre and Monagas); subtropical zone.

Thraupis cyanocephala buesingi (Hellmayr and Seilern)

Sporathraupis cyanocephala büsingi Hellmayr and Seilern, 1913, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **11**, p. 254 — Aripo-Berge, Trinidad.

Trinidad (northern range from 1,800 ft. upwards) and extreme northeastern Venezuela (mountains of Peninsula de Paria); subtropical zone.

THRAUPIS BONARIENSIS

Thraupis bonariensis darwinii (Bonaparte)

Tanagra Darwinii Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5(1837), p. 121 — Chile.

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[1] Known only from the type series of three birds, this population may represent intergrades between *auricrissa* and *olivicyanea*, *fide* Parkes, *in litt.* — R.W.S.

Western Ecuador, Peru (both slopes of Andes), northwestern Bolivia (La Paz), and northern Chile (Tarapacá); subtropical and temperate zones.

Thraupis bonariensis composita Zimmer

Thraupis bonariensis composita Zimmer, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1262, p. 20 — Vinto, Province of Cochabamba, Bolivia; altitude 8,000 feet.

Eastern and central Bolivia; temperate zone.

Thraupis bonariensis schulzei Brodkorb

Thraupis bonariensis schulzei Brodkorb, 1938, Occas. Papers, Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, no. 367, p. 3 — 265 kilometers west of Puerto Casado, Paraguay.

Northwestern Argentina (south to Mendoza and Lavalle) and Paraguay. Intergrades with *composita* in southeastern Bolivia (specimens from Yacuiba, Tarija, in Carnegie Museum).

Thraupis bonariensis bonariensis (Gmelin)

Loxia bonariensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 850; based on "Le Noir-souci" of Buffon, 1778, Hist. Nat. Ois., 4, p. 150 — Buenos Aires.

Extreme southern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul), Uruguay, and east-central Argentina (south to Cape San Antonio).

GENUS **CYANICTERUS** BONAPARTE[1]

Cyanicterus Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1** (1850), p. 240. Type, by monotypy, *Pyranga cyanictera* Vieillot.

cf. Parkes, 1969, Auk, **86**, pp. 568-569 (distribution, plumages).

CYANICTERUS CYANICTERUS

Cyanicterus cyanicterus (Vieillot)

Pyranga cyanicterus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 28, p. 290 — l'Amérique méridionale; Cayenne suggested by Berlepsch, 1908, Novit. Zool., **15**, p. 116.

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[1] This genus seems best placed near *Buthraupis* and related genera because of the similarity of color, pattern, and plumage texture. — R.W.S.

Eastern Venezuela (Río Yuruán, Bolívar) and the Guianas south to north bank of Amazon (near Manaus).

GENUS BUTHRAUPIS CABANIS[1]

Buthraupis Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, **1** (1851), p. 29. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 73), *Tanagra montana* Lafresnaye = *Aglaia montana* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Bangsia Penard, 1919, Auk, **36**, p. 539. Type, by original designation, *Buthraupis arcaei caeruleigularis* Ridgway = *Buthraupis caeruleigularis* Ridgway (ex Cherrie MS).

Tephrophilus Moore, 1934, Auk, **51**, pl. 1, p. 1. Type, by original designation, *Tephrophilus wetmorei* Moore.

cf. Moore, 1934, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 715, pp. 1-8 (*eximia*).

Zimmer, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1262, pp. 7-8 (*montana*).

BUTHRAUPIS ARCAEI

Buthraupis arcaei caeruleigularis Ridgway

Buthraupis caeruleigularis Ridgway (ex Cherrie MS), 1893, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., **16**, p. 609 — Buena Vista [, San Carlos River], Costa Rica.

Caribbean slope of Costa Rica (northeast slopes of volcanoes of Turrialba, Irazú, Barba, and Poas); humid tropical and subtropical zones.

Buthraupis arcaei arcaei Sclater and Salvin

Buthraupis arcaei P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 439, pl. 31 — Cordillera del Chucú, Veraguas, Panama.

Western Panama; subtropical zone.

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[1] The five species, *arcaei*, *rothschildi*, *melanochlamys*, *edwardsi*, and *aureocincta*, have shorter tails and somewhat weaker bills than the other species of *Buthraupis* and might be maintained as a subgenus (*Bangsia*). In spite of the less blue and green in the plumage, *wetmorei* seems closest to *montana* and *eximia*. Members of this and the next six genera appear closely related on the basis of plumage characters, although they differ considerably in proportions. — R.W.S.

BUTHRAUPIS MELANOCHLAMYS

Buthraupis melanochlamys Hellmayr

Buthraupis melanochlamys Hellmayr, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 25, p. 112 — La Selva, Rio Jamaraya, San Juan, slopes of Colombia, 4,800 ft.

Western Colombia (Western Andes at head of Río San Juan; west slope of Central Andes above lower Cauca Valley); upper tropical and subtropical zones.

BUTHRAUPIS ROTHSCHILDI

Buthraupis rothschildi Berlepsch

Buthraupis rothschildi Berlepsch, 1897, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 7, p. iii — Cachabé, N. W. Ecuador (500 feet) [= Cachaví, Prov. Esmeraldas].

Southwestern Colombia (west slope of Western Andes from Chocó, south) and northwestern Ecuador (Esmeraldas); lower tropical zone.

BUTHRAUPIS EDWARDSI

Buthraupis edwardsi Elliot

Buthraupis edwardsi Elliot, 1865, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. [Paris], 1, bull., p. 77, pl. 4, fig. 2 — Nouvelle-Grenade [= Colombia].

Southwestern Colombia (Pacific slope from Dagua Valley, south) and northwestern Ecuador; tropical and lower subtropical zones.

BUTHRAUPIS AUREOCINCTA

Buthraupis aureocincta Hellmayr

Buthraupis aureocincta Hellmayr, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 25, p. 111 — Tatamá Mountain, Chocó, W. Colombia, 6700 feet.

Western Colombia (Pacific slope of Western Andes, near sources of Río San Juan); subtropical zone.

BUTHRAUPIS MONTANA

Buthraupis montana gigas (Bonaparte)

Dubusia gigas Bonaparte, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 3, p. 171 — Santa Fé de Bogota [, Colombia].

Extreme northwestern and southwestern Venezuela (Sierra de Perijá, Zulia; Páramo de Tamá, Táchira) and north-central Colombia (Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander to Cundinamarca) ; upper subtropical and temperate zones.

Buthraupis montana cucullata (Jardine and Selby)

Tanagra cucullata Jardine and Selby, 1842, Illus. Ornith., new ser., 4, pl. 43 — vicinity of Buenos Ayres or Bolivia; error, Andes of Quito, Ecuador, suggested by Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 9, p. 191.

Western Colombia (Western and Central Andes to Andes of Nariño) and Ecuador; subtropical and temperate zones.

Buthraupis montana cyanonota Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Buthraupis cucullata cyanonota Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 342 — Maraynioc [, Dept. Junín], Peru.

Northern and central Peru (from Amazonas to Junín) ; temperate zone.

Buthraupis montana saturata Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Buthraupis cucullata saturata Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1906, Ornis, 13, p. 80 — Idma, Santa Ana, Peru.

Southeastern Peru (Cuzco; Puno) ; temperate zone.

Buthraupis montana montana (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

A.[*glaia*] *montana* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 32 — Yungas [, Bolivia].

Northern Bolivia, in La Paz and Cochabamba; temperate zone.

BUTHRAUPIS EXIMIA

Buthraupis eximia eximia (Boissonneau)

Tanagra eximia Boissonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 66 — Santa-Fé de Bogota [, Colombia].

Southwestern Venezuela (Páramo de Tamá, Táchira) and north-central Colombia (Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander to Cundinamarca) ; subtropical and temperate zones.

Buthraupis eximia zimmeri Moore

Buthraupis eximia zimmeri Moore, 1934, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 715, p. 2 — Paramillo, western Andes, Antioquia, Colombia; alt. 12,500 feet.

West-central Colombia (northern end of Western and Central Andes) ; upper subtropical and temperate zones.

Buthraupis eximia chloronota Sclater

Buthraupis chloronota P. L. Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 22(1854), p. 97, pl. 64 — In republ. Equatoriana.

Southeastern Colombia (east slope of Andes in Nariño) and northwestern Ecuador (west slope of Andes); temperate zone.

Buthraupis eximia cyanocalyptra Moore

Buthraupis eximia cyanocalyptra Moore, 1934, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 715, p. 3 — San Luis, near Mt. Sangay, Ecuador.

South-central Ecuador (east slope of Andes in vicinity of Mt. Sangay); temperate zone. Exact extent of range unknown.

BUTHRAUPIS WETMOREI

Buthraupis wetmorei (Moore)

Tephrophilus wetmorei Moore, 1934, Auk, 51, pl. 1, p. 2 — southeastern end of Culebrillas Valley, northwest (20° N. of W.) of Mt. Sangay, Ecuador.

Southwestern Colombia (west slope of Central Andes at southern end) to south-central Ecuador (east slope of Andes near Mt. Sangay); temperate zone.

GENUS **WETMORETHRAUPIS** LOWERY AND O'NEILL[1]

Wetmorethraupis Lowery and O'Neill, 1964, Auk, 81, p. 125. Type, by original designation, *Wetmorethraupis sterrhopteron* Lowery and O'Neill.

WETMORETHRAUPIS STERRHOPTERON

Wetmorethraupis sterrhopteron Lowery and O'Neill

Wetmorethraupis sterrhopteron Lowery and O'Neill, 1964, Auk, 81, p. 126 — Chavez Valdivia, near confluence of the Rio Comaina and the Rio Cenepa, lat. 4° 26′ S., long. 78° 11′ W., Depto. Amazonas, Peru.

Known only from eastern foothills of Cordillera del Condor in extreme northern Peru.

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[1] This bird combines the bill form of the large species of *Buthraupis* with the general color pattern of *Anisognathus*. In the structure of the throat feathers, it resembles males of *Thraupis bonariensis* and some races of *Spindalis zena*. — R.W.S.

GENUS ANISOGNATHUS REICHENBACH[1]

Anisognathus Reichenbach, June 1, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 77. Type, by subsequent designation (Bonaparte, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zoll. [Paris], ser. 2, 3, p. 172), *Tanagra igniventris* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Poecilothraupis Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum, **1** (1851), p. 30. Type, by monotypy, *Tanagra igniventris,* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Compsocoma Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 140. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 72), *Tachyphonus victorini* Lafresnaye.

cf. Zimmer, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1262, pp. 5-7, 8-9 (Peru).

ANISOGNATHUS LACRYMOSUS

Anisognathus lacrymosus melanogenys (Salvin and Godman)[2]

Poecilothraupis melanogenys Salvin and Godman, 1880, Ibis, p. 120, pl. 3 — near San Sebastian (8000 ft.), Santa Marta region, Colombia.

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta of Colombia; subtropical and temperate zones.

Anisognathus lacrymosus pallididorsalis Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Anisognathus lacrymosus pallididorsalis Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1952, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **65**, p. 99 — Frontera, Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 2900 meters.

Known only from Sierra de Perijá of Colombia and Venezuela; subtropical zone.

Anisognathus lacrymosus melanops (Berlepsch)

Poecilothraupis palpebrosa melanops Berlepsch, 1893, Ornith. Monatsb., **1**, p. 11 — Merida, Venezuela.

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[1] I agree with de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South America, pp. 476-477, in combining *Compsocoma* with *Anisognathus*. The difference in bill form seems less significant than the similarity in plumage. — R.W.S.

[2] Considered a full species by de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South America, p. 476. — R.W.S.

Western Venezuela, in Andes of Trujillo, Mérida, and Táchira (except Páramo de Tamá); subtropical and temperate zones.

Anisognathus lacrymosus tamae (Phelps and Gilliard)

Poecilothraupis lacrymosa tamae Phelps and Gilliard, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1153, p. 12 — Páramo de Tamá [,Táchira, Venezuela], 3000 meters.

Mountains of north-central Colombia (Norte de Santander; Boyacá) and southwestern Venezuela (Páramo de Tamá; Río Chiquito); subtropical and temperate zones.

Anisognathus lacrymosus intensus de Schauensee

Anisognathus lachrymosus [sic] *intensus* de Schauensee, 1951, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 232, p. 5 — east slope of Cerro Munchique, 1900 m., Cauca, Colombia.

Southwestern Colombia, on east slope of Western Andes in Valle and Cauca; subtropical and temperate zones.

Anisognathus lacrymosus olivaceiceps (Berlepsch)

Poecilothraupis palpebrosa olivaceiceps Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V. Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1045 — Sta. Elena, Antioquia [,Colombia].

Western Colombia, in northern portion of Western and Central Andes south to Quindío region; subtropical and temperate zones.

Anisognathus lacrymosus palpebrosus (Lafresnaye)

Tanagra palpebrosa Lafresnaye, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **10**, p. 71 — Pasto in Peruvia [= Pasto, Colombia].

Southwestern Colombia (both slopes of Andes of Nariño and north to southern section of Central Andes) and eastern Ecuador (south at least to Macas); upper subtropical and temperate zones.

Anisognathus lacrymosus caerulescens (Taczanowski and Berlepsch)

[*Poecilothraupis palpebrosa*] *caerulescens* Taczanowski and Berlepsch, (ex Berlepsch MS) 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 80 — Cutervo [,Cajamarca], Perú, *fide* Zimmer, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1262, pp. 5-6.

Southern Ecuador (north at least to Loja) and Andes of northern Peru (south to Cajamarca and Amazonas); temperate zone.

Anisognathus lacrymosus lacrymosus (Du Bus)
Tachyphonus lacrymosus Du Bus, 1846, Esquisses Ornith., livr. 2, pl. 10 — Pérou; Maraynioc suggested by Zimmer, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1262, p. 6.
Central Peru, from Libertad to Junín; temperate zone.

ANISOGNATHUS IGNIVENTRIS

Anisognathus igniventris lunulatus (Du Bus)
Tanagra lunulata Du Bus, 1839, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci., Bruxelles, 6, pt. 1, p. 439, with col. pl. — la province d'Honduras; error, Bogotá [,Colombia] substituted by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1044.
Western Venezuela (Páramo de Tamá, Táchira) and north-central Colombia (Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander to Bogotá); upper subtropical and temperate zones.

Anisognathus igniventris erythrotus (Jardine and Selby)
Aglaia erythrotus Jardine and Selby, 1840, Illus. Ornith., new ser., pt. 7, pl. 36 — somewhere near or in the district of Buenos Ayres; error, Andes near Quito, Ecuador, suggested by Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 9, p. 183.
Southern Colombia (Central Andes in Caldas and Cauca; mountains of Nariño) and Ecuador (both slopes of Andes); temperate zone.

Anisognathus igniventris ignicrissus (Cabanis)
Poecilothraupis ignicrissa Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith., 21, p. 317 — Maraynioc [,Junín, Peru].
Northern and central Peru from Cajamarca and Amazonas to Junín; temperate zone.

Anisognathus igniventris igniventris (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)
A.[*glaia*] *igniventris* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 32 — Apolobamba [,Bolivia].
Southeastern Peru (Urubamba and Carabaya regions) and Bolivia (La Paz; Cochabamba); temperate zone.

ANISOGNATHUS FLAVINUCHUS

Anisognathus flavinuchus venezuelanus (Hellmayr)

Compsocoma somptuosa venezuelana Hellmayr, 1913, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **11,** p. 317 — Cumbre de Valencia [,Carabobo], N.-Venezuela.

Northern Venezuela, in Cordillera de la Costa from Yaracuy to Miranda; subtropical zone.

Anisognathus flavinuchus virididorsalis (Phelps and Phelps, Jr.)

Compsocoma flavinucha virididorsalis Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1949, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **62,** p. 190 — Cerro Golfo Triste, Araguay, Venezuela.

Known only from vicinity of type locality; lower subtropical zone.

Anisognathus flavinuchus antioquiae (Berlepsch)

Compsocoma sumptuosa antioquiae Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1049 — W. Colombia (Antioquia) [= Santa Elena, Antioquia, Colombia, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 9, p. 201].

Colombia in northern part of Western Andes and Central Andes (both slopes in Antioquia and east slope in Tolima); subtropical zone.

Anisognathus flavinuchus victorini (Lafresnaye)

Tach.[*yphonus*] *Victorini* Lafresnaye (ex Massena MS), 1842, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 5, p. 336 — Boliviâ, Santa Fe de Bogota [= Santa-Fé-de-Bogotá, Colombia, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 9, p. 200].

Central Colombia (west slope of Eastern Andes from Santander south to head of Magdalena Valley) and southwestern Venezuela (Río Chiquito, Táchira); subtropical zone.

Anisognathus flavinuchus cyanopterus (Cabanis)

Compsocoma cyanoptera Cabanis, 1866, Journ. f. Ornith., **14,** p. 235 — Ecuador.

Southwestern Colombia (west slope of Central Andes from Quindio, south; southern part of Western Andes and western Nariño) and western Ecuador (south to Río Chimbo); upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Anisognathus flavinuchus baezae (Chapman)

Compsocoma somptuosa baezae Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 160, p. 13 — Baeza, 5000 ft., eastern Ecuador.

Southern Colombia (east slope of Eastern Andes in Nariño) and eastern Ecuador; subtropical zone.

Anisognathus flavinuchus alamoris (Chapman)

Compsocoma somptuosa alamoris Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 160, p. 12 — Alamor, 4550 ft., southwestern Ecuador.

Southwestern Ecuador (from near Cuenca to Province of Loja); subtropical zone.

Anisognathus flavinuchus somptuosus (Lesson)[1]

Tachyphonus somptuosus Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornith., p. 463 — no locality; type from Peru, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 9, p. 203.

Extreme southeastern Ecuador (Zamora; Sabanilla; Cutucú) and eastern Peru (south to Junín); subtropical zone.

Anisognathus flavinuchus flavinuchus (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

T.[*achyphonus*] *flavinucha* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 29 — Yungas [,Bolivia].

Southeastern Peru (vicinity of Santo Domingo) and Bolivia (La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz); subtropical zone.

ANISOGNATHUS NOTABILIS

Anisognathus notabilis (Sclater)

Tanagra notabilis P. L. Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 23, p. 84, pl. 91 — the eastern range of Cordilleras to the north of Quito [,Ecuador].

Southwestern Colombia (Pacific slope from headwaters of Río San Juan, south) and northwestern Ecuador; upper tropical and subtropical zones. Doubtfully recorded from eastern Ecuador.

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[1] According to Zimmer, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1262, p. 8, and Parkes, *in litt.*, the populations of northern Peru are separable from those of central Peru, but it is not known to which group this type belongs. — R.W.S.

GENUS **STEPHANOPHORUS** STRICKLAND

Stephanophorus Strickland, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 9, p. 30. Type, by monotypy, *Pyrrhula coerulea* Vieillot = *Tanagra diademata* Temminck.

STEPHANOPHORUS DIADEMATUS

Stephanophorus diadematus (Temminck)

Tanagra diademata Temminck (ex Natterer MS), 1823, Pl. Col., livr. 41, pl. 243 — Brazil; restricted to Curitiba, Parana, by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 485.

Southeastern Brazil (from Rio de Janeiro, south), Uruguay, Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina (from Misiones and northern Santa Fé south to Buenos Aires and possibly west to Tucumán).

GENUS **IRIDOSORNIS** LESSON

Iridosornis Lesson, 1844, Écho du Monde Savant, **11**(4), col. 80. Type, by monotypy, *Arremon rufi-vertex* Lafresnaye.

cf. Zimmer, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1262, pp. 1-4 (Peru).

IRIDOSORNIS PORPHYROCEPHALA

Iridosornis porphyrocephala (Sclater)

Iridornis porphyrocephala P. L. Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 23(1855), p. 227, pl. 110 — neighbourhood of Quito.

Western Colombia (both slopes of Western Andes; west slope of Central Andes) and western Ecuador; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

IRIDOSORNIS ANALIS

Iridosornis analis (Tschudi)

T.[*anagra*] *analis* Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 287 — Peru; type from "C. Peru," *fide* Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1043; Valley of Vitoc, Dept. Junín, suggested by Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 179.

Eastern Ecuador (Cutucú) and eastern Peru (south to Bolivian border); tropical and subtropical zones.

IRIDOSORNIS JELSKII

Iridosornis jelskii jelskii (Cabanis)

Iridornis Jelskii Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith., 21, p. 316 — Maraynioc [,Junín, Peru].

Known only from vicinity of type locality; temperate zone.

Iridosornis jelskii bolivianus Berlepsch

Iridosornis jelskii boliviana Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V. Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1043 — Undauvi [,La Paz], Bolivia.

Southeastern Peru (Cuzco) and western Bolivia (La Paz); temperate zone.

IRIDOSORNIS RUFIVERTEX

Iridosornis rufivertex rufivertex (Lafresnaye)

Arremon rufi-vertex Lafresnaye, 1842, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 5, p. 335 — Bolivia; error, Bogotá region, eastern Andes of Colombia, substituted by Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 176.

Western Venezuela (Páramo de Tamá, Táchira), central Colombia (Eastern Andes south to Andes of Nariño), and eastern Ecuador; temperate zone.

Iridosornis rufivertex caeruleoventris Chapman

Iridosornis dubusia caeruleoventris Chapman, 1915, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 657 — Paramillo (12,500 ft.), northern end of Western Andes, Colombia.

Colombia, at north ends of Western Andes (Paramillo) and Central Andes (Santa Elena); temperate zone.

Iridosornis rufivertex ignicapillus Chapman

Iridosornis dubusia ignicapillus Chapman, 1915, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 656 — Andes west of Popayán (10,340 ft.), Colombia.

Southwestern Colombia (southern end of Western and Central Andes; Nariño); subtropical and temperate zones.

Iridosornis rufivertex subsimilis Zimmer

Iridosornis rufi-vertex subsimilis Zimmer, 1944, Amer.

Mus. Novit., no. 1262, p. 1 — Mindo Valley, western Ecuador; altitude 9400 feet.

Ecuador, on west slope of Western Andes; temperate zone.

Iridosornis rufivertex reinhardti (Sclater)[1]

Iridornis reinhardti P. L. Sclater, 1865, Ibis, p. 495, pl. 11 — Eastern slope of the Peruvian Cordilleras.

Eastern side of Peruvian Andes from Amazonas (San Pedro, near Chachapoyas) to Junín; temperate zone.

GENUS **DUBUSIA** BONAPARTE

Dubusia Bonaparte, 1850, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 31, p. 424. Type, by subsequent designation (Zimmer, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1262, p. 9), *Dubusia selysia* (Bonaparte) = *Tanagra selysia* Bonaparte = *Tanagra* (*Tachyphonus*) *taeniata* Boissonneau.

cf. Zimmer, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1262, pp. 9-10 (Peru).

DUBUSIA TAENIATA

Dubusia taeniata carrikeri Wetmore

Dubusia carrikeri Wetmore, 1946, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **106** (16), p. 11 — Between 8,500 and 9,500 feet on the south side of the main valley of the Río Guatapurí, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Dept. Magdalena, Colombia.

Northern Colombia (southeast section of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta); temperate zone.

Dubusia taeniata taeniata (Boissonneau)

Tanagra (*Tachyphonus*) *taeniata* Boissonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 57 — Santa-Fé-de-Bogota, Colombia.

Western Venezuela (Sierra de Perijá; Andes of Trujillo, Mérida, and Táchira), Colombia (three Andean ranges), and Ecuador; subtropical and temperate zones.

Dubusia taeniata stictocephala Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Dubusia stictocephala Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1894, Ibis, p. 386 — Maraynioc, Dept. Junín, Peru.

Southeastern Peru, from Junín to Cuzco; temperate zone.

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[1] Treated as a full species by de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., p. 476. — R.W.S.

GENUS **DELOTHRAUPIS** SCLATER

Delothraupis P. L. Sclater, 1886, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **11**, p. 142. Type, by monotypy, *Calliste castaneoventris* Sclater.

cf. Zimmer, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1262, pp. 4-5 (Peru).

DELOTHRAUPIS CASTANEOVENTRIS

Delothraupis castaneoventris peruviana Carriker

Delothraupis castaneiventris [sic] *peruvianus* Carriker, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 87, p. 358 — Auquimarca, Dept. Junin, Peru, altitude 8,000 feet.

Eastern Peru, from Huánuco, south; temperate zone.

Delothraupis castaneoventris castaneoventris (Sclater)

Calliste castaneoventris P. L. Sclater, 1851, Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., p. 61 — Bolivia.

Bolivia (La Paz; Cochabamba); temperate zone.

GENUS **PIPRAEIDEA** SWAINSON

Pipraeidea Swainson, 1827, Zool. Journ., 3, p. 173. Type, by monotypy, *Pipraeidea cyanea* Swainson = *Tanagra melanonota* Vieillot.

cf. Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1225, pp. 23-24 (Peru).

PIPRAEIDEA MELANONOTA

Pipraeidea melanonota venezuelensis (Sclater)

Pipridea venezuelensis P. L. Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24(1856), p. 265 — Caraccas, Venezuela.

Pipraeidea melanonota sztolcmani Dunajewski, 1939, Acta Ornith. Mus. Zool. Polonici, 3, p. 12 — Idma, Peru.

Venezuela (western and coastal mountains from Mérida to Sucre; Cerro Yaví, northern Amazonas; and Sierra Parima, southwestern Bolívar), extreme northern Brazil (sources of Rio Uraricoera), and mountains of Colombia (except Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and west slope of Western Andes), south through Ecuador, Peru, and western Bolivia to northwestern Argentina (Jujuy to Tucumán); subtropical and lower temperate zones.

Pipraeidea melanonota melanonota (Vieillot)

Tanagra melanonota Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 32, p. 407 — Brésil [= Rio de Janeiro].

Southeastern Brazil (from Mato Grosso and Bahia, south), Paraguay, Uruguay, and northeastern Argentina (Misiones to Buenos Aires). Intergrades with *venezuelensis* in Bolivia (*fide* Parkes, *in litt.*).

GENUS **EUPHONIA** DESMAREST[1]

Euphonia Desmarest, 1806, Hist. Nat. Tangaras, livr. 10, table [pl. 27]. Type, by monotypy, *Euphonia olivacea* Desmarest = *Euphonia minuta* Cabanis.[2]

Pyrrhuphonia Bonaparte,[3] 1850, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 31, p. 423. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 74), *Fringilla jamaica* Linnaeus.

cf. Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1225, pp. 4-21 (Peru).

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[1] The generic name *Tanagra* Linnaeus, 1764, has been suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, and it and the generic name *Tanagra* Linnaeus, 1766, have been placed on the Official List of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1968, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., 25, p. 74.

Euphonia Desmarest, 1806, has been placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1968, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., 25, p. 74. — R.W.S.

[2] The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has suppressed the name *olivacea* Desmarest, 1806 (published as the binomen *Euphonia olivacea*) for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, and has placed the name *minuta* Cabanis, 1849 (published as the binomen *Euphonia minuta*) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, 1968, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., 25, p. 74. — R.W.S.

[3] The Jamaican Euphonia (*E. jamaica*) has been separated generically from *Euphonia* on the basis of its bill, which is relatively shorter but less stout than that of *E. chalybea*. In a group which contains species with bills as different in form as those of *E. chalybea* and *E. minuta*, the much smaller difference between those of *E. chalybea* and *E. jamaica* hardly seems a valid basis for erecting a monotypic genus. In plumage *E. jamaica* resembles *E. plumbea*. — R.W.S.

EUPHONIA JAMAICA

Euphonia jamaica (Linnaeus)

Fringilla jamaica Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 323; based on "Passer Coeruleofuscus" of Sloane, 1707-25, Voy. Jamaica, 2, p. 311, pl. 257, fig. 3 — Jamaica.

Jamaica.

EUPHONIA PLUMBEA

Euphonia plumbea Du Bus

Euphonia plumbea Du Bus, 1855, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci., Lettr. et Beaux-Arts de Belgique, 22 (pt. 1), p. 156 — la Nouvelle-Grenade; error, British Guiana substituted by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 462.

Southern Venezuela (southern Amazonas; southern Bolívar), Guyana (British Guiana), Surinam, and northern Brazil (Manaus and along Rio Negro); tropical zone.

EUPHONIA AFFINIS

Euphonia affinis godmani Brewster

Euphonia godmani Brewster, 1889, Auk, 6, p. 90 — Mazatlan [,Sinaloa], Mexico.

Western Mexico from southeastern Sonora (Alamos) to Guerrero; arid tropical zone.

Euphonia affinis affinis (Lesson)

Tanagra [*Euphonia*] *affinis* Lesson, 1842, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 5, p. 175 — Realjo [,Nicaragua].

Tanagra affinis esperanzae Brodkorb, 1938, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, no. 369, p. 5 — Finca Esperanza, Chiapas, altitude, 200 meters [,Mexico].

Eastern Mexico (from Tamaulipas southward), British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and northwestern slope of Costa Rica; tropical zone.

EUPHONIA LUTEICAPILLA

Euphonia luteicapilla (Cabanis)

Phonasca luteicapilla Cabanis, 1860, Journ. f. Ornith., 8, p. 332 — Costa Rica.

Eastern Nicaragua, all of Costa Rica, and Panama east through Canal Zone to eastern province of Panamá (Río Chico).

EUPHONIA CHLOROTICA

Euphonia chlorotica cynophora (Oberholser)

Euphonia aurea pileata Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V. Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1014 — Quiribana de Caicara, Río Orinoco, Venezuela.

Tanagra aurea cynophora Oberholser, 1918, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **31**, p. 126. New name for *Euphonia aurea pileata* Berlepsch, 1912, preoccupied by *Tanagra pileata* Boddaert, 1783.

Eastern Colombia, from base of Eastern Andes to the Orinoco; southern Venezuela, from central Táchira to eastern Bolívar and south to extreme northern Amazonas (Caño Cataniapo); and extreme northern Brazil (Cerro Uei-tepui); tropical zone.

Euphonia chlorotica chlorotica (Linnaeus)

Tanagra chlorotica Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 317; based on "Le Tangara noir et jaune de Cayenne" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 3, p. 34, pl. 2, fig. 3 — Cayenne.

The Guianas and northern and northeastern Brazil south to lower Rio Negro and north bank of the Amazon and from Rio Tapajós east and south to Bahia; tropical zone.

Euphonia chlorotica serrirostris d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye

Euphonia serrirostris d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 30 — Guarayos, Santa Cruz [,Bolivia].

Southeastern Bolivia, southern Brazil (north to southern Mato Grosso, southern Goiás, and Rio de Janeiro), Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern Argentina (south to La Rioja, Córdoba, Sante Fe, and northern Buenos Aires); tropical zone.

Euphonia chlorotica taczanowskii Sclater

[*Euphonia chlorotica*] Subsp. *taczanowskii* P. L. Sclater, 1886, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **11**, p. 65 — Callacate, Peru.

Eastern Peru and northern Bolivia (Trinidad, Río Mamoré); tropical zone.

Euphonia chlorotica amazonica Parkes

Euphonia chlorotica amazonica Parkes, 1969, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 89, p. 18 — Arimã, Rio Purús, Brazil.

Amazonian Brazil; known from Arimã, Rio Purús; Boca Lago, Teffé; Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajós; and Santarém. Intergrades with *serrirostris* in western Mato Grosso.

EUPHONIA TRINITATIS

Euphonia trinitatis Strickland

Euphonia trinitatis Strickland, 1851, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., 1, p. 72 — Trinidad, Cumana, Venezuela, St. Thomas (Sclater); type from Trinidad, *fide* Salvin, 1882, Cat. Strickland Coll., p. 179.

Northern Colombia (Caribbean coast, including Santa Marta region; lower and middle Magdalena Valley), northern Venezuela south to western Bolívar (El Dorado) and extreme northwestern Amazonas (Puerto Ayacucho), and Trinidad and (?) Tobago (sight record);[1] tropical zone.

EUPHONIA CONCINNA

Euphonia concinna Sclater

Euphonia concinna P. L. Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 22(1854), p. 98, pl. 65, fig. 2 — Nova Grenada [="Bogotá"].

Central Colombia in upper Magdalena Valley (Cundinamarca, Tolima, and Huila); tropical zone; common in native "Bogotá" collections.

EUPHONIA SATURATA

Euphonia saturata (Cabanis)

Phonasca saturata Cabanis, 1860, Journ. f. Ornith., 8, p. 336 — Neu-Granada [=Colombia].

Western Colombia (both slopes of Western Andes from Valle to Nariño), western Ecuador, and extreme northwestern Peru (Tumbez; Milagros); upper tropical zone.

EUPHONIA FINSCHI

Euphonia finschi Sclater and Salvin

Euphonia finschi P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 19 — Demerara [,British Guiana].

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[1] Pilling and Trowern, 1964, Wilson Bull., 76, pp. 96-97. — R.W.S.

The Guianas and adjacent parts of Venezuela (Roraima) and Brazil (upper Rio Branco); tropical zone.

EUPHONIA VIOLACEA

Euphonia violacea rodwayi (Penard)[1]

Tanagra violacea rodwayi Penard, 1919, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **7**, p. 30 — British Guiana [= Bolívar, Venezuela, *fide* Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1950, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **12**, no. 75, p. 313]; Mt. Roraima, 3500 feet altitude.

Eastern Venezuela (Sucre to northern Amazonas), Trinidad and (?) Tobago (sight records);[1] tropical zone.

Euphonia violacea violacea (Linnaeus)

Fringilla violacea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 182 — in Calidis regionibus; Surinam designated by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 18.

The Guianas and northern Brazil (north of the Amazon west to the Rio Nhamundá [Jamundá] and south of the Amazon from lower Rio Madeira east to Maranhão); tropical zone.

Euphonia violacea aurantiicollis Bertoni

Euphonia aurantiicollis Bertoni, 1901, Anal. Cient. Paraguay., **1**, p. 94 — Puerto Bertoni, Alto Paraná [,Paraguay].

Southeastern Brazil, from Paraíba to Rio Grande do Sul, extreme northeastern Argentina (Misiones), and adjacent parts of Paraguay. Intergrades with *violacea* over wide area including Bahia (where nearer *aurantiicollis, fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 55), and middle Tapajós (Villa Braga, Miritituba; skins in Carnegie Museum).

EUPHONIA LANIIROSTRIS

Euphonia laniirostris crassirostris Sclater

Euphonia crassirostris P. L. Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24(1856), p. 277 — New Grenada, Bogota.

Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia west of Eastern Andes

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[1] For validity of race and sight records for Tobago, see Junge and Mees, 1958, Zool. Verh. Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, no. 37, pp. 136-137. — R.W.S.

(Santa Marta region; Cauca and Magdalena valleys), northern Venezuela from Zulia, Táchira, and western Apure (El Amparo) to Sucre and Monagas; tropical and subtropical zones.

Euphonia laniirostris melanura Sclater

Euphonia melanura P. L. Sclater, 1851, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., **1**, p. 86 — Barra do Rio Negro; "Villa Nova," south bank of the lower Amazon, west of the mouth of the Rio Tupinambaranas, suggested by Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1225, p. 16.

Upper Amazonia, from east base of Eastern Andes and upper Orinoco basin (Maipures) in Colombia south through eastern Ecuador to northeastern Peru (west to Moyobamba and south up Ucayali Valley to junction of the Urubamba and Tambo), and east to western Brazil to lower Madeira (Rosarinho) and south bank of Amazon to Villa Bella Imperatríz; tropical zone.

Euphonia laniirostris hypoxantha Berlepsch and Taczanowski

Euphonia hypoxantha Berlepsch and Taczanowski (ex Stolzmann MS), 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 544 — Chimbo, Ecuador.

Western Ecuador and northwestern Peru, south to Paucal; tropical and subtropical zones.

Euphonia laniirostris zopholega (Oberholser)

Euphonia laniirostris peruviana Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1906, Ornis, **13**, p. 77 — La Merced, Dept. Junín, and Santa Ana, Urubamba, Peru; type from La Merced, *fide* Sztolcman and Domaniewski, 1927, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **6**, p. 181.

Tanagra laniirostris zopholega Oberholser, 1918, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **31**, p. 126. New name for *Euphonia laniirostris peruviana* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1906, preoccupied by *Tanagra peruviana* Desmarest, 1805.

East-central Peru in Junín and Cuzco; tropical zone. Doubtfully distinct from *E. l. laniirostris.*

Euphonia laniirostris laniirostris d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye

E.[*uphonia*] *laniirostris* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 30 — Yuracares [,Bolivia].

Eastern Bolivia south to Santa Cruz (Buena Vista) and adjacent parts of western Brazil north to upper Rio Madeira and its tributaries; tropical zone.

EUPHONIA HIRUNDINACEA

Euphonia hirundinacea hirundinacea Bonaparte

Euphonia hirundinacea Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5(1837), p. 117 — Guatemala.[1]

Tanagra lauta lauta Bangs and Penard, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 63, p. 35. New name for *Euphonia hirundinacea* Bonaparte, 1838, preoccupied by *Tanagra hirundinacea* Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornith., p. 460 — Guatemala.

Euphonia hirundinacea caribbaea Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 86, p. 149 — 38 km. north of Matías Romero, Oaxaca (= Monte Bello, north of Palomares) [,Mexico].

Euphonia hirundinacea russelli Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 86, p. 150 — 2 km. NE. of Felipe Carrillo Puerto, Quintana Roo, México.

Euphonia hirundinacea suttoni Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 86, p. 150 — Río Sabinas near Gómez Farías, south-western Tamaulipas [,Mexico].

Eastern Mexico, from Tamaulipas southward, British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and eastern Nicaragua; chiefly in tropical zone.

Euphonia hirundinacea gnatho (Cabanis)

Phonasca Gnatho Cabanis, 1860, Journ. f. Ornith., 8, p. 335 — Costa Rica.

Tanagra lauta proba Bangs and Penard, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 63, p. 35. New name for *Phonasca Gnatho*

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[1] Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 86, p. 149, states that the type "was taken by Col. Velásquez on the Pacific slope of Guatemala." This is probably true, but positive proof is lacking. As four birds from southeastern Guatemala "do seem intermediate" between the Caribbean and Costa Rican forms, it is likely that the type came from an area of intergradation. Hence, the type must be examined before Phillips' arbitrary assigning of it to the Costa Rican race can be evaluated. — R.W.S.

Cabanis, 1860, preoccupied by *Tanagra Gnatho* Deppe, 1830, Preis-Verz. Säug., Vögel, etc., Mexico, p. 56 — Mexico.

Northwestern Nicaragua, Costa Rica (absent in southwest and Caribbean lowlands), and extreme western Panama (Chiriquí); tropical and subtropical zones. Intergrades with nominate race in southeastern Guatemala.

EUPHONIA CHALYBEA

Euphonia chalybea (Mikan)

Tanagra chalybea Mikan, 1825, Del. Faun. Flor. Brasil., livr. 4, pl. 21, figs. 1, 2 — Ypanema, São Paulo, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil (from Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul) and adjacent parts of Paraguay and Argentina (Misiones; Corrientes, specimen in Buenos Aires Museum).

EUPHONIA MUSICA[1]

Euphonia musica rileyi (van Rossem)

Tanagra elegantissima viscivora van Rossem, 1941, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, no. 449, p. 1 — San Francisco Cañon, extreme southeastern Sonora, Mexico.

Tanagra elegantissima rileyi van Rossem, 1942, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, p. 384. New name for *Tanagra elegantissima viscivora* van Rossem, 1941, preoccupied by *Euphonia flavifrons viscivora* Clark, 1905.

Northwestern Mexico in extreme southeastern Sonora and northeastern Sinaloa, in foothills and mountains and up to at least 1,275 ft.

Euphonia musica elegantissima (Bonaparte)

Pipra elegantissima Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5(1837), p. 112 — Mexico.

Central and southern Mexico, from southern Sinaloa, Guanajuato, and southern Tamaulipas through Oaxaca and Chiapas to British Honduras (Mountain Cow) and northwestern Guatemala. Populations from southern Mexico and northwestern Guatemala are intermediate between this race and *vincens*.

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[1] The Mexican and Central American races are sometimes considered to constitute a separate species, *elegantissima*. — R.W.S.

Euphonia musica vincens Hartert

Euphonia elegantissima vincens Hartert, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 33, p. 77 — San José, Costa Rica.

Southeastern Guatemala to western Panama.

Euphonia musica pelzelni Sclater

[*Euphonia nigricollis*] subsp. *pelzelni* P. L. Sclater (ex Berlepsch MS), 1886, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **11**, p. 61 — Govinda, Ecuador.

Extreme southern Colombia and western Ecuador, south to Chimborazo; temperate and (rarely) subtropical zones.

Euphonia musica insignis Sclater and Salvin

Euphonia insignis P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 521, pl. 52, fig. 1 (male) — Jina [= Jima], Ecuador.

Southern Ecuador (Loja; Jima); temperate zone.

Euphonia musica aureata (Vieillot)

T.[*anagra*] *Aureata* Vieillot, 1822, in Bonnaterre and Vieillot, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Ornith., 2, livr. 91, p. 782; based on "Lindo azul y oro cabeza celesta," no. 99, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **1**, p. 393 — Paraguay.

E.[*uphonia*] *nigricollis intermedia* Chubb,[1] 1910, Ibis, p. 624 — Guiana [= Roraima, British Guiana, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 18 = Cerro Roraima, Bolívar, Venezuela, *fide* Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1950, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **12**, no. 75, p. 310].

Colombia (except extreme south), Venezuela, Trinidad, Guyana (British Guiana), and Surinam south through eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, and Brazil to northern Argentina (south to Tucumán and Corrientes) and Uruguay; tropical and subtropical zones.

Euphonia musica musica (Gmelin)

Pipra musica Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 1004; based on "L'Organiste" of Buffon and Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches Enlum., pl. 809, fig. 1 — Santo Domingo.

Hispaniola and Gonave.

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[1] Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1225, pp. 4-5, presents reasons for not recognizing this race. — R.W.S.

Euphonia musica sclateri (Sclater)

Cyanophonia sclateri P. L. Sclater (ex Bonaparte MS), 1854, Tanagrarum Cat. Specificus, p. 16 — Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico.

Euphonia musica flavifrons (Sparrman)

Emberiza flavifrons Sparrman, 1789, Mus. Carlsonianum, fasc. 4, pl. 92 — St. Bartholomew, cf. Sundevall, 1869, Vetensk.-Akad. Forhandl., **26**, p. 583.

Lesser Antilles on Saba, St. Bartholomew, Barbuda, Antigua, Monserrat, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Bequia, and Grenada.

EUPHONIA FULVICRISSA

Euphonia fulvicrissa fulvicrissa Sclater

Euphonia fulvicrissa P. L. Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24(1856), p. 276 — S.[anta] Martha in New Grenada. [Locality not certain.]

Panama to extreme northwestern Colombia (northern Chocó) ; tropical zone. Costa Rican records require confirmation, *fide* Slud, 1964, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **128**, p. 346.

Euphonia fulvicrissa omissa Hartert

Euphonia fulvicrissa omissa Hartert, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **33**, p. 77 — "Bogota," Colombia.

Colombia in middle Magdalena, Cauca, and Sinú valleys, upper Atrato Valley, and Pacific coast in lower Baudó and Dagua valleys; tropical zone.

Euphonia fulvicrissa purpurascens Hartert

Euphonia fulvicrissa purpurascens Hartert, 1901, Novit. Zool., 8, p. 370 — Pambilar [,Esmeraldas], N. W. Ecuador.

Southwestern Colombia (Nariño) and northwestern Ecuador (Esmeraldas) ; tropical zone.

EUPHONIA IMITANS

Euphonia imitans (Hellmayr)

Tanagra imitans Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 63 — El Pózo, Río Térraba, Costa Rica.

Pacific slope of Costa Rica from Miravalles (one record) and San José Province to extreme western Panama (Chiriquí).

EUPHONIA GOULDI

Euphonia gouldi gouldi Sclater

Euphonia Gouldi P. L. Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 25, p. 66, pl. 24 — Guatemala.

Euphonia gouldi loetscheri Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 86, p. 148 — Dos Amates, north-east of Catemaco, Veracruz [,Mexico].

Caribbean slope from southeastern Mexico (Veracruz) to Honduras; humid tropical zone.

Euphonia gouldi praetermissa (Peters)

Tanagra gouldi praetermissa Peters, 1929, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **69**, p. 470 — Western River, Almirante [Bay], Panama.

Extreme eastern Honduras (Olancho rain forest) along Caribbean slope to western Bocas del Toro, Panama, crossing to humid Pacific slopes in Costa Rica; tropical and lower subtropical zones.

EUPHONIA CHRYSOPASTA

Euphonia chrysopasta chrysopasta Sclater and Salvin

Euphonia chrysopasta P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 438, pl. 30, figs. 1, 2 — in Peruvia orient. in ripis fl. Ucayali; et in ripis fl. Napo, reipubl. Aequatorialis; type from lower Ucayali, Peru, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 65.

Southeastern Colombia (intergrading with *nitida* in western Meta) through eastern Ecuador and Peru to eastern Bolivia and adjacent parts of western Brazil, east to the Rio Roosevelt and along south bank of the Amazon to the Rio Tapajós;[1] tropical zone.

Euphonia chrysopasta nitida (Penard)

Tanagra chrysopasta nitida Penard, 1923, Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, p. 63 — Lelydorp, Surinam.

Extreme eastern Colombia along the Orinoco (Maipures), southern Venezuela (Bolívar; Amazonas), Surinam (probably also Guyana [British Guiana] and French Guiana), and northern Brazil to north bank of the Amazon; tropical zone.

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[1] According to K. C. Parkes (*in litt.*), the population south of the Amazon from Tefe to the Tapajós is in many ways intermediate between *chrysopasta* and *nitida* and should perhaps be described as a new race. — R.W.S.

EUPHONIA MESOCHRYSA

Euphonia mesochrysa mesochrysa Salvadori

Euphonia mesochrysa Salvadori, 1873, Atti R. Accad. Sci. Torino, 8, p. 193 — no locality; "Bogotá," Colombia suggested by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1021.

Central Colombia (head of Magdalena Valley; base of Eastern Andes in Meta) and eastern Ecuador (below Oyacachi; Macas); tropical and subtropical zones.

Euphonia mesochrysa media (Zimmer)

Tanagra mesochrysa media Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1225, p. 19 — Chaupe, northern Peru, altitude 6100 feet.

Central and northern Peru from mouth of Río Curaray and Chinchipe Valley to the Chanchamayo region, where it intergrades with *T. m. tavarae*; subtropical zone.

Euphonia mesochrysa tavarae (Chapman)

Tanagra mesochrysa tavarae Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 160, p. 9 — Rio Tavara, alt. 1600 ft.; long. 70° 20′ W., lat. 13° 25′ S., southeastern Peru.

Tanagra mesochrysa yungae Bond and de Schauensee, 1942, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 105, p. 3 — Palmar (2600 ft.), Yungas of Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Southeastern Peru (Río Tavara; Río Cadena; Huaynapata; La Pampa) to central Bolivia (Cochabamba; Santa Cruz, specimen in Carnegie Museum); subtropical zone.

EUPHONIA MINUTA

Euphonia minuta humilis (Cabanis)

Phonasca humilis Cabanis, 1860, Journ. f. Ornith., 8, p. 334 — Costa Rica.

Southern Mexico (Palenque, Chiapas), Guatemala (Cobán), and British Honduras south through Central America and western Colombia (middle Magdalena Valley to Pacific Coast) to western Ecuador (Gualea); humid tropical and lower subtropical zones. Not recorded from Honduras.

Euphonia minuta minuta Cabanis[1]

E.[*uphona*] *minuta* Cabanis, 1849, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit.-Guiana, 3(1848), p. 671 — British Guiana.

Tanagra olivacea mellea Bangs and Penard, 1918, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62,** p. 87 — Yquitos, Peru.

Colombia east of Eastern Andes from Meta south, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas, south through eastern Peru and western Brazil to central Bolivia (Santa Cruz, specimen in Carnegie Museum) and western Mato Grosso (Engenho do Gama), and possibly along south bank of the Amazon to Para region; tropical zone.

EUPHONIA ANNEAE

Euphonia anneae anneae Cassin

Euphonia Anneae Cassin, 1865, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 172 — Santa Rosa, Costa Rica.

Pacific slope of Costa Rica and extreme western Panama (Boquete; Volcán de Chiriquí); subtropical zone.

Euphonia anneae rufivertex Salvin

Euphonia rufivertex Salvin, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 71, pl. 7 (male, female) — Veragua et Costa Rica; types from Santiago de Veraguas, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 29.

Western Panama (Veraguas) to northwestern Colombia (shores of Gulf of Urabá); tropical zone.

EUPHONIA XANTHOGASTER

Euphonia xanthogaster chocoensis Hellmayr

Euphonia xanthogaster chocoensis Hellmayr, 1911, Rev. Franç. Ornith., 2, p. 23 — Rio Cajón, San Juan, Chocó, Colombia.

Eastern Panama (Darién), western Colombia from Pacific coast to western slope of Central Andes, and extreme northwestern Ecuador; tropical and subtropical zones.

Euphonia xanthogaster quitensis (Nelson)

Tanagra xanthogastra quitensis Nelson, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60**(3), p. 16 — Quito [, Ecuador]; Gualea substituted by Chapman, 1931, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **63**, p. 127.

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[1] Placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1968, Bull. Zool. Nomencl., 25, p. 74. — R.W.S.

Western Ecuador, except extreme northwestern part; tropical and subtropical zones.

Euphonia xanthogaster dilutior (Zimmer)

Tanagra xanthogaster dilutior Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1225, p. 6 — Orosa, south bank of Río Amazonas, northeastern Peru.

Ucayali Valley, Peru, and both sides of the Amazon from mouth of the Ucayali down to Loretoyacu, Colombia; tropical zone.

Euphonia xanthogaster cyanonota Parkes

Euphonia xanthogaster cyanonota Parkes, 1969, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **89**, p. 17 — Arimã, Rio Purús, Brazil.

Known only from the Rio Juruá (João Pessoa; Lago Grande) and the Rio Purús (Arimã) in western Brazil.

Euphonia xanthogaster brunneifrons Chapman

Euphonia xanthogastra brunneifrons Chapman, 1901, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **14**, p. 226 — Inca Mine [= Santo Domingo, Marcapata], southeastern Peru.

Southeastern Peru, in Cuzco and Puno; tropical and subtropical zones.

Euphonia xanthogaster ruficeps d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye

E.[*uphonia*] *ruficeps* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 30 — Yuracares [, Bolivia].

Bolivia, in La Paz and Cochabamba; tropical and subtropical zones.

Euphonia xanthogaster brevirostris Bonaparte

E.[*uphonia*] *brevirostris* Bonaparte, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **3**, p. 136 — "Columbia" [= Bogotá collections].

Eastern Colombia (slopes of Eastern and Central Andes above Magdalena Valley; east of Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander to Meta), eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru (west of Ucayali Valley), southern Venezuela, Guyana (British Guiana), and northwestern Brazil (Rio Uaupés, Tahuapunto); tropical and subtropical zones.

Euphonia xanthogaster exsul Berlepsch

Euphonia ruficeps exsul Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1017 — San Esteban, near Puerto Cabello [Carabobo], Venezuela.

Mountains of northeastern Colombia (north end of Sierra de Perijá to Boyacá) east across northern Venezuela to Miranda (Cerro Negro); upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Euphonia xanthogaster xanthogaster (Sundevall)

E.[*uphone*] *xanthogaster* Sundevall, 1834, Vetensk. Akad. Handl., 1833, p. 310, pl. 10, fig. 1 (adult male) — Brazil; restricted to Bio [Rio] de Janeiro by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V. Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1016.

Brazil, east of range of *cyanonota* and south to Rio de Janeiro (possibly to São Paulo).[1]

EUPHONIA RUFIVENTRIS

Euphonia rufiventris (Vieillot)

Tanagra rufiventris Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 32, p. 426 — no locality; Iquitos, Peru, suggested by Hellmayr, 1920, Archiv f. Naturg., ser. A, 85 (10), p. 18.

Tanagra rufiventris colorata Todd, 1913, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 26, p. 169 — Rio Turutu [= Surutú], Provence del Sara, Bolivia.

Orinoco basin and upper Amazonia from eastern Colombia (Meta) and southern Venezuela (Bolívar; Amazonas) south to southeastern Peru (Carabaya) and central Bolivia (Río Surutú, Santa Cruz); tropical zone.

EUPHONIA PECTORALIS[2]

Euphonia pectoralis (Latham)

Pipra pectoralis Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., suppl., p. lvii — Brazil; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 460.

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[1] Brazilian populations of this species are poorly known owing to a lack of material from critical areas. — R.W.S.

[2] *Euphonia vittata* P. L. Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 129 — Brazil, is almost certainly a hybrid between *Euphonia xanthogaster* and *E. pectoralis*. *E. catasticta* Oberholser is a synonym, *fide* de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., p. 466. — R.W.S.

Southeastern Brazil (from southern Bahia to Santa Catarina) and adjacent parts of Paraguay and Argentina (Misiones).

EUPHONIA CAYENNENSIS

Euphonia cayennensis (Gmelin)[1]

Tanagra cayennensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2), p. 894; based on "Le Tangara noir de Cayenne" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 3, p. 29, pl. 2, fig. 1 — Cayenne.

Southeastern Venezuela (Mount Auyan-tepui, Bolívar), the Guianas, and northern Brazil, west to Manaus and south of Amazon from Pará to northern Maranhão.

GENUS CHLOROPHONIA BONAPARTE

Chlorophonia Bonaparte, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 3, p. 137. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 74), *Tanagra viridis* Vieillot = *Pipra cyanea* Thunberg.

cf. Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1225, pp. 2-4 (Peru).

CHLOROPHONIA FLAVIROSTRIS

Chlorophonia flavirostris Sclater

Chlorophonia flavirostris P. L. Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 129 — Ecuador.[2]

Chlorophonia flavirostris minima Blake, 1959, Lozania (Acta Zool. Colombiana), no. 11, p. 8 — La Guayacana, Nariño, Colombia. Altitude 260 meters.

Chlorophonia flavirostris boehmi Conway, 1962, Animal Kingdom, 65, p. 60 — description of bird in aviary.

Known only from west slope of Andes in southwestern Colombia (La Guayacana, Nariño) and western Ecuador (Mindo; Gualea); tropical zone.

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[1] A senior synonym *Tanagra nigra* Linnaeus, 1768, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 3, unnumbered last page, is invalid as a forgotten name; *fide* Art. 23b, Intern. Code Zool. Nomencl., 1961. — R.W.S.

[2] Sclater's guess that the type came from the eastern slope of the Andes is probably in error; all specimens with locality data are from the western slope. — R.W.S.

CHLOROPHONIA CYANEA

Chlorophonia cyanea psittacina Bangs

Chlorophonia frontalis psittacina Bangs, 1902, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 3, p. 88 — La Concepcion, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, 3,000 feet altitude.

Northern Colombia in Santa Marta region; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Chlorophonia cyanea frontalis (Sclater)

Euphonia frontalis P. L. Sclater, 1851, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., **1**, p. 89 — Ecuador; type from Caracas, Venezuela, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 10.

Northern Venezuela from Falcón and Lara east to Miranda; subtropical zone.

Chlorophonia cyanea minuscula Hellmayr

Chlorophonia frontalis minuscula Hellmayr, 1922, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **1**, p. 46 — mountains near Cumaná, Bermudez, NE Venezuela.

Northeastern Venezuela (Cordillera de la Costa in Anzoátegui, Monagas, and Sucre), subtropical zone.

Chlorophonia cyanea roraimae Salvin and Godman

Chlorophonia roraimae Salvin and Godman, 1884, Ibis, p. 444 — Roraima, British Guiana [= Bolívar, Venezuela, *fide* Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1950, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **12**, no. 75, p. 309.

Southern Venezuela (southern Bolívar; Amazonas), British Guiana, and extreme northwestern Brazil (Rio Padauiri); subtropical (rarely tropical) zone.

Chlorophonia cyanea intensa Zimmer

Chlorophonia cyanea intensa Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1225, p. 3 — Primavera, western Colombia; altitude 1,700 meters.

Known only from western slope of Western Andes in Caldas and Valle, Colombia.

Chlorophonia cyanea longipennis (Du Bus)

Euphonia longipennis Du Bus, 1855, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci., Lettr. et Beaux-Arts de Belgique, 22 (pt. 1), p. 155 — Antioquia, Colombia.

Andes from western Venezuela (southern Lara) and eastern Colombia through eastern Ecuador and Peru to western Bolivia (Cochabamba; Santa Cruz); subtropical zone.

Chlorophonia cyanea cyanea (Thunberg)

Pipra cyanea Thunberg, 1822, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 8, p. 284, pl. 8, fig. 1 — Rio de Janeiro [reference not verified].

Southeastern Brazil (north to southern Bahia), Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina (Misiones).

CHLOROPHONIA PYRRHOPHRYS

Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys (Sclater)

Euphonia pyrrhophrys P. L. Sclater, 1851, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., 2, p. 89, pl. 75, fig. 2 — Columbia? [= Bogotá, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 9, p. 12].

Western Venezuela (Sierra de Perijá; Cordillera de Mérida), Colombia (except Santa Marta region), and eastern Ecuador; subtropical and temperate zones.

CHLOROPHONIA OCCIPITALIS

Chlorophonia occipitalis occipitalis (Du Bus)

Euphonia occipitalis Du Bus, 1847, Esquisses Ornith., livr. 3, pl. 14 — Le Mexique.

Southeastern Mexico (Veracruz) to northern Nicaragua; humid subtropical zone.

Chlorophonia occipitalis callophrys (Cabanis)

Triglyphidia callophrys Cabanis, 1860, Journ. f. Ornith., 8, p. 331 — Costa Rica.

Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriquí; Veraguas); humid subtropical zone.

GENUS **CHLOROCHRYSA** BONAPARTE

Chlorochrysa Bonaparte, 1851, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 32, p. 76. Type, by subsequent designation (Bonaparte, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], Ser. 2, 3, p. 129), *Tanagra* (= *Callospiza*) *calliparaea* Tschudi.

cf. Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1225, p. 23 (*C. calliparaea*).

CHLOROCHRYSA PHOENICOTIS

Chlorochrysa phoenicotis (Bonaparte)

Calliste phoenicotis Bonaparte, 1851, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 32, p. 76 — Ecuador; type from Nanegal, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 74.

Western Colombia (Pacific slope from headwaters of Río San Juan, southward) and western Ecuador; upper tropical and lower subtropical zones.

CHLOROCHRYSA CALLIPARAEA

Chlorochrysa calliparaea bourcieri (Bonaparte)

Calliste Bourcieri Bonaparte, 1851, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 32, p. 76 — Ecuador.

Colombia (west slope of Eastern Andes; upper Magdalena Valley), eastern Ecuador, and northeastern Peru (south to upper Huallaga Valley); subtropical zone.

Chlorochrysa calliparaea calliparaea (Tschudi)

C.[*allospiza*] *calliparaea* Tschudi, (ex Lichtenstein MS), 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 286 — Peru; type from "Chinchon forests," Junín, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 76.

East-central Peru (above Chanchamayo Valley and upper tributaries of Río Pachitea); subtropical zone.

Chlorochrysa calliparaea fulgentissima Chapman

Chlorochrysa fulgentissima Chapman, 1901, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **14**, p. 225 — Inca Mine [= Santo Domingo, Marcapata], southeastern Peru.

Southeastern Peru (Puno) to central Bolivia (Yungas of Cochabamba); subtropical zone.

CHLOROCHRYSA NITIDISSIMA

Chlorochrysa nitidissima Sclater

Chlorochrysa nitidissima P. L. Sclater, 1873, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 728 — State of Antioquia, Colombia.

Western Colombia, from west slope of Central Andes to Pacific slope from Antioquia south to Munchique region; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

GENUS TANGARA BRISSON[1]

Tangara Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 3, p. 3. Type, by tautonymy, *Tangara* Brisson = *Aglaïa paradisea* Swainson.

Calliste Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, p. 974 (*not* preoccupied by *Callista* Poli, 1791). Type, by virtual monotypy, *Tanagra tricolor* Gmelin = *Tanagra seledon* P. L. S. Müller.

Tanagrella Swainson, 1838? (1837?), Anim. Menag., p. 313. Type, by monotypy, *Tanagrella multicolor* Swainson = *Tanagra cyanomelas* Wied.

Calospiza G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, p. 44. Type, by original designation, *Tanagra tricolor* Gmelin = *Tanagra seledon* P. L. S. Müller.

Iridophanes Ridgway, 1901, Proc. Washington Acad. Sci., 3, p. 150. Type, by original designation, *Dacnis pulcherrima* P. L. Sclater.

cf. Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1225, pp. 21-22 (*callophrys; velia*).
Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1245, pp. 1-14 (Peruvian species, part).
Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1246, pp. 1-14 (Peruvian species, part).

TANGARA INORNATA

Tangara inornata rava Wetmore

Tangara inornata rava Wetmore, 1963, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **145**(6), p. 9 — Almirante (Milla 2), Bocas del Toro, Panamá.

Caribbean lowlands of Costa Rica (north to Sarapiquí region) and western Panama (western part of Bocas del Toro); tropical zone.

Tangara inornata languens Bangs and Barbour

Tangara inornata languens Bangs and Barbour, 1922, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 227 — Loma de Leon [, Panama].

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[1] Elsewhere (1969, Living Bird, 8, p. 130) I have presented reasons for including *"Iridophanes" pulcherrima* in *Tangara*. If this is done, the somewhat thicker-billed species formerly placed in the genus *Tanagrella* must also be placed in *Tangara*. — R.W.S.

Panama, the province of Panamá immediately west of the Canal Zone and western Colón, east on both slopes to extreme northwestern Colombia (Chocó; extreme western Antioquia) ; tropical zone.

Tangara inornata inornata (Gould)

Calliste inornata Gould, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 23, p. 158 (footnote) — Santa Fé di Bogota [, Colombia].

Northern Colombia, in upper Sinú, lower Cauca, and middle Magdalena valleys; tropical zone. Birds from upper Sinú Valley are intermediate between this form and *T. i. languens.*

TANGARA CABANISI

Tangara cabanisi (Sclater)

Calliste s. Callispiza Sclateri Cabanis, 1866, Journ. f. Ornith., **14**, p. 163 — Costa Cuca, western Guatemala.

Calliste cabanisi P. L. Sclater, 1868, Ibis, p. 71, pl. 3. New name for *Calliste sclateri* Cabanis, preoccupied by *Calliste sclateri* Lafresnaye, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], Ser. 2, **6**, p. 207.

Southern Mexico (southeastern Chiapas) and southwestern Guatemala; tropical zone.

TANGARA PALMERI

Tangara palmeri (Hellmayr)

Calospiza palmeri Hellmayr, 1909, Rev. Franç. Ornith., **1**, p. 49 — Sipi, Rio Sipi, Choco [, Colombia].

Pacific coast of eastern Panama (Mount Sapo, Darién), western Colombia, and western Ecuador (Río Saloya, Pichincha) ; tropical zone.

TANGARA MEXICANA

Tangara mexicana vieilloti (Sclater)

Calliste vieilloti P. L. Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **24** (1856), p. 257 — Trinidad.

Trinidad.

Tangara mexicana media (Berlepsch and Hartert)

Calliste mexicana media Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 19 — Maipures [, Orinoco River, Colombia].

Extreme eastern Colombia (Orinoco Valley, Vichada), southern and eastern Venezuela (Amazonas; Bolívar; Delta Amacuro; and Sucre), and northwestern Brazil (upper Rio Negro); tropical zone.

Tangara mexicana mexicana (Linnaeus)

Tanagra mexicana Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 315; based principally on "Le Tangara bleu de Cayenne" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **3**, p. 6, pl. 1, fig. 3 — Cayenne.

The Guianas; tropical zone.[1]

Tangara mexicana boliviana (Bonaparte)

Callospiza boliviana Bonaparte, 1851, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **32**, p. 80 — Guarajos [= Guarayos], Bolivia.

Eastern Colombia (east base of Eastern Andes from Meta, south), eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, northern Bolivia, and western Brazil (east to west banks of Rio Negro and Rio Madeira); tropical zone.

Tangara mexicana brasiliensis (Linnaeus)

Tanagra brasiliensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 316; based on "Le Tangara bleu du Brésil" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **3**, p. 9, pl. 1, fig. 4 — Brazil; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1037.

Southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia to Rio de Janeiro; wooded coast region.

TANGARA CHILENSIS

Tangara chilensis paradisea (Swainson)

Aglaïa paradisea Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds, **2**, p. 286; based on "Tangara du Brésil" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 127, fig. 1 [= fig. 2] — Brésil; specimen much more likely to have come from Cayenne, according to Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 82.

Surinam and French Guiana and northern Brazil south to north bank of the Amazon (Manaus; Manacapuru).

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[1] Birds of Amazon Valley, west to east banks of Rio Negro and Rio Madeira, are intermediate between this form and *T. m. boliviana*, *vide* Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1245, pp. 3-4. — R.W.S.

Intergrades with next subspecies in Guyana [British Guiana] (Mount Roraima) and eastern Venezuela (Mount Auyan-tepui; Río Caura).

Tangara chilensis coelicolor (Sclater)

Calliste coelicolor P. L. Sclater, 1851, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., **1**, p. 51 — Anolaima [, Colombia]; error, Villavicencio, Meta, Colombia, substituted by Dugand, 1951, Rev. Acad. Colomb. Cienc., **8**, p. 162.

Colombia east of Eastern Andes from Meta east to southern Venezuela (Amazonas) and northwestern Brazil in regions of the Rio Uaupés and upper Rio Negro; tropical zone. Common in native "Bogotá" collections.

Tangara chilensis chlorocorys Zimmer

Tangara chilensis chlorocorys Zimmer, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **42**, p. 91 — Vista Alegre, junction of the Chinchao and Huallaga rivers [Huánuco], Perú; altitude 4100 feet.

North-central Peru in upper Huallaga Valley from Huayabamba River and its tributaries to Chinchao River; tropical zone.

Tangara chilensis chilensis (Vigors)

Aglaïa Chilensis Vigors, 1832, Proc. Comm. Sci. Corr. Zool. Soc. London, **2**, p. 3 — no locality, but presumed to be Chile; error, Bolivia substituted by Hellmayr, 1910, Novit. Zool., **17**, p. 273.

Southeastern Colombia (east base of Andes from Caquetá to Putumayo and Amazonas; west slope of Eastern Andes in Huila), eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru (except upper Huallaga Valley), central Bolivia (Santa Cruz, specimen in Carnegie Museum), and adjacent parts of Brazil, east to the Rio Roosevelt; tropical zone.

TANGARA FASTUOSA

Tangara fastuosa (Lesson)

Tanagra fastuosa Lesson, 1831, Cent. Zool., p. 184, pl. 58 — Brazil; Pernambuco suggested by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 468.

Eastern Brazil; recorded only from Pernambuco and Alagoas, but to be expected in adjacent states of Paraiba and Rio Grande do Norte.

TANGARA SELEDON

Tangara seledon (P. L. S. Müller)

Tanagra Seledon P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 158; based on "Tangara varié à tête verte de Cayenne" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 33, fig. 1 — Cayenne; error, Rio de Janeiro substituted by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V. Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1027.

Southeastern Brazil from southern Bahia to Santa Catarina and adjacent parts of Argentina (Misiones) and Paraguay (Alto Paraná).

TANGARA CYANOCEPHALA

Tangara cyanocephala cearensis Cory

Tangara cyanocephala cearensis Cory, 1916, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Ornith. Ser., **1**, p. 345 — Serra Baturité, Ceará, Brazil.

Ceará, northeastern Brazil.

Tangara cyanocephala corallina (Berlepsch)

Calospiza cyanocephala corallina Berlepsch, 1903, Ornith. Monatsb., **11**, p. 18 — Bahia, Brazil.

Eastern Brazil from Pernambuco to Bahia.

Tangara cyanocephala cyanocephala (Müller)

Tanagra cyanocephala P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 159; based on "Tangara varié à tête bleue de Cayenne" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 33, fig. 2 — Cayenne; error, Rio de Janeiro substituted by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V. Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1027.

Southeastern Brazil, from Espírito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul, eastern Paraguay, and adjacent part of Argentina (Misiones).

TANGARA DESMARESTI[1]

Tangara desmaresti (Vieillot)

Tanagra Desmaresti Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 32, p. 410 — Brésil [=Rio de Janeiro, *fide*

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[1] *T. desmaresti* and *T. cyanoventris* form a superspecies. *T. gouldi* (*Calliste gouldi* P. L. Sclater, 1886, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1885, p. 849 — southeastern Brazil) appears to be a hybrid between them, *fide* Bond, 1947, Auk, **64**, p. 128. — R.W.S.

Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 472].

Coastal belt of southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro through São Paulo to Paraná.

TANGARA CYANOVENTRIS

Tangara cyanoventris (Vieillot)

Tanagra cyanoventris Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 32, p. 426 — "Brésil."

Southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia, Espírito Santo, and southern Minas Gerais to São Paulo.

TANGARA JOHANNAE

Tangara johannae (Dalmas)

Calliste johannae Dalmas, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11**, p. 36 — El Paillon, near Buenaventura, Colombia [= Pailón, Valle].

Western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador, from upper Atrato Valley and Río Baudó south to Paramba, Imbabura; tropical zone.

TANGARA SCHRANKII

Tangara schrankii venezuelana Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Tangara schrankii venezuelana Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1957, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **70**, p. 125 — Raudal Capuri, Caño Antabari, Caño Carún, Río Paragua, Estado Bolívar, Venezuela; 300 meters.

Known only from upper Río Paragua and headwaters of Río Caura and Río Ventuari, southern Bolívar and eastern Amazonas, Venezuela; tropical zone.

Tangara schrankii anchicayae Lehmann

Tangara schrankii anchicayae Lehmann, 1957, Noved. Colombianas, no. 3, p. 144 — las montanas arriba del Rio Anchicayá, Valle, por su margen derecha, 550 m.

Known only from vicinity of type locality on Pacific slope of Western Andes of Colombia.

Tangara schrankii schrankii (Spix)

Tanagra schrankii Spix, 1825, Av. spec. Nov. Brasil., 2, p. 38, pl. 51, figs. 1 (male), 2 (female) — no locality;

Tabatinga, Rio Solimões, Brasil, suggested by Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 93.

Upper Amazon basin from southeastern Colombia (Caquetá; Vaupés) through eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, and western Brazil (Ponto Alegre, Rio Purús), south to central Bolivia (Cochabamba; Santa Cruz, specimen in Carnegie Museum), extending east along the Amazon to Caviana, opposite Manacapuru (specimen in Carnegie Museum).

TANGARA FLORIDA

Tangara florida florida (Sclater and Salvin)

Calliste florida P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 416, pl. 28 — Costa Rica.

Caribbean slope of Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriquí; Veraguas); tropical zone.

Tangara florida auriceps Chapman

Tangara florida auriceps Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33**, p. 188 — Buenavista, alt. 1200 ft., Nariño, Colombia.

Extreme eastern Panama (Darién) south along Pacific coast of Colombia to Nariño (Buenavista).

TANGARA ARTHUS

Tangara arthus arthus Lesson

Tangara Arthus Lesson, 1832, Illustr. Zool., livr. 3, pl. 9 — Nova-Hispania; Caracas, Venezuela, substituted by Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 106.

Northern and eastern Venezuela, from Falcón (San Luis) to Distrito Federal and Miranda, mountains of western Lara (Cerro El Cerrón), and Andes from southern Lara to Táchira (Seboruco); subtropical zone.

Tangara arthus palmitae de Schauensee

Tangara arthus palmitae de Schauensee, 1947, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **99**, p. 119 — La Palmita, Santander [= Magdalena], Colombia.

Known only from type locality at 1,800 m. on west slope of Eastern Andes of Colombia, in southern tip of Magdalena.

Tangara arthus sclateri (Lafresnaye)

Cal.[*liste*] *Sclatteri* [sic] Lafresnaye, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], Ser. 2, **6**, p. 207 — Colombie.

Eastern Colombia, both slopes of Eastern Andes (Río Suárez Valley, Santander; Río Negro, Boyacá, specimens in Carnegie Museum), Macarena Mountains (Meta), and native "Bogotá" collections.

Tangara arthus aurulenta (Lafresnaye)

Tanagra (*Aglaia*) *aurulenta* Lafresnaye,, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6**, p. 290 — Colombie.

Central Colombia (upper Magdalena Valley from about latitude of Bogotá, southward) and extreme northwestern Venezuela (Sierra de Perijá) ; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Tangara arthus occidentalis Chapman

Tangara aurulenta occidentalis Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33**, p. 188 — San Antonio, alt. 6600 ft., Cauca, Colombia.

Western Colombia, on west slope of Central Andes and both slopes of Western Andes from Antioquia to Nariño; subtropical zone.

Tangara arthus goodsoni Hartert

Tangara aurulenta goodsoni Hartert, 1913, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **33**, p. 78 — Gualea, W. Ecuador.

Western Ecuador; subtropical zone. To be expected in extreme northwestern Peru.

Tangara arthus aequatorialis (Taczanowski and Berlepsch)

Calliste pulchra aequatorialis Taczanowski and Berlepsch (ex Berlepsch MS), 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 77 — Machay and Mapoto, eastern Ecuador; type from Machay, 5,000 ft., Río Pastaza, according to Sztolcman and Domaniewski, 1927, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **6**, p. 182.

Eastern Ecuador and northern Peru (Chaupe) ; subtropical zone.

Tangara arthus pulchra (Tschudi)

C.[*allospiza*] *pulchra* Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 285 — forests of eastern Peru; Chanchamayo

Valley suggested by Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1245, p. 7.

Central Peru, from Chachapoyas region to Chanchamayo Valley; tropical and subtropical zones.

Tangara arthus sophiae (Berlepsch)

Calliste sophiae Berlepsch, 1901, Journ. f. Ornith., 49, p. 83 — Songo, Yungas [of La Paz], Bolivia.

Southeastern Peru (Cuzco; Puno) and western Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz; Cochabamba) ; tropical zone.

TANGARA ICTEROCEPHALA

Tangara icterocephala frantzii (Cabanis)

Callispiza (*Chrysothraupis*) *Frantzii* Cabanis, 1861, Journ. f. Ornith., 9, p. 87 — Costa Rica.

Mountains of Costa Rica and western Panama (east to eastern Veraguas) ; subtropical zone.

Tangara icterocephala oresbia Wetmore

Tangara icterocephala oresbia Wetmore, 1962, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **145**(1), p. 9 — south face of Cerro Campana, 850 meters elevation, western sector of the Province of Panamá, Panamá.

Mountains of west-central Panama (Cerro Campana) to Coclé (El Valle; Río Gaubal) ; subtropical zone.

Tangara icterocephala icterocephala (Bonaparte)

Calliste icterocephala Bonaparte, 1851, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 32, p. 76 — Ecuador; type from the valley of Punta Playa, south of Quito, *fide* P. L. Sclater, 1851, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., **1**, p. 53.

Eastern Panama (Cerro Tacarcuna and Cerro Pirre, Darién), western Colombia (west slope of Western Andes from Antioquia, south), and western Ecuador; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

TANGARA XANTHOCEPHALA

Tangara xanthocephala venusta (Sclater)

Calliste venusta P. L. Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 22(1854), p. 248 — in Nova Grenada et in rep. Equatoriana provincia Quixos; type from "Bogotá," *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 113.

Western Venezuela (Sierra de Perijá; Andes of southern Lara, Mérida, and Táchira), Colombia (west slope of Western Andes to west slope of Eastern Andes; east slope of Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander, Nariño, and Putumayo; Macarena Mountains), Ecuador (both slopes), and northern and central Peru (south to Cushi Libertad on Río Pozuzo); upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Tangara xanthocephala xanthocephala (Tschudi)

C.[allospiza] xanthocephala Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 285 — Peru; Vitoc suggested by Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1245, p. 9.

Central Peru, in Chanchamayo region; subtropical zone.

Tangara xanthocephala lamprotis (Sclater)

Calliste lamprotis P. L. Sclater, 1851, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., **1**, p. 65 — Bolivia.

Southeastern Peru (Cuzco, Puno) and Bolivia; subtropical zone.

TANGARA CHRYSOTIS

Tangara chrysotis (Du Bus)[1]

Calliste chrysotis Du Bus, 1846, Esquisses Ornith., livr. 2, pl. 7 — Pérou.

Southern Colombia (head of Magdalena Valley; east of Andes in Caquetá), eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, and northern Bolivia (Yungas of Cochabamba); subtropical zone.

TANGARA PARZUDAKII

Tangara parzudakii parzudakii (Lafresnaye)

Tanagra Parzudakii Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6**, p. 97 — environs de Santa Fé de Bogota [, Colombia].

Extreme southwestern Venezuela (Hacienda La Providencia, Río Chiquito, Táchira), central and eastern Colombia (east slope of Central Andes at southern end, west slope of Eastern Andes, and east slope of Eastern Andes in Nariño-Putumayo region), eastern Ecuador, and Peru south to the Chanchamayo region (Huacapistana); subtropical zone.

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[1] According to Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1245, p. 9, *T. chrysotis* is divisible into two weakly differentiated races, the birds from Peru and Bolivia being paler bellied than those from Ecuador. Before disposition of Todd's race *cochabambae* (1924, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 37, p. 121) can be made, the type of *chrysotis* must be compared with extremes of both populations. — R.W.S.

Tangara parzudakii urubambae Zimmer

Tangara parzudakii urubambae Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1245, p. 10 — Idma, above Santa Ana, Urubamba Valley, Peru; altitude 5000 feet.

Southern Peru, in Urubamba Valley; subtropical zone.

Tangara parzudakii lunigera (Sclater)

Calliste lunigera P. L. Sclater, 1851, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., 2, p. 65, pl. 70, fig. 2 — Rio Negro; error, W. Ecuador suggested by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1032.

Pacific slope of Colombia (from upper Río San Juan, south) and western Ecuador; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

TANGARA XANTHOGASTRA

Tangara xanthogastra xanthogastra (Sclater)

Calliste xanthogastra P. L. Sclater, 1851, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., **1**, p. 23 — Rio Negro; Río Negro, Perú, suggested by Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1245, p. 5 .

Eastern Colombia (from Meta and Vaupés, south), southern Venezuela (river valleys of Amazonas and southwestern Bolívar), extreme western Brazil, eastern Ecuador, and eastern Peru to northern Bolivia (Mapiri); tropical zone.

Tangara xanthogastra phelpsi Zimmer

Tangara xanthogastra phelpsi Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1245, p. 5 — Mt. Auyan-tepui, Venezuela; altitude 1100 meters.

Southern Venezuela in mountains of southeastern Bolívar, lower Caura Valley (Río Nichare), and northern Amazonas (Cerro Yaví; Cerro Paraque) extending across Brazilian border on Mount Uei-tepui; subtropical and (rarely) tropical zones.

TANGARA PUNCTATA

Tangara punctata punctata (Linnaeus)

Tanagra punctata Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 316; based on "Le Tangara verd piqueté des Indes" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 3, p. 19, pl. 4, fig. 2 — "Indes Orientales" and also on "The Spotted Green Tit-mouse" of Edwards, 1760, Glean. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 110, pl. 262 — Surinam; Surinam accepted as type locality.

Southern Venezuela (Amazonas; Bolívar), the Guianas, and northern Brazil (north of the Amazon west to upper Rio Negro; south of Amazon in Pará); tropical zone.

Tangara punctata zamorae Chapman

Tangara punctata zamorae Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 160, p. 9 — Zamora, eastern Ecuador.

Eastern Ecuador and northern Peru (Moyobamba); tropical zone.

Tangara punctata perenensis Chapman

Tangara punctata perenensis Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 160, p. 9 — Utcuyacu, 4800 ft., Prov. Junin, eastern Peru.

Restricted to Chanchamayo region of Peru; tropical and subtropical zones.

Tangara punctata annectens Zimmer

Tangara punctata annectens Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1245, p. 3 — Río Inambari, southeastern Peru, altitude 2200 feet.

Southeastern Peru in Inambari region; semitropical zone.

Tangara punctata punctulata (Sclater and Salvin)

Calliste punctulata P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 353 — Tilotilo, prov. Yungas [= Yungas of La Paz], Bolivia.

Northern Bolivia (La Paz; Cochabamba); tropical zone.

TANGARA GUTTATA[1]

Tangara guttata eusticta Todd

Tangara guttata eusticta Todd, 1912, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 202 — Boruca, Costa Rica.

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[1] *Callispiza guttata* Cabanis clearly has priority over *Calliste chrysophrys* Sclater. Advance sheets bearing Cabanis' description of *C. guttata* had appeared by October, 1850, whereas Sclater's description of *C. chrysophrys* was not published until the following January (see P. L. Sclater, 1857, Monogr. Birds Tanagrine Genus Calliste, p. 21-22). — R.W.S.

Costa Rica (Caribbean slope; Térraba Valley) and western Panama (Chiriquí, Bocas del Toro, and Darién); subtropical zone.

Tangara guttata tolimae Chapman

Tangara guttata tolimae Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 187 — about 20 miles west of Honda, Tolima, Colombia.

Known only from type locality on east slope of Central Andes of Colombia; subtropical zone.

Tangara guttata bogotensis Hellmayr and Seilern

Tangara guttata bogotensis Hellmayr and Seilern, 1912, Archiv f. Naturg., Ser. A, 78(5), p. 57 — "Bogotá," Colombia.

East of Eastern Andes of Colombia (from Norte de Santander to Macarena Mountains) and adjacent parts of Venezuela (Sierra de Perijá, and from southern and western Lara to northern Barinas and Táchira); subtropical and upper edge of tropical zones.

Tangara guttata chrysophrys (Sclater)

Calliste chrysophrys P. L. Sclater, 1851, in Jardine's, Contrib. Ornith., **1**, p. 24, pl. 69, fig. 2 — Columbia, Venezuela, and Trinidad; type from Venezuela, "near Caraccas" according to P. L. Sclater, 1857, Monogr. Birds Tanagrine Genus Calliste, p. 22.

Northern Venezuela (Sierra de San Luis, Falcón; Cordillera de la Costa from Yaracuy to Sucre and Monagas), southern Venezuela (mountains of northern Amazonas and western Bolívar), and extreme northwestern Brazil (Sierra de Curupira); subtropical zone. Doubtfully recorded from western Ecuador (Mindo).

Tangara guttata guttata (Cabanis)

C.[allispiza] guttata Cabanis, 1850,[1] Mus. Heineanum, **1**(1851), p. 26 — Roraima, "Guiana" [= Cerro Roraima, Bolívar, Venezuela].

Southeastern Venezuela (mountains east of the Río

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[1] Although dated "October, 1851," advance sheets of the part of this work containing the tanagers were issued in the latter part of 1850 (see P. L. Sclater, 1857, Monogr. Birds Tanagrine Genus Calliste, pp. 39-40). — R.W.S.

Caroni in southern Bolívar) and extreme northern Brazil (Mount Uei-tepui); subtropical zone.

Tangara guttata trinitatis Todd

Tangara guttata trinitatis Todd, 1912, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 203 — Heights of Aripo, Trinidad.

Northern mountain ranges of Trinidad; subtropical zone.

TANGARA VARIA

Tangara varia (Müller)

Tanagra varia P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 158; based on "Tangara tacheté, de Cayenne" of Daubenton, 1765-80, Planches enlum., pl. 301, fig. 1 — Cayenne.

Southern Venezuela (southern Bolívar; Amazonas), Surinam, French Guiana, and northern Brazil (Rio Tapajós); tropical zone. To be expected in extreme eastern Colombia and in Guyana (British Guiana).

TANGARA RUFIGULA

Tangara rufigula (Bonaparte)

T.[*anagrella*] *Rufigula* Bonaparte, 1851, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 32, p. 77 — Ecuador; type from Calacali, [twelve miles] north of Quito, *fide* P. L. Sclater, 1857, Monogr. Birds Tanagrine Genus Calliste, p. 28.

Pacific slope of Colombia (upper Río San Juan, south) and northwestern Ecuador; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

TANGARA GYROLA[1]

Tangara gyrola bangsi (Hellmayr)

C.[*alospiza*] *gyroloides bangsi* Hellmayr, 1911, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 1105 — Boquete, Chiriqui, 3500 feet [, Panama].

Costa Rica and western Panama (east through province of Panamá); tropical and subtropical zones. Intergrades with *deleticia* in central Panama.

Tangara gyrola deleticia (Bangs)

Calospiza gyroloides deleticia Bangs, 1908, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 21, p. 160 — San Antonio, western [Andes of] Colombia, (altitude 1,600 feet).

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[1] *Tangara gyrola* and *T. lavinia* form a superspecies. — R.W.S.

Eastern Panama (Darién) and Colombia, from Pacific slope (south to Patía Valley) east to west slope of Eastern Andes; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Tangara gyrola nupera Bangs

Tangara gyroloides nupera Bangs, 1917, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **6**, p. 76 — Nanegal, western Ecuador.

Extreme southwestern Colombia (Pacific slope of Nariño, south of Patía Valley) and western Ecuador; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Tangara gyrola toddi Bangs and Penard

Tangara viridissima toddi Bangs and Penard, 1921, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **34**, p. 92 — Colombia: San Francisco, Santa Marta Mountains.

Northern Colombia (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, from foothills to 2,100 meters; east slope of Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander and northern Boyacá) and northwestern Venezuela (east in coast ranges to Miranda and south in Andes to Táchira); upper tropical and lower subtropical zones.

Tangara gyrola viridissima (Lafresnaye)

Aglaia viridissima Lafresnaye, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **10**, p. 277; based on *Tanagra Gyrola* Swainson, 1829, Zool. Illus., Ser. 2, **1**, pl. 28 — no locality; Trinidad suggested by Hellmayr, 1906, Novit. Zool., **13**, p. 14.

Trinidad, intergrading with *toddi* in eastern coastal ranges of Venezuela (Anzoátegui, Monagas, and Sucre); upper tropical and lower subtropical zones.

Tangara gyrola catharinae (Hellmayr)

Calospiza gyroloides catharinae Hellmayr, 1911, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 1106 — Chaquimayo, Carabaya, S. E. Peru, 3000 feet.

Eastern Colombia (east base of Eastern Andes from Meta, south), and eastern Ecuador through eastern Peru (except extreme northeast) to central Bolivia (Cochabamba; Santa Cruz); tropical and subtropical zones.

Tangara gyrola parva Zimmer

Tangara gyrola parva Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1246, p. 5 — Mt. Curycuryari, Rio Negro, Brazil; altitude 500 feet.

Southeastern Colombia (west to Cuembi, Putumayo), southern Venezuela (southwestern Amazonas), northeastern Peru, and northwestern Brazil (upper Rio Negro; possibly the upper Amazon, Teffé) ; tropical zone.

Tangara gyrola gyrola (Linnaeus)

Fringilla Gyrola Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 181; based on "The Red-headed Green-Finch" of Edwards, 1743, Nat. Hist. Birds, **1**, p. 23, pl. 23 — Surinam.

Southern Venezuela, from Cerro El Negro (northwestern Bolívar) and the Río Asisa (central Amazonas) east through extreme northern Brazil (headwaters of the Rio Uraricoera) and the Guianas; lower subtropical zone.

Tangara gyrola albertinae (Pelzeln)

Calliste albertinae Pelzeln, 1877, Ibis, p. 337 — Salto do Girao, Rio Madeira, Brazil.

Brazil, south of the Amazon from the Rio Purús (specimens in Carnegie Museum) east through Pará region and south to northern Mato Grosso.

TANGARA LAVINIA

Tangara lavinia cara (Bangs)

Calospiza lavinia cara Bangs, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18**, p. 155 — Ceiba, Honduras.

Eastern Guatemala (Santo Tomás), Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (most common on Caribbean side) ; tropical and lower subtropical zones.

Tangara lavinia dalmasi (Hellmayr)

Calospiza lavinia dalmasi Hellmayr, 1910, Rev. Franç. Ornith., **1**, p. 162 — Veragua [,western Panama].

Western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas) ; tropical zone.

Tangara lavinia lavinia (Cassin)

Calliste Lavinia Cassin, 1858, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 178 — Isthmus of Darien, New Grenada.

Eastern Panama (west to Canal Zone), Pacific coast of Colombia (including Gorgona Island), and northwestern Ecuador (San Javier, Prov. Esmeraldas) ; tropical zone.

TANGARA CAYANA[1]

Tangara cayana fulvescens Todd

Tangara cayana fulvescens Todd, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 35, p. 92 — Palmar, Boyaca, [eastern Andes of] Colombia.

Both slopes of Eastern Andes of Colombia south of approximately lat. 8° N. to Boyacá-Arauca border.

Tangara cayana cayana (Linnaeus)

Tanagra cayana Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 315; based on "Le Tangara verd, de Cayenne" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 3, p. 21, pl. 4, fig. 3 — Cayenne.

Tangara cayana littoralis Griscom and Greenway, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 81, p. 436 — near Paramaribo, Surinam.

Eastern Colombia (east of Eastern Andes, south to Meta), Venezuela (south to Cerro Yapacana, central Amazonas, and Bolívar), the Guianas, northern Brazil (south to Humaitá, Rio Madeira), and eastern Peru (Río Negro); tropical zone and lower part of subtropical zone.

Tangara cayana huberi (Hellmayr)

Calospiza huberi Hellmayr, 1910, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 27, p. 34 — Cachoueira, Rio Arary, Island of Marajó [,Brazil].

Ilha Marajó, Pará, northeastern Brazil.

Tangara cayana flava (Gmelin)

Tanagra flava Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2), p. 896; based on "Le Tangara jaune du Brésil" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 3, p. 39, in turn based on "Guira perea" of Marcgrave, 1648, Nat. Hist. Brasil., p. 212 — northeastern Brazil; Ceará suggested by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 12(18), p. 279.

Northeastern Brazil, west to Maranhão and extreme northern Goiás (Filadélfia, Rio Tocantins) and south to extreme southern Bahia (Rio Mucurí).

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[1] *Tangara arnaulti* Berlioz, 1927, Oiseau, 8, p. 95 — South America. The unique type, a cage bird of uncertain origin, appears to be a hybrid between *T. preciosa* and *T. cayana*, as suggested by Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 9, pp. 154–155, and Bond, 1951, Auk, 68, p. 528. — R.W.S.

Tangara cayana sincipitalis (Berlepsch)
Calospiza formosa sincipitalis Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14**, p. 348 — Leopoldina, R[io] Araguay[a, Goiás], Brazil.
Central Brazil in Goiás (except extreme north).

Tangara cayana chloroptera (Vieillot)
Tanagra chloroptera Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 32, p. 407 — Brésil; type from southern Brazil; São Paulo or Paraná, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 162; Castro, Paraná, suggested as type locality by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 483.
Southeastern Brazil (Minas Gerais, São Paulo, and Paraná) and Paraguay (Sapucay; Puerto Gibaja).

Tangara cayana margaritae (Allen)
Calliste margaritae Allen, 1891, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **3**, p. 351 — Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil.
Central Brazil in Mato Grosso (Chapada; Utiarity).

TANGARA CUCULLATA

Tangara cucullata versicolor (Lawrence)
Calliste versicolor Lawrence, 1878, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., **1**, p. 152 — St. Vincent.
St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles.

Tangara cucullata cucullata (Swainson)
A.[*glaia*] *Cucullata* Swainson, 1834, Ornith. Drawings, pt. 1, pl. 7 — no locality, supposedly Brazil; Grenada substituted by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1041.
Grenada, Lesser Antilles. Erroneously reported from Venezuela.

TANGARA PERUVIANA[1]

Tangara peruviana (Desmarest)
Tanagra peruviana Desmarest, 1806, Hist. Nat. Tangaras,

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[1] The relationship between *T. peruviana* and *T. preciosa* needs study, as outlined by Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 157. — R.W.S.

livr. 9, text to pl. 11, p. [1] — rapporté du Pérou par Dombey; error, province of Rio de Janeiro suggested by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1042.

Southeastern Brazil (from Rio de Janeiro to Santa Catarina); (?) accidental in Argentina (Misiones; Buenos Aires).

TANGARA PRECIOSA

Tangara preciosa (Cabanis)

C.[allispiza] preciosa Cabanis, 1850,[1] Mus. Heineanum, **1**(1851), p. 27 — Rio Grande [do Sul, Brazil].

Calliste castanonota P. L. Sclater, 1851, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., **1**, p. 63 — South Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul.

Southeastern Brazil (southwestern São Paulo to Rio Grande do Sul), Uruguay, Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina (Misiones, Corrientes, and Entre Ríos).

TANGARA VITRIOLINA

Tangara vitriolina (Cabanis)

C.[allispiza] vitriolina Cabanis, 1850,[1] Mus. Heineanum, **1**(1851) p. 28 — Colombia.

Calliste ruficapilla P. L. Sclater, 1851, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., **1**, p. 61 — New Granada, Santa Fé de Bogota.

Western and central Colombia (Pacific slope east to west slope of Eastern Andes in middle and upper Magdalena Valley) and northwestern Ecuador (south to Quito region); upper tropical and subtropical zones.

TANGARA RUFIGENIS

Tangara rufigenis (Sclater)

Calliste rufigenis P. L. Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24(1856), p. 311 — Venezuela; Caracas suggested by Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1950, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **12**(75), p. 319.

Mountains of northern Venezuela, from Andes of southern Lara to Cordillera de la Costa near Caracas; subtropical zone.

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[1] See footnote, p. 370. Thus *preciosa* has priority over *castanonota* and *vitriolina* over *ruficapilla*. — R.W.S.

TANGARA RUFICERVIX

Tangara ruficervix ruficervix (Prévost and Des Murs)

Tanagra ruficervix Prévost and Des Murs, 1846, Voy. Vénus, Atlas, Ois., pl. 5, fig. 1 — no locality.

Tanagra (*Calliste*) *rufivertex* [sic] Prévost and Des Murs, 1849, Voy. Vénus, Zool., 5(1), p. 212 — Guatemala; error, "Bogotá" substituted by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1035.

Colombia, except on east slope of Eastern Andes and in Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Tangara ruficervix leucotis (Sclater)

Calliste leucotis P. L. Sclater, 1851, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., p. 58; based on *Procnopis atrocoerulea* Bonaparte, 1851 — Ecuador.

Western Ecuador; subtropical zone.

Tangara ruficervix taylori (Taczanowski and Berlepsch)

Calliste taylori Taczanowski and Berlepsch (ex Stolzmann MS), 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 78 — Machay, [eastern] Ecuador.

Southeastern Colombia (east of Eastern Andes of Nariño) and eastern Ecuador; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Tangara ruficervix amabilis Zimmer

Tangara ruficervix amabilis Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1246, p. 1 — Uchco, about 50 miles east of Chachapoyas, northern Perú, altitude 5000 feet.

Northern Peru (Chaupe; Uchco) south to Huánuco (Divisoria); subtropical zone.

Tangara ruficervix inca Parkes

Tangara ruficervix inca Parkes, 1969, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 89, p. 19 — Utcuyacu, Dept. Junín, Peru (alt. 4800 feet).

Southern Peru (from Junín, south); subtropical zone.

Tangara ruficervix fulvicervix (Sclater and Salvin)

Calliste fulvicervix P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 354, pl. 30, fig. 1 — Tilotilo, prov. Yungas [= Yungas of La Paz], Bolivia.

Northern Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz; Cochabamba); subtropical zone.

TANGARA LABRADORIDES

Tangara labradorides labradorides (Boissonneau)

Tanagra (*Aglaia*) *labradorides* Boissonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 67 — Santa-Fé de Botota [,Colombia].

Western Colombia, east to west slope of Eastern Andes (one record from Guaicaramo on east slope of Eastern Andes), and western Ecuador; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Tangara labradorides chaupensis Chapman

Tangara labradorides chaupensis Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 160, p. 10 — Chaupe, 6100 ft., northeast of Huancabamba, northern Peru.

Northwestern Peru, known only from Chaupe and Chachapoyas; subtropical zone.

TANGARA CYANOTIS

Tangara cyanotis lutleyi (Hellmayr)

Calliste melanotis P. L. Sclater, 1876, Ibis, p. 408, pl. 12, fig. 1 — Río Napo, Ecuador.

Tangara lutleyi Hellmayr, 1917, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 13, p. 198. New name for *Calliste melanotis* Sclater, 1876, preoccupied by *Aglaïa melanotis* Swainson, 1837.

Southern Colombia ("Bogotá;" head of Magdalena Valley), eastern Ecuador, and eastern Peru; subtropical zone.

Tangara cyanotis cyanotis (Sclater)

Calliste cyanotis P. L. Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26**, p. 294 — from some district in the interior of Peru . . . from the neighbourhood bordering on Bolivia; according to Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 119, type may have come from the Yungas of La Paz.

Northwestern Bolivia, in La Paz and Cochabamba regions; subtropical zone. Not recorded with certainty from Peru.

TANGARA CYANICOLLIS

Tangara cyanicollis granadensis (Berlepsch)

Calliste coeruleocephala subsp. *granadensis* Berlepsch, 1884, Journ. f. Ornith., 32, p. 290 — Bucaramanga and

"Bogota," Colombia; type from "Bogota," *fide* Helmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 9, p. 124.

Colombia, in Western Andes (south to Munchique region), Central Andes, and west slope of Eastern Andes (from western Santander to western Cundinamarca); upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Tangara cyanicollis caeruleocephala (Swainson)

Aglaïa caeruleocephala Swainson, 1838 (1837?), Anim. Menag., p. 356 — Peru; according to Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 9, p. 122, "doubtless northern part of the country."

Colombia (in head of Magdalena Valley, west slope of Eastern Andes from northeastern Boyacá to southern Huila, and east slope of Eastern Andes from eastern Cundinamarca to Nariño-Putumayo region), eastern Ecuador, and northern Peru. Intergrades with *T. c. cyanicollis* in upper Huallaga Valley; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

Tangara cyanicollis cyanicollis (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

A.[*glaia*] *cyanicollis* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 33 — Yuracares [, Bolivia].

Eastern Peru (from Huánuco, south) and eastern Bolivia; tropical and subtropical zones.

Tangara cyanicollis cyanopygia (Berlepsch and Taczanowski)

Calliste cyanopygia Berlepsch and Taczanowski (ex Sclater MS), 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 545 — Chimbo, Ecuador.

Western Ecuador; tropical and subtropical zones.

Tangara cyanicollis hannahiae (Cassin)

Calliste Hannahiae Cassin, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 287, pl. 1, fig. 2 — Merida Mountains, Venezuela.

Colombia (east slope of Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander) and western Venezuela (Sierra de Perijá; Andes of Táchira, Mérida, and Barinas; mountains of western Lara, Yaracuy, and Carabobo); tropical and subtropical zones.

Tangara cyanicollis melanogaster Cherrie and Reichenberger

Tangara cyaneicollis melanogaster Cherrie and Reichenberger, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 58, p. 1 — Utiarity near Salto Bello, Papagaio River, alt. 1500-2500 ft., Matto Grosso, Brazil.

Amazon drainage of western Mato Grosso, Brazil; tropical zone.

Tangara cyanicollis albotibialis Traylor

Tangara cyanicollis albotibialis Traylor, 1950, Nat. Hist. Misc. [Chicago], no. 64, p. 1 — Veadeiros, Goyaz, Brazil.

Known only from type locality in southern Goiás, Brazil.

TANGARA LARVATA[1]

Tangara larvata larvata (Du Bus)

Calliste larvata Du Bus, 1846, Esquisses Ornith., livr. 2, pl. 9 — Tabasco, Mexico.

Southern Mexico (from Oaxaca and Tabasco, south), eastern Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, and extreme northern Costa Rica; intergrades with *centralis* along northern and eastern sides of Cordillera Central; tropical zone.

Tangara larvata centralis (Berlepsch)

Calospiza larvata centralis Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V. Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1034 — Calovevora, Veragua [, Panama].

Caribbean slope of Costa Rica (except in extreme north) and western Panama (Bocas del Toro, northern Veraguas, northern Coclé); tropical and lower subtropical zones. Intergrades with *T. l. larvata* in southeastern Nicaragua and northeastern Costa Rica.

Tangara larvata franciscae (Sclater)

Calliste franciscae P. L. Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24, p. 142 — Rio David, Chiriquí, Panama.

Pacific slope of Costa Rica and western Panama (east through Veraguas); tropical and lower subtropical zones.

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[1] The reasons for considering *larvata* a full species are presented by Eisenmann, 1957, Condor, 59, pp. 257-258; *cyanicollis, larvata,* and *nigrocincta* form a superspecies. — R.W.S.

Tangara larvata fanny (Lafresnaye)

Aglaia Fanny Lafresnaye, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **10**, p. 72 — in Nova Grenada; type from Buenaventura, Choco, Colombia, *fide* Stone, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **51**, p. 51.

Pacific slope of Panama from the Canal Zone and on the Caribbean slope from western Colón to western Colombia (west slope south to Nariño and the upper Sinú, lower Cauca, and middle Magdalena valleys), and northwestern Ecuador (south to Manaví); tropical zone.

TANGARA NIGROCINCTA

Tangara nigrocincta (Bonaparte)

Aglaia nigro-cincta Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5 (1837), p. 121 — that portion of Brazil bordering on Peru; northeastern Peru substituted by Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Intern. Ornith. Kongr., Berlin, 1911, p. 1034.

Colombia (east of Eastern Andes, from Meta, south), southern Venezuela (Amazonas; Bolívar), and British Guiana south through eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru to western Brazil (Rio Negro; Rio Madeira) and central Bolivia (Santa Cruz, specimen in Carnegie Museum); tropical zone.

TANGARA DOWII

Tangara dowii dowii (Salvin)

Calliste dowii Salvin, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 168 — San José [= Rancho Redondo de San José], Costa Rica.

Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas); temperate and subtropical zones.

Tangara dowii fucosa Nelson

Tangara fucosus Nelson, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 60 (3), p. 17 — Mount Pirri (at 5,000 feet altitude) near head of Rio Limon, eastern Panama.

Known only from subtropical zone on Mount Pirre and Mount Tacarcuna, eastern Panama.

TANGARA NIGROVIRIDIS

Tangara nigroviridis cyanescens (Sclater)

Calliste cyanescens P. L. Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc.

London, **24**(1856), p. 260 — Venezuela, Caraccas; and Colonia de Tovar, alt. 8000 feet; type from Colonia de Tovar, near Caracas, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 168.

Tangara nigroviridis consobrina Hellmayr, 1921, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **1**, p. 27 — San Pablo (4500 feet), Prov. Tuqueres, S.W. Colombia.

Northwestern Venezuela (Sierra de Perijá; Andes from Táchira to southern Lara; Cordillera de la Costa from Carabobo to Miranda), northern and western Colombia (west of Eastern Andes and south of Santa Marta region; east slope of Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander), and western Ecuador (south to Alamor, near Peruvian boundary); upper tropical to temperate zones.

Tangara nigroviridis nigroviridis (Lafresnaye)

T.[*anagra*] *nigro viridis* Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6**, p. 69 — "Bogota."

Colombia (east slope of Eastern Andes from Boyacá, south) and eastern Ecuador; subtropical zone.

Tangara nigroviridis berlepschi (Taczanowski)

Calliste nigriviridis Berlepschi Taczanowski, 1884, Ornith. Pérou, 2, p. 469 — Auquimarca [Junín], Tambillo [, Jaen], and Cosnipata [, Cuzco], Peru; type from Tambillo, *fide* Sztolcman and Domaniewski, 1927, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **6**, p. 182.

Eastern Peru (from Cajamarca and Amazonas, south) and Bolivia (south to Cochabamba); subtropical zone.

TANGARA VASSORII

Tangara vassorii vassorii (Boissonneau)

Tanagra (*Euphone*?) *Vassorii* Boissonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 4 — Santa-Fé de Bogota [, Colombia].

Northwestern Venezuela (Andes of Trujillo, Mérida, and Táchira), Andes of Colombia (except west slope of Western Andes), Ecuador, and northwestern Peru (Piura; Cajamarca); upper subtropical and temperate zones.

Tangara vassorii branickii (Taczanowski)

Diva branickii Taczanowski, 1882, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 10, pl. 1, fig. 2 — Tamiapampa, Peru.

Northern Peru, from highlands above Utcubamba Valley south to Compan above Huallaga Valley in Central Andes; upper subtropical and temperate zones.

Tangara vassorii atrocoerulea (Tschudi)

P.[*rocnopis*] *atrocoerulea* Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 285 — Peru; restricted to Chilpes by Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1246, p. 12.

Southern Peru (from Huánuco, south) and Bolivia; subtropical and temperate zones.

TANGARA HEINEI

Tangara heinei (Cabanis)

P.[*rocnias*] *Heinei* Cabanis, 1850,[1] Mus. Heineanum, **1** (1851), p. 31 — Colombia.

Northwestern Venezuela (Sierra de Perijá; Cordillera de la Costa from Yaracuy to the Distrito Federal; Andes from southern Lara to Táchira; and mountains of western Lara), northern and western Colombia (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; Andes, except east slope of Eastern Andes north of Putumayo), and eastern Ecuador; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

TANGARA VIRIDICOLLIS

Tangara viridicollis fulvigula (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)

C.[*alospiza*] *argentea fulvigula* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1906, Ornis, **13**, p. 80 — Tambillo, [northwestern] Peru.

Southern Ecuador (both eastern and western sides), and northern Peru (north and west of Río Marañón southward on the western side of the Andes to Lambayeque and Cajamarca); subtropical zone.

Tangara viridicollis viridicollis (Taczanowski)

Calliste argentea viridicollis Taczanowski, 1884, Ornith. Pérou, 2, p. 468 — Huiro, 4,800 feet., [Cuzco,] Peru.

Central and southern Peru (south and east of Río Marañón, south to Urubamba Valley); subtropical zone.

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[1] See footnote, p. 371. — R.W.S.

TANGARA ARGYROFENGES

Tangara argyrofenges caeruleigularis Carriker

Tangara argyrophenges [sic] *caeruleigularis* Carriker, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 87, p. 357 — Río Jelashte, Dept. San Martin, Peru, altitude 5,000 feet.

Northern Peru, in Huayabamba Valley; subtropical zone.

Tangara argyrofenges argyrofenges (Sclater and Salvin)

Calliste argyrofenges P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 354, pl. 30, fig. 2 — Tilotilo, prov. Yungas [=Yungas of La Paz], Bolivia.

West-central Bolivia (La Paz; Cochabamba; western Santa Cruz) ; subtropical zone.

TANGARA CYANOPTERA

Tangara cyanoptera whitelyi (Salvin and Godman)

Calliste whitelyi Salvin and Godman, 1884, Ibis, p. 445, pl. 13 (male, female) — Roraima, Guiana Brit. [= Bolívar, Venezuela].

Mountains of southern Venezuela (northern and central Amazonas and southern Bolívar), extreme northern Brazil (Mount Uei-tepui), and Guyana (British Guiana) (Twek-quay) ; subtropical zone.

Tangara cyanoptera cyanoptera (Swainson)

A.[*glaia*] *cyanoptera* Swainson, 1834, Ornith. Drawings, pt. 1, pl. 8 — no locality; vicinity of Caracas, Venezuela, suggested by Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 174.

Northern Colombia (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; both slopes of Eastern Andes at their northern end) and mountains of northern and western Venezuela (from Sierra de Perijá and Andes of Táchira east to Sucre and Monagas) ; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

TANGARA PULCHERRIMA

Tangara pulcherrima pulcherrima (Sclater)

Dacnis pulcherrima P. L. Sclater, 1853, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 5, p. 480 — in Nova-Grenada [= Bogotá].

Colombia (probably on east slope of Eastern Andes; known from "Bogotá" trade skins), eastern Ecuador, and eastern Peru (south to Cuzco); subtropical zone.

Tangara pulcherrima aureinucha (Ridgway)
Dacnis pulcherrima β *aureinucha* Ridgway, 1879, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1** (1878), p. 484 — Ecuador.
Western Ecuador; subtropical zone.

TANGARA VELIA

Tangara velia velia (Linnaeus)
Motacilla Velia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 188; based on "The Red-bellied Blue Bird" of Edwards, 1743, Nat. Hist. Birds, **1**, p. 22, pl. 22 — Surinam.
The Guianas to north bank of Amazon in Brazil (Manaus, Obidos); tropical zone.

Tangara velia iridina (Hartlaub)
T.[*anagra*] *Iridina* Hartlaub, 1841, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **4**, p. 305 — Perou, provincia Mogobamba [= Moyobamba, San Martín, Peru].
Southeastern Colombia (east of Eastern Andes), southern Venezuela (Amazonas; Bolívar), eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, northern Bolivia, and northwestern Brazil (north of Amazon east to west bank of lower Rio Negro; south of Amazon east to east bank of Rio Tapajós at Caxiricatuba); tropical zone.

Tangara velia signata (Hellmayr)
Tanagrella velia signata Hellmayr, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **15**, p. 90 — Pará, N. E. Brazil.
Northeastern Brazil, south of the Amazon, in Pará; tropical zone.

Tangara velia cyanomelaena (Wied)
Tanagra cyanomelas Wied, 1830, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3** (1), p. 453 — Rio Ilhéos [, Bahia, Brazil].
Southeastern Brazil from Rio de Janeiro to Pernambuco.

TANGARA CALLOPHRYS

Tangara callophrys (Cabanis)
H.[*ypothlypis*] *callophrys* Cabanis, 1849, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit.-Guiana, 3 (1848), p. 668 (note) — Bra-

silien; Rio Solimões suggested by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 465.

Southeastern Colombia (Caquetá; Putumayo), eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, western Brazil (Rio Solimões; Rio Purús), to northern boundary of Bolivia; tropical zones.

GENUS **DACNIS** CUVIER[1]

Dacnis Cuvier, 1816, Règne Animal, **1** ("1817"), p. 395. Type, by virtual monotypy, *Motacilla cayana* Linnaeus.

Hemidacnis P. L. Sclater, 1862, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 50. Type, by monotypy, *Pipraeidea albiventris* Sclater.

Pseudodacnis P. L. Sclater, 1886, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **11**, p. 138. Type, by monotypy, *Dacnis hartlaubi* Sclater.

cf. Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1193, pp. 1-2 (Peru).

DACNIS ALBIVENTRIS

Dacnis albiventris (Sclater)

Pipraeidea albiventris P. L. Sclater, 1852, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, 4, p. 8 — Nouvelle-Grenade [= Bogotá, Colombia].

Eastern Colombia (base of Eastern Andes from Meta, south), southern Venezuela (Cerro Duida; El Carmen, Río Negro), central Brazil (upper Rio Cururú, southwestern Pará), eastern Ecuador, and northeastern Peru; tropical zone.

DACNIS LINEATA

Dacnis lineata egregia Sclater

Dacnis egregia P. L. Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 22 (1854), p. 251 — in Nova Grenada [= Bogotá].

Colombia, in upper and middle Magdalena and lower Cauca valleys; tropical zone.

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[1] Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1193, p. 2, recommends including *Hemidacnis* in *Dacnis*. "*Pseudodacnis*" *hartlaubi* appears intermediate between *Tangara* and *Dacnis* in bill form; it is here included in the latter genus primarily on the basis of its color and pattern. For a discussion of the relationship between *Tangara* and the *Dacnis-Chlorophanes-Cyanerpes* line, see Storer, 1969, Living Bird, 8, pp. 130-132. — R.W.S.

Dacnis lineata aequatorialis Berlepsch and Taczanowski

Dacnis egregia aequatorialis Berlepsch and Taczanowski,[1] 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 543 — Chimbo, Ecuador.

Western Ecuador, from Esmeraldas south to Chimbo; tropical zone.

Dacnis lineata lineata (Gmelin)

Motacilla lineata Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 990; based on "Le Pitpit à coiffe bleue" of Buffon, 1778, Hist. Nat. Ois. (éd. Impr. Roy.), 5, p. 342 — Cayenne.

Eastern Colombia (east of Eastern Andes), southern Venezuela (southern Táchira; Amazonas; Bolívar), the Guianas, and Amazon basin from eastern base of Andes east to Pará and south through eastern Ecuador and Peru to eastern Bolivia and through central Brazil to northern Mato Grosso; tropical zone.

DACNIS FLAVIVENTER

Dacnis flaviventer d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye

D.[*acnis*] *flaviventer* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 21 — Yuracares, Bolivia.

Southeastern Colombia (east of Eastern Andes in Caquetá and Putumayo) and south-central Venezuela (central Amazonas and western Bolívar), through eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru to central Bolivia (western Santa Cruz), and western Brazil (east to the Rio Tapajós and south to northern Mato Grosso) ; tropical zone.

DACNIS HARTLAUBI

Dacnis hartlaubi Sclater

Dacnis hartlaubi P. L. Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **22**(1854), p. 251 — Nova Grenada [= Colombia]; La Cumbre, Dept. Valle, suggested as type locality by Carriker, 1955, Noved. Colombianas, no. 2, p. 61.

Western Colombia, known only from above Dagua Valley (Juntas; La Cumbre), Pacific slope of Western Andes, and from native "Bogotá" collections.

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[1] *Dacnis aequatorialis* Berlepsch, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith., **21**, p. 69, is a *nomen nudum*. — R.W.S.

DACNIS NIGRIPES

Dacnis nigripes Pelzeln

Dacnis nigripes Pelzeln, 1856, Sitzungsb. Akad. Wiss. Wien. Math.-naturwiss. Kl., 20(1), p. 154, pl. 1, figs. 1 (male), 2 (female) — Nuovo [= Nova] Friburgo [, Rio de Janeiro], Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil (Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, and Santa Catarina; presumably also in São Paulo and Paraná).

DACNIS VENUSTA

Dacnis venusta venusta Lawrence

Dacnis venusta Lawrence, 1862, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 464 — Panama Railroad.

Costa Rica and western Panama (east to Canal Zone); tropical zone.

Dacnis venusta fuliginata Bangs

Dacnis venusta fuliginata Bangs, 1908, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 21, p. 160 — Jimenez, western [Andes] Colombia, altitude 1,600 feet.

Eastern Panama (Caribbean slope of Darién), western Colombia (Pacific coast east to lower Cauca and middle Magdalena valleys), and northwestern Ecuador; tropical zone.

DACNIS CAYANA

Dacnis cayana callaina Bangs

Dacnis cayana callaina Bangs, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 18, p. 154 — Divala, Chiriqui, Panama.

Western Costa Rica (north to the Río Grande de Tarcoles) and western Panama (Chiriquí); tropical zone.

Dacnis cayana ultramarina Lawrence

Dacnis ultramarina Lawrence, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 106 — New Granada, Isthmus of Panama [= Lion Hill, Panama Railroad].

Eastern Nicaragua, eastern Costa Rica, and Panama to northwestern Colombia (extreme northwest Pacific coast; west side of Gulf of Urabá); tropical zone.

Dacnis cayana napaea Bangs

Dacnis napaea Bangs, 1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 143 — Santa Marta, Colombia.

Northern Colombia, from Santa Marta region and lower Magdalena Valley south at least to lat. 8° N., southwest along Caribbean coast to east side of Gulf of Urabá; tropical zone.

Dacnis cayana baudoana de Schauensee

Dacnis cyana [sic] *baudoana* de Schauensee, 1946, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 167, p. 3 — Río Baudó, Chocó, Colombia.

Pacific slope of Colombia from Baudó Mountains, south; tropical zone. Population of western slope of Ecuador probably belongs to this subspecies.

Dacnis cayana coerebicolor Sclater

Dacnis coerebicolor P. L. Sclater, 1851, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., p. 106 — New Granada? [= "Bogotá" collections].

Colombia, in lower Cauca and middle and upper Magdalena valleys; tropical zone.

Dacnis cayana cayana (Linnaeus)

Motacilla cayana Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 336; based on "Le Pipit bleu de Cayenne" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 3, p. 534, pl. 28, fig. 1 — Cayenne.

Eastern Colombia (east of Eastern Andes, from Meta eastward), Venezuela (region around Lake Maracaibo; Cordillera de la Costa from Carabobo east to Sucre; southeast slope of Andes; and Amazonas, Bolívar, and Delta Amacuro), Trinidad, the Guianas, and northern and central Brazil (from the Rio Solimões and the Rio Purús east to Maranhão and Marajó and south to the Rio Guaporé and the Rio Roosevelt); tropical zone.

Dacnis cayana glaucogularis Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Dacnis cayana glaucogularis Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 336 — La Gloria and La Merced, [Chanchamayo, Junín,] Peru; type from La Merced, *fide* Sztolcman and Domaniewski, 1927, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **6**, p. 179.

Southern Colombia (Caquetá; Putumayo) through eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru to northern and eastern Bolivia; tropical zone.

Dacnis cayana paraguayensis Chubb

D.[acnis] cayana paraguayensis Chubb, 1910, Ibis, p. 619

— Paraguay, Matto Grosso, and S. E. Brazil; type from Sapucay, Paraguay, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 8, p. 270.

Paraguay, northeastern Argentina (Misiones), and southern and eastern Brazil (from Maranhão and Ceará south to central Mato Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul); tropical zone.

DACNIS VIGUIERI

Dacnis viguieri Salvin and Godman

Dacnis viguieri Salvin and Godman (ex Oustalet MS), 1883, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **1,** p. 246, pl. 15A, fig. 3 — Isthmus of Panama, on the shores of the Gulf of Darien.

Eastern Panama (Darién) and northwestern Colombia (Río Juradó; Río Salaqui; Quimari); tropical zone.

DACNIS BERLEPSCHI[1]

Dacnis berlepschi Hartert

Dacnis berlepschi Hartert, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11,** p. 37 — Lita, Northwestern Ecuador.

Extreme southwestern Colombia (La Guayacana, Nariño) and northwestern Ecuador (Carondelet and San Javier, Esmeraldas; Lita, Imbabura); tropical zone.

GENUS CHLOROPHANES REICHENBACH

Chlorophanes Reichenbach, 1853, Handb. spec. Ornith., Icon. Synops. Avium, Scansoriae, Tenuirostres, continuatio, livr. 5, p. 233. Type, by monotypy, *Coereba atricapilla* Vieillot = *Motacilla spiza* Linnaeus.

CHLOROPHANES SPIZA[2]

Chlorophanes spiza guatemalensis Sclater

Chlorophanes guatemalensis P. L. Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 129 — Guatemala; type from

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[1] This rare bird does not appear closely related to the other species of *Dacnis*. — R.W.S.

[2] *Chlorophanes purpurascens* Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Nomen. Av. Neotrop., p. 157 — Venezuela, propè urbem Caraccas [= ?Peninsula de Paria], is probably a hybrid between *Chlorophanes spiza* and *Cyanerpes cyaneus* (Storer, 1957, Auk, 74, p. 507). — R.W.S.

Choctum, Verapaz, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 249.

Southern Mexico (Oaxaca; Campeche; Chiapas), eastern Guatemala, British Honduras, and Honduras (except in extreme east); tropical zone.

Chlorophanes spiza arguta Bangs and Barbour

Chlorophanes spiza arguta Bangs and Barbour, 1922, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 225 — Divala, western Panama.

Extreme eastern Honduras (Olancho rain forest), eastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and northwestern Colombia (south to Baudó Mountains and Atrato Valley); tropical zone. Intergrades with *C. s. guatemalensis* in northeastern Costa Rica.

Chlorophanes spiza exsul Berlepsch and Taczanowski

Chlorophanes spiza exsul Berlepsch and Taczanowski (ex Berlepsch MS), 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 543 — Chimbo, Ecuador.

Southwestern Colombia (west slope of Western Andes from Buenaventura, south), western Ecuador, and extreme northwestern Peru (Tumbes); tropical zone.

Chlorophanes spiza subtropicalis Todd

Chlorophanes spiza subtropicalis Todd, 1924, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **37**, p. 122 — La Cumbre (Western Andes), Colombia [= La Cumbre, Valle, Colombia].

Subtropical zone of the three Andean ranges of Colombia and Andes of western Venezuela (Zulia; Mérida; Táchira). Intergrades with *caerulescens*-like birds at intermediate elevations (e.g., La Frijolera, 5,000 ft., Antioquia).

Chlorophanes spiza spiza (Linnaeus)

Motacilla Spiza Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 188; based on "The Green Black-cap Fly-catcher" of Edwards, 1743, Nat. Hist. Birds, **1**, p. 25, pl. 25, right fig. — Surinam.

Extreme eastern Colombia (Río Negro-Río Guiania region), Venezuela, (Cordillera de la Costa from Carabobo to Peninsula de Paria; eastern slope of Andes in Barinas and Táchira; and across Amazonas and Bolívar), Trinidad, the Guianas, and northern Brazil (north of the Amazon west to the Rio Uaupés and the Rio Içana, and south of the

Amazon from São Paulo de Olivença and the middle Rio Purús east through Pará to coast of Maranhão); tropical zone.

Chlorophanes spiza caerulescens Cassin

C.[hlorophanes] caerulescens Cassin, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 268 — Yuracares, Bolivia.

Southeastern Colombia (Cauca and Magdalena valleys; east base of Eastern Andes from Arauca south to western Caquetá and Putumayo), eastern Ecuador, and eastern Peru to central Bolivia thence east to northern Mato Grosso; tropical and lower subtropical zones.

Chlorophanes spiza axillaris Zimmer

Chlorophanes spiza axillaris Zimmer, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **42**, p. 90 — Bahia, Brazil.

Coast region of eastern Brazil from Pernambuco to Santa Catarina.

GENUS CYANERPES OBERHOLSER

Cyanerpes Oberholser, 1899, Auk, **16**, p. 32. Type, by original designation, *Certhia cyanea* Linnaeus.

cf. Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1203, pp. 7-14 (Peru).

CYANERPES NITIDUS

Cyanerpes nitidus (Hartlaub)

Coereba nitida Hartlaub, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **10**, p. 84 — du nord du Pérou.

Cyanerpes nitidus caquetae de Schauensee, 1947, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **99**, p. 119 — Belén, 600 ft., Caquetá, Colombia.

Colombia (east base of Eastern Andes, eastward), southern Venezuela (Amazonas and Bolívar), eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru, and western Brazil (Rio Negro and Rio Solimões to northwestern Mato Grosso); tropical zone.

CYANERPES LUCIDUS

Cyanerpes lucidus lucidus (Sclater and Salvin)

Coereba lucida P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1859, Ibis, **1**, p. 14 — Guatemala.

Southern Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala (Verapaz), British Honduras, Honduras, and northern Nicaragua; tropical and subtropical zones.

Cyanerpes lucidus isthmicus Bangs

Cyanerpes lucidus isthmicus Bangs, 1917, Auk, **24**, p. 306 — Paso Real, Costa Rica.

Costa Rica and Panama to extreme northwestern Colombia (Río Juradó) ; tropical and subtropical zones.

CYANERPES CAERULEUS

Cyanerpes caeruleus chocoanus Hellmayr

Cyanerpes caerulea chocana Hellmayr, 1920, Archiv f. Naturg., ser. A, 85(10), p. 14 (footnote) — São Joaquim [= San Joaquín] del Chocó, W. Colombia.

Western Colombia (Atrato Valley and entire Pacific coast) and western Ecuador; tropical zone. Integrades with nominate *caeruleus* in Santa Marta region of Colombia.

Cyanerpes caeruleus caeruleus (Linnaeus)

Certhia caerulea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 118; based on "The Blue Creeper" of Edwards, 1743, Nat. Hist. Birds, **1**, p. 21, pl. 21, upper fig. (= male) — Surinam.

Colombia, east of Eastern Andes in Boyacá (La Colorada, Río Casanare drainage; specimen in Carnegie Museum), Venezuela (Cordillera de la Costa from Carabobo to Anzoátegui;[1] Andes of Barinas and Táchira; northeastern Amazonas across Bolívar to Delta Amacuro and Monagas), Surinam, French Guiana, and northeastern Brazil (from Rio Nhamundá and lower Rio Tapajós east to northwestern Maranhão) ;[2] tropical and subtropical zones.

Cyanerpes caeruleus hellmayri Gyldenstolpe

Cyanerpes caeruleus hellmayri Gyldenstolpe, 1945, Kungl. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl., ser. 3, 22(3), p. 291 — Potaro Highlands, British Guiana, alt. 2500 feet.

Guyana (British Guiana).

Cyanerpes caeruleus longirostris (Cabanis)

A.[*rbelorhina*] *longirostristris* [sic][3] Cabanis, 1851, Mus.

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[1] Intergrades with *longirostris* in the mountains of Sucre. — R.W.S.

[2] Birds above Vila Braga are nearer *microrhynchus* (*fide* Parkes, *in litt.*). — R.W.S.

[3] Spelling corrected to *longirostris* on page 234. — R.W.S.

Heineanum, **1**, p. 96 — Caraccas; error, Trinidad substituted by Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 259.

Trinidad.

Cyanerpes caeruleus microrhynchus (Berlepsch)[1]

Coereba coerulea microrhyncha Berlepsch, 1884, Journ. f. Ornith., **32**, p. 287 — Bucaramanga, Colombia.

Cyanerpes caerulea cherriei Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 16 — Munduapo, upper Orinoco, Venezuela.

Colombia (in north from upper Sinú to middle Magdalena Valley and in southeast from Meta and Caquetá, eastward and southward), extreme western and southern Venezuela (Zulia, Mérida, Táchira, Barinas, and Amazonas, except northeastern part), eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, northern Bolivia, and Brazil (east to the Rio Negro and the Rio Madeira, and south to northern Mato Grosso) ; tropical zone.

CYANERPES CYANEUS

Cyanerpes cyaneus carneipes (Sclater)

Caereba carneipes P. L. Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27**, p. 376 — Playa Vicente, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Cyanerpes cyaneus ramsdeni Bangs, 1913, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **4**, p. 91 — Rio Seco, near Guantanamo, Cuba.

Cyanerpes cyaneus striatipectus Brodkorb, 1938, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, no. 369, p. 5 — Finca Juárez, Chiapas, altitude, 900 meters [, Mexico].

Eastern and southern Mexico (from Oaxaca and San Luis Potosí, south) to Isthmus of Panama, Pearl Islands, and adjacent part of Colombia (upper Sinú Valley, southwestern Bolívar) ; Cuba (where possibly introduced) and Jamaica (one record) ; tropical zone.

Cyanerpes cyaneus gemmeus Wetmore

Cyanerpes cyaneus gemmeus Wetmore, 1941, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **54**, p. 209 — 600 feet elevation, Serranía de Macuire, above Nazaret, La Guajira, Colombia.

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[1] According to Parkes (*in litt.*), this race is a composite and eventually must be split. Bolivian birds are substantially larger than northern examples of *microrhynchus*. — R.W.S.

Known only from humid forest belt, 600-1,000 ft., on the Serranía de Macuire, Guajira Peninsula, Colombia.

Cyanerpes cyaneus eximius (Cabanis)

A.[*rbelorhina*] *eximia* Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 96 — Porto Cabello, [= Puerto Cabello, Carabobo, Venezuela].

Northern Colombia (Santa Marta region; west slope of Eastern Andes south to Bucaramanga) and northern Venezuela (Caribbean Coast from northwestern Zulia and northern Falcón to Peninsula de Paria and Margarita Island, south to northern Portuguesa and Andes of Mérida and Táchira); tropical zone.

Cyanerpes cyaneus tobagensis Hellmayr and Seilern

Cyanerpes cyanea tobagensis Hellmayr and Seilern, 1914, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **12**, p. 88 — Man-of-War Bay, Tobago.

Tobago.

Cyanerpes cyaneus cyaneus (Linnaeus)

Certhia cyanea Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 188; based on "The Black and Blue Creeper" of Edwards, 1760, Glean. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 114, pl. 264 — Surinam.

Southeastern Venezuela (Bolívar, from the Río Caura eastward, Monagas, and Delta Amacuro), Trinidad, the Guianas, and northeastern Brazil (south to the Rio Negro and mouth of the Amazon, but not along the Amazon itself); tropical zone.

Cyanerpes cyaneus brevipes (Cabanis)

A.[*rbelorhina*] *brevipes* Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 96 — Porto Cabello [, Venezuela]; error, Pará, Brazil, substituted by Gyldenstolpe, 1945, Kungl. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl., ser. 3, 22(3), p. 289; restricted here to Santarém, Pará.[1]

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[1] This action is taken at the suggestion of Parkes, *in litt.*, who points out that birds near the city of Pará (= Belém) do not belong to this race but are intermediate between nominate *cyaneus* and an undescribed form which intergrades with *cyaneus* in Maranhão and in easternmost Pará and with *brevipes* at least on the mid-Tapajós. — R.W.S.

Lower and middle Amazon, from the middle Tocantins west at least to Manacapurú; tropical zone.

Cyanerpes cyaneus dispar Zimmer

Cyanerpes cyaneus dispar Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1203, p. 10 — Buena Vista, Río Cassiquiare, southwestern Venezuela.

Colombia (east of the Eastern Andes from Catatumbo basin south to Meta and east to the Río Negro-Río Guiania region) and southern Venezuela (southern Amazonas) south through northwestern Brazil (upper Rio Negro and east to the Rio Juruá) and eastern Ecuador to northeastern Peru south to Yarinacocha (near Pucallpa); tropical zone.

Cyanerpes cyaneus violaceus Zimmer

Cyanerpes cyaneus violaceus Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1203, p. 8 — Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil.

Central Bolivia and western Brazil (east to highlands of Mato Grosso and north at least to the upper Purús). A molting male from Borba on Rio Madeira approaches this form closely (*fide* Parkes *in litt.*).

Cyanerpes cyaneus pacificus Chapman

Cyanerpes cyaneus pacificus Chapman, 1915, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **34**, p. 655 — Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia.

Western Colombia (Pacific Coast from Baudó Mountains, south) and western Ecuador (south to Manaví); tropical zone.

Cyanerpes cyaneus gigas Thayer and Bangs

Cyanerpes gigas Thayer and Bangs, 1905, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **46**, p. 96 — Gorgona Island, Colombia.

Gorgona Island off Pacific coast of Cauca, Colombia.

GENUS **XENODACNIS** CABANIS[1]

Xenodacnis Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith., **21**, p. 311. Type, by original designation, *Xenodacnis parina* Cabanis.

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[1] The systematic position of this genus remains to be determined. — R.W.S.

cf. Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1193, pp. 2-4 (Peru).
George, 1964, Nat. Hist. [New York], 73(8), pp. 26-29 (systematic position).

XENODACNIS PARINA

Xenodacnis parina bella Bond and de Schauensee
Xenodacnis petersi bella Bond and de Schauensee, 1939, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 40, p. 2 — Atuén, Dept. Amazonas, Peru.

Known only from type locality, above Leymebamba, in highlands of northern Peru.

Xenodacnis parina petersi Bond and de Schauensee
Xenodacnis petersi Bond and de Schauensee, 1939, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 40, p. 1 — Yánac, Dept. of Ancash, Peru.

Known only from Cordillera Blanca of Peru; humid temperate zone.

Xenodacnis parina parina Cabanis
Xenodacnis parina Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith., **21**, p. 312, pl. 4, figs. 1, 2 — Maraynioc, Peru.

Highlands of south-central Peru, in Junín, Ayacucho, and Cuzco.

GENUS **OREOMANES** SCLATER[1]

Oreomanes P. L. Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 28, p. 75. Type, by original designation, *Oreomanes fraseri* Sclater.

cf. Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1193, p. 16 (Peru).
George, 1964, Nat. Hist. [New York], 73(8), p. 26 (systematic position).

OREOMANES FRASERI

Oreomanes fraseri fraseri Sclater
Oreomanes fraseri P. L. Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 28, p. 75, pl. 159 — Panza, alt. 14,000 ft., Mt. Chimborazo, Ecuador.

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[1] This nuthatch-like genus may be related to *Diglossa* and to the emberizine finches. Its systematic position remains to be determined. — R.W.S.

Southwestern Colombia (Andes of Nariño) and Ecuador (Chimborazo; Illiniza; Cerro Huamani); temperate zone.

Oreomanes fraseri binghami Chapman

Oreomanes binghami Chapman, 1919, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **41**, p. 331 — Cedrobamba Ruins, Machu Picchu, alt. 12,000 ft. (timberline), Peru.

The highlands of Peru (Ancash, Cuzco, Arequipa, and Puno); temperate zone.

Oreomanes fraseri sturninus Bond and de Schauensee

Oreomanes fraseri sturninus Bond and de Schauensee, 1939, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 12, p. 1 — Finca Salo (Oploca), 13,000 ft., Dept. Potosi, Bolivia.

Highlands of western Bolivia (La Paz and Potosí). Specimen from Viloca, 11,500 ft., La Paz, approaches *O. f. binghami* in coloration.

GENUS **DIGLOSSA** WAGLER[1]

Diglossa Wagler, 1832, Isis von Oken, col. 280. Type, by monotypy, *Diglossa baritula* Wagler.

cf. Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1203, pp. 1-7 (Peru).

DIGLOSSA BARITULA

Diglossa baritula baritula Wagler

Diglossa baritula Wagler, 1832, Isis von Oken, col. 281 — Mexico.

Highlands of Mexico, from Jalisco, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, and Veracruz south to Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Diglossa baritula montana Dearborn

Diglossa montana Dearborn, 1907, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Ornith. Ser., **1**, p. 125 — Sierra Santa Elena, at altitude 9,500 feet, near Tecpam, Guatemala.

Highlands of extreme southern Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala (except Sierra de las Minas), and El Salvador.

Diglossa baritula parva Griscom

Diglossa baritula parva Griscom, 1932, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 13, p. 61 — Rancho Quemado (6700 ft.), District of Achaga, Honduras.

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[1] Systematic position uncertain; possibly related to the emberizine genera *Acanthidops* and *Spodiornis*. — R.W.S.

Highlands of eastern Guatemala (Sierra de las Minas) and Honduras.

Diglossa baritula plumbea Cabanis

Diglossa plumbea Cabanis, 1860, Journ. f. Ornith., 8, p. 411 — Costa Rica.

Highlands of Costa Rica and extreme western Panama (Volcán de Chiriquí).

Diglossa baritula veraguensis Griscom

Diglossa plumbea veraguensis Griscom, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 280, p. 16 — Chitrá (5000 ft.), Veragua, Pacific slope of western Panama.

Western Panama, on Pacific slope of Cordillera of Veraguas.

Diglossa baritula hyperythra Cabanis

D.[iglossa] hyperythra Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum, **1**, p. 97 — Caraccas [, Venezuela].

Northeastern Colombia (Santa Marta region) and northern Venezuela (coast range from Yaracuy to Miranda); subtropical zone.

Diglossa baritula mandeli Blake

Diglossa baritula mandeli Blake, 1940, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **24**(14), p. 155 — Mount Turumiquire, Sucre, Venezuela. Alt. 6,000 feet.

Known only from type locality in northeastern Venezuela; subtropical zone.

Diglossa baritula coelestis Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Diglossa baritula coelestis Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1953, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **66**, p. 136 — Barranquilla, Ranchería Julián, between Ríos Apón and Macoíta, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 960 meters.

Extreme western Venezuela, in Sierra de Perijá; subtropical zone.

Diglossa baritula dorbignyi (Boissonneau)

Uncirostrum d'Orbignyi Boissonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 5 — Santa-Fé de Bogota [, Colombia].

Colombia (east slope of Western Andes; both slopes of Central and Eastern Andes) and western Venezuela (mountains of western Lara; Andes of southern Lara and of

Mérida and Táchira); subtropical and occasionally temperate zones.

Diglossa baritula decorata Zimmer

Diglossa sittoides intermedia Cory, 1913, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Ornith. Ser., **1,** p. 292 — Cajamarca, Peru (altitude about 9,000 feet).

Diglossa sittoides decorata Zimmer, 1930, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **17,** p. 416. New name for *D. sittoides intermedia* Cory, 1913, preoccupied by *D. intermedia* Cabanis, 1851.

Ecuador and Peru; principally subtropical zone. Intergrades with *D. b. sittoides* in southern Peru.

Diglossa baritula sittoides (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

Serrirostrum sittoides d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1838, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 8, cl. 2, p. 25 — Yungas, Vallegrande, rep. Boliviam.

Bolivia and northwestern Argentina (Salta; Jujuy; Tucumán); subtropical zone.

DIGLOSSA LAFRESNAYII

Diglossa lafresnayii gloriosissima Chapman

Diglossa gloriosissima Chapman, 1912, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **31,** p. 165 — Andes, west of Popayán, alt. 10,340 ft., Cauca, Colombia.

Western Colombia, in Western Andes from Mt. Paramillo to mountains west of Popayán; temperate zone.

Diglossa lafresnayii lafresnayii (Boissonneau)

Uncirostrum La Fresnayii Boissonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **3,** p. 4 — Santa-Fé de Bogota [, Colombia].

Western Venezuela (Andes of Trujillo, Mérida, and Táchira), central Colombia (Central and Eastern Andes; mountains of Nariño), Ecuador, and extreme northwestern Peru (Chaupe, Dept. Cajamarca); upper subtropical and temperate zones.

Diglossa lafresnayii unicincta Hellmayr

Diglossa pectoralis unicincta Hellmayr, 1905, Novit. Zool., **12,** p. 504 — Levanto [, Dept. Amazonas], Northern Peru, 9000 ft. elev.

Northern Peru, in central cordillera (Amazonas, and Libertad); temperate zone.

Diglossa lafresnayii pectoralis Cabanis
Diglossa pectoralis Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith., **21,** p. 318 — Maraynioc [, Dept. Junín, Peru].
Central Peru (Huánuco and Junín) ; temperate zone.

Diglossa lafresnayii albilinea Chapman
Diglossa mystacalis albilinea Chapman, 1919, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **41,** p. 331 — Machu Picchu, alt. 12,000 ft. (timberline), ruins of Cedrobamba, Peru.
Southeastern Peru (Cuzco and Puno) ; temperate zone.

Diglossa lafresnayii mystacalis Lafresnaye
Diglossa mystacalis Lafresnaye, 1846, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **9,** p. 318 — Bolivia; type probably from Yungas of La Paz, cf. Bridges, 1847, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **15,** p. 29.
Western Bolivia (La Paz) ; temperate zone.

DIGLOSSA CARBONARIA

Diglossa carbonaria gloriosa Sclater and Salvin
Diglossa gloriosa P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 780, 784, pl. 46, fig. 1 [=2] — Paramo de la Culata, north of Merida [, Venezuela].
Western Venezuela (Andes of Trujillo, Mérida, and Táchira) ; temperate zone.

Diglossa carbonaria nocticolor Bangs
Diglossa nocticolor Bangs, 1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **12,** p. 180 — Macotama [8000 ft., Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta], Colombia.
Northern Colombia (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta) and extreme western Venezuela (Sierra de Perijá) ; subtropical and temperate zones.

Diglossa carbonaria humeralis (Fraser)
Agrilorhinus humeralis Fraser, 1840, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **8,** p. 22 — Santa Fé de Bogota [, Colombia].
Central Colombia (both slopes of Eastern Andes) and extreme southwestern Venezuela (Páramo de Tamá, Táchira) ; upper subtropical and temperate zones.

Diglossa carbonaria aterrima Lafresnaye
Diglossa aterrima Lafresnaye, 1846, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **9,** p. 319 — in Nova Granada, Pasto [=Pasto, Nariño, Colombia].

Western Colombia (Western Andes in region of Cerro Munchique and mountains of Nariño; Central Andes, from Quindío region, south), Andes of Ecuador, and northwestern Peru (Piura and Cajamarca); subtropical and temperate zones.

Diglossa carbonaria brunneiventris Lafresnaye

Diglossa brunneiventris Lafresnaye (ex Des Murs MS), 1846, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **9**, p. 318 — in Peruvia.

Northwestern Colombia (isolated colonies at northern end of Western and Central Andes), Peru (except extreme northwestern part), adjacent Bolivia (Sorata; Khapaguaia), and extreme northern Chile (near Putre, Tarapacá); subtropical and temperate zones. Colombian and Peruvian populations of this race are separated by the very different race, *aterrima*.

Diglossa carbonaria carbonaria (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

Serrirostrum carbonarium d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1838, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 8, cl. 2, p. 25 — Sicasica and Ayupaya, repub. Boliviam; type from Sicasica, La Paz, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 233.

Bolivia (La Paz, Cochabamba, and Chuquisaca); temperate zone.

DIGLOSSA VENEZUELENSIS

Diglossa venezuelensis Chapman

Diglossa venezuelensis Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 191, p. 11 — Carapas, alt. 5600 ft.; [Sucre,] Venezuela.

Northeastern Venezuela (Sucre and Monagas); subtropical zone.

DIGLOSSA ALBILATERA

Diglossa albilatera federalis Hellmayr

Diglossa albilatera federalis Hellmayr, 1922, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **1**, p. 45 — Silla de Caracas, N. Venezuela.

Northern Venezuela (coastal mountains from Aragua to Miranda); subtropical zone.

Diglossa albilatera albilatera Lafresnaye

Diglossa albi-latera Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6**, p. 99 — Colombie [= Santa Fé de Bogotá].

Western Venezuela (Sierra de Perijá and Andes of Trujillo, Mérida, and Táchira), Colombia (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; the three Andean ranges), and Ecuador (except extreme southwestern part) ; subtropical and temperate zones.

Diglossa albilatera schistacea Chapman

Diglossa albilatera schistacea Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 160, p. 7 — Chaupe, 6100 ft., northeast of Huancabamba, N. Peru.

Extreme southwestern Ecuador (San Bartolo) and northwestern Peru (north and west of the Río Marañón) ; subtropical zone.

Diglossa albilatera affinis Zimmer

Diglossa albi-latera affinis Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1203, p. 4 — Chachapoyas, Perú; altitude, 7,300 feet.

North-central Peru (highlands above the Río Utcubamba).

DIGLOSSA DUIDAE

Diglossa duidae hitchcocki Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Diglossa duidae hitchcocki Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1948, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **11**(71) (1947), p. 69 — Cerro Yaví, Territory of Amazonas, Venezuela; altitude 2250 meters.

Southern Venezuela in northern Amazonas (Cerro Yaví; Cerro Guanay; Cerro Paraque) ; subtropical zone.

Diglossa duidae duidae Chapman

Diglossa duidae Chapman, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 380, p. 26 — Mt. Duida, Venezuela, 6600 ft.

Southern Venezuela in central Amazonas (Cerro Duida; Cerro Huachamacari; Cerro Parú) to Brazilian frontier (Cerro de la Neblina) ; subtropical zone.

DIGLOSSA MAJOR

Diglossa major gilliardi Chapman

Diglossa major gilliardi Chapman, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1051, p. 11 — plateau of Mt. Auyan-tepui, 2200 m, Venezuela.

Confined to Mount Auyan-tepui, southeastern Bolívar, Venezuela; subtropical zone.

Diglossa major disjuncta Zimmer and Phelps

Diglossa major disjuncta Zimmer and Phelps, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1270, p. 15 — Mt. Ptari-tepui, southwestern slope, Gran Sabana, State of Bolívar, Venezuela, altitude 1650 meters.

Southeastern Venezuela on mounts Ptari-tepui, Sororopán-tepui, Uaipán-tepui, Aprada-tepui, and Acopán-tepui, Bolívar; subtropical zone.

Diglossa major chimantae Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Diglossa major chimantae Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60**, p. 160 — Cerro Chimantá-tepui, Gran Sabana, Bolívar, Venezuela; altitude 2000 meters.

Southeastern Venezuela on Mount Chimantá-tepui, Bolívar; subtropical zone.

Diglossa major major Cabanis

D.[*iglossa*] *major* Cabanis, 1849, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit.-Guiana, 3(1848), p. 676 — Roraima [, British Guiana] [= Cerro Roraima, Bolívar, Venezuela].

Southeastern Venezuela and adjacent northern Brazil on Mounts Roraima, Cuquenán, and Uei-tepui; subtropical zone.

DIGLOSSA INDIGOTICA

Diglossa indigotica Sclater

Diglossa indigotica P. L. Sclater (ex J. and E. Verreaux MS), 1856, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, **17**, p. 467 — in rep. Equatoriana.

Southwestern Colombia (west slope of Western Andes from headwaters of the Río San Juan, south; not recorded from Nariño) and western Ecuador; upper tropical and subtropical zones.

DIGLOSSA GLAUCA

Diglossa glauca tyrianthina Hellmayr

Diglossa glauca tyrianthina Hellmayr, 1930, Novit. Zool., **35**, p. 266 — Lower Sumaco, eastern Ecuador.

Southern Colombia (Cerro Pax, east slope of Andes of Nariño) and eastern Ecuador; tropical and lower subtropical zones.

Diglossa glauca glauca Sclater and Salvin

Diglossa glauca P. L. Sclater and Salvin, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 253 — Nairapi, Bolivia.

Southeastern Peru (north to Junín) and adjacent Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz); tropical and lower subtropical zones.

DIGLOSSA CAERULESCENS

Diglossa caerulescens caerulescens (Sclater)

Diglossopis caerulescens P. L. Sclater, 1856, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, **17**, p. 467 — in vic. urbis Caraccas in Venezuela.

Northern Venezuela, in coastal mountains from Carabobo to the Federal District; subtropical zone.

Diglossa caerulescens ginesi Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Diglossa caerulescens ginesi Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1952, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **65**, p. 97 — Cerro Tamuypejocha, Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 1975 meters.

Known only from upper Río Negro Valley, Sierra de Perijá, extreme northwestern Venezuela; subtropical zone.

Diglossa caerulescens saturata (Todd)

Diglossopis caerulescens saturata Todd, 1917, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **30**, p. 128 — La Palmita, Santander [= Magdalena], Colombia.

Southwestern Venezuela (Andes of Trujillo, Mérida, and Táchira) and Colombia (the three Andean ranges); subtropical and temperate zones.

Diglossa caerulescens media Bond

Diglossa caerulescens intermedia Carriker, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 87, p. 356 — Chira, Dept. Cajamarca, Peru, altitude 7,500 feet.

Diglossa caerulescens media Bond, 1955, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **107**, p. 37. New name for *D. c. intermedia* Carriker, 1935, preoccupied by *D. intermedia* Cabanis, 1851, and *D. sittoides intermedia* Cory, 1913.

Southern Ecuador (El Portete de Tarquí, Loja) and northwestern Peru (south to Cajamarca and Amazonas); subtropical and temperate zones.

Diglossa caerulescens pallida (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)

Diglossopis caerulescens pallida Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 334 — in Peruvia alta, centrali et septentrionali; type from Garita del Sol, Junín, *fide* Sztolcman and Domaniewski, 1927, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **6**, p. 178.

Central Peru, from Libertad south to Lima and Junín; subtropical and temperate zones.

Diglossa caerulescens mentalis Zimmer

Diglossa caerulescens mentalis Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1203, p. 6 — "Camp 1," below Limbani, southeastern Perú.

Southeastern Peru and probably northwestern Bolivia; subtropical and temperate zones.

DIGLOSSA CYANEA

Diglossa cyanea tovarensis Zimmer and Phelps

Diglossa cyanea tovarensis Zimmer and Phelps, 1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1603, p. 1 — Colonia Tovar, Aragua, Venezuela; altitude 1900 meters.

Coast ranges of northern Venezuela in Aragua and Distrito Federal; subtropical zone.

Diglossa cyanea obscura Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Diglossa cyanea obscura Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1952, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **65**, p. 98 — Cerro Tamuypejocha, Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 1875 meters.

Known only from upper Río Negro Valley, Sierra de Perijá, extreme northwestern Venezuela; subtropical zone.

Diglossa cyanea cyanea (Lafresnaye)

Uncirostrum cyaneum Lafresnaye, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 3, p. 102, part, adult — Sante-Fé de Bogota [, Colombia].

Western Venezuela (Andes of Trujillo, Mérida, and Táchira), Andes of Colombia (excluding Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta), and Ecuador (except southwest); subtropical and temperate zones.

Diglossa cyanea dispar Zimmer

Diglossa cyanea dispar Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1203, p. 6 — Chugur, northwest of Cajamarca, northwestern Peru; altitude 9,000 feet.

Southwestern Ecuador and northwestern Peru; subtropical and temperate zones.

Diglossa cyanea melanopis Tschudi

D.[*iglossa*] *melanopis* Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 294 — Peru; type from Junín region, *fide* Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 8, p. 242.

Andean region of Peru (except northwest) and northwestern Bolivia; subtropical and temperate zones.

GENUS **EUNEORNIS** FITZINGER[1]

Euneornis Fitzinger, 1856, Sitzungsb. Akad. Wiss. Wien. Math.-naturwiss. Kl., **21**(2), p. 316. Type, by original designation, *Motacilla campestris* Linnaeus.

EUNEORNIS CAMPESTRIS

Euneornis campestris (Linnaeus)

Motacilla campestris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 184; based on "The American Hedge-Sparrow" of Edwards, 1750, Nat. Hist. Birds, **3**, p. 122, pl. 122, fig. [2], female — Jamaica.

Jamaica.

SUBFAMILY **TERSININAE**[2]

ROBERT W. STORER

GENUS **TERSINA** VIEILLOT

Tersina Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **33**, p. 401. Type, by monotypy, *Tersina caerulea* Vieillot = *Hirundo viridis* Illiger.

cf. Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, pp. 1-6 (monograph).

Zimmer, 1943, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1225, pp. 1-2 (Peru).

Shaefer, 1953, Auk, **70**, pp. 403-460 (life history, migration, etc.).

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[1] The systematic position of this genus is uncertain; it shows at least superficial resemblance to the emberizine genus *Loxigilla.* — R.W.S.

[2] MS read by J. Bond, R. M. de Schauensee, J. D. Macdonald, K. C. Parkes, W. H. Phelps, Sr., M. Koepcke, and A. Wetmore.

TERSINA VIRIDIS

Tersina viridis grisescens Griscom

Tersina viridis grisescens Griscom, 1929, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **69**, p. 186 — La Concepción, Santa Marta, Colombia.

Northern Colombia in Santa Marta region; tropical and subtropical zones.

Tersina viridis occidentalis (Sclater)

Procnias occidentalis P. L. Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 22(1854), p. 249 — "Nova Grenada" [= Bogotá collections, *fide* Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 3].

Eastern Panama (Darién), Colombia (except Santa Marta region), northern Venezuela, the Guianas, eastern and western Ecuador, northern and eastern Peru, northwestern Bolivia, and northern and western Brazil; tropical and lower subtropical zones.

Tersina viridis viridis (Illiger)

Hirundo viridis Illiger, 1811, Prodr. Syst. Mamm. Avium, p. 229; based on "L'Hirondelle verte" of Temminck — "Sandwich Island"; error, eastern Brazil substituted by Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 9, p. 1.

Eastern and southern Brazil (from Pernambuco, Bahia, Goiás, and southern Mato Grosso to Rio Grande do Sul), eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina (Misiones).

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